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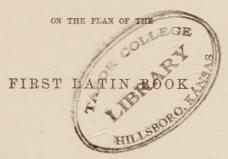
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# FIRST GREEK BOOK;



# BY THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,
AND LATE FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND IMPROVED

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PEOFESSOR OF LATIN AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
IN BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.

2780

NEW YORK:

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## PREFACE.

In presenting a new and improved edition of the First Greek Book, the American Editor takes great pleasure in acknowledging the very gratifying success of the "Arnold Series," as issued under his supervision. He has not spared labor on his part, nor have the Publishers expense on their's, to render the various volumes of the series even still more worthy of the confidence and support of the public; and he ventures to express the opinion that the present "First Greek Book" will be found to be admirably adapted to the grounding of the young student in the fundamental principles of the noble language of Greece, as well as a very considerable improvement on former editions of the same book.

In this, as in the "First Latin Book," Mr. Arnold has prepared with great care, in both Greek and English, such Exercises as serve to illustrate those portions of the Grammar which are needful at the outset. Grammatical apparatus is supplied according as it is wanted; difficulties are elucidated; peculiarities of the Greek language are pointed out; differences of idiom between the two languages are specially noted; and, in accordance with the plan pursued by Ollen-

dorff in his excellent works on education, frequent repetition of principles learned, and of things already acquired, impresses them upon the memory with surprising distinctness and force.

It may not be deemed amiss here to say, that the educational works of Mr. Arnold require activity and energy on the part of the teacher as well as the scholar. They are not meant to supersede the necessity of a competent and faithful instructor, who can take occasion to enlarge upon, render more full (as boys now and then need), and impress upon his classes, the admirably arranged and clearly and logically drawn out course of instruction contained in these volumes. On the contrary, the teacher must be active and hard-working as well as his boys: if he be so, it is really surprising how rapid and yet how solid is their progress; if he be not, this as well as every other good school-book will be of comparatively little service in carrying forward the student toward the goal of his wishes and his efforts. It ought not to be necessary, in these days, to remind any one that there is no royal road to learning, and that the best of books and best of systems will not make thorough scholars, without good teachers, and studious, hard-working pupils.

The American Editor has endeavored to do all in his power to improve the present volume: he has amplified the earlier Lessons and Exercises; added simple and clear explanations where they seemed to be needed; inserted "Ques-

PREFACE.

tions," rather as suggestive of what may be, than as expressive of all that should be, asked; has referred frequently to Kühner's valuable Grammar for fuller elucidation of difficulties or peculiarities, &c. He hopes, ere long, to be able to go still further, and in a "Second Greek Book" to carry the pupil through the Verb in  $\mu\iota$  (which is not fully treated of in this volume), the Irregular Verbs, and the principal rules of the Syntax. In that event, the apparatus supplied would be full and complete in all respects; and by a faithful use of these works, the foundation would be laid, broad and deep, of sound classical scholarship in our country.

J. A. S.

Burlington College, Sept. 20th, 1850.



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#### NOTANDA.

- 1. The small numerical references above the line of words refer to the Differences of Idiom, &c., at the end of the work (p. 237).
- 2. The pupil should be constantly practised in the *Paradigms* given at the end of the work.
- 3. He should be required from the beginning (i. e. from the sixth Exercise) to accentuate his Greek. The rules for changing the accents in the declensions are given after each declension. Those for the Verbs will be found at p. 206.
- 4. The references to Kühner are to the "Grammar for High Schools and Colleges," translated by Messrs. Edwards and Taylor: Andover, 1844. 8vo.

# FIRST GREEK BOOK.

## LESSON I.

# The Alphabet.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters: seven of these are vowels, and seventeen consonants.

		D			27
	Forms	Roman Letters.	Nan	nes.	Numeral Power.
A	$\alpha$	a (ah)	Alpha	$^{"}A\lambda\phi a$	1
B	β	b `	Beta	$B\hat{\eta} au a$	2
$\Gamma$	γ	g (hard)	Gamma	Γάμμα	3
1	Š	d i	Delta	$\Delta \epsilon \lambda \tau a$	4
E	$\epsilon$	ĕ (short)	$\mathbf{E}$ psīlon	*Ε ψτλόν	5
Z	5	Z,	Zeta	$Z\hat{\eta} au a$	7
H	η	ē, (long)	Eta	$^{\circ}H au a$	8
Θ	$\mathfrak{I}, \theta$		Theta	$\Theta\hat{\eta} au a$	9
I	6	i · (et )	Iota	$I\hat{\omega} au a$	10
K	$\kappa$	k.	Kappa	$Klpha\pi\pi a$	20
1	λ	1	Lambda	Λάμβδα	30
M	$\mu$	m	Mu	$M\hat{v}$	40
N	ν	n	Nu	*Nû	50
呂	ξ	* X	Xi	<b></b> 定	60
0	0	ŏ (short)	Omicron	*Ο μτκρόν	70
П	71	p	Pi	$\Pi \hat{\iota}$	80
P	ρ	r	Rho	${}^{\backprime}P\hat{\omega}$	100
$\sum_{T}$	0, 5	S	Sigma	Σίγμα	200
	T	t	Tau	$Ta\hat{v}$	300
$\boldsymbol{\varUpsilon}$	υ	u	Upsīlon	Υ ψτλόν	400
$\Phi$	φ	ph	Pĥi	$\Phi \hat{\iota}$ '	500
X	χ	ch	Chi	$X\hat{\iota}$	600
$\Psi$	¥	ps	Psi	¥î	700
Ω	ώ	ō (long)	Omĕga	ι μέγα	800

#### LESSON II.

## The Sounds of the Letters.

- 2. The Greek being a dead or *unspoken* language, we cannot determine how the ancients pronounced their words; hence modern nations adopt a system of pronunciation suited to their own peculiarities. In English, we usually give the vowels and consonants the following sounds:
  - 3.  $a^*$  has the sound of a in far, or like a in hat.
  - 4.  $\epsilon$  " e in met.
  - 5.  $\eta$  " a in the words same, fame, &c., as  $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$  (mane); others give it the sound of ee in meet.
  - 6. 4 " i in machine, or like i in bit.
  - 7. o " o in not, dot, &c.
  - 8. v " u in tube, crude, &c.
  - 9. ω " o in hope, note, devote, &c.

Rem. E-psilon, U-psilon: Ψιλόν means simple, that is, unaspirated (e or u): the character H having been also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our h); and Υ to mark another breathing, that of the Digamma, or Latin Vau.

O-micron, O-měga: μικρός, μικρόν, little; μέγας, μέγα, great.

10. Sigma  $(\vec{\sigma})$  at the end of a word takes the form of s, as  $\sigma \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu \delta s$ ,  $\pi \rho \delta s$ , &c.

This form is now sometimes used in the middle of compound words, when the first word in the compound ends in  $\sigma$ , as  $\pi\rho\sigma\phi$   $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ , for  $\pi\rho\sigma\sigma\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ . This is contrary to ancient authority.

short vowels,  $\epsilon$ , o.

long " $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ .

doubtful " $\alpha$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ .

<sup>\*</sup> In classifying the vowels, note that two of them are always short; two always long; and three doubtful, being sometimes long, sometimes short:

- 11.  $\gamma$  before a vowel is sounded like g hard, as  $\gamma \hat{\eta}$  (go, like the English gay); when before another  $\hat{\gamma}$  and also before  $k, \hat{\chi}, \hat{\xi}$ , it is sounded like ng in ring. Thus  $\mathring{a}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda os$  must be pronounced ang-gelos (Latin ange-lus);  $\sigma v\gamma\kappa o\pi \hat{\eta}$ ,  $s\bar{u}ng$ - $k\check{o}p\bar{e}$ ;  $^{\prime}A\gamma\chi i\sigma\eta s$ , Ang- $ch\bar{s}ses$ ;  $\lambda \acute{a}$ - $\rho v\gamma\xi$ ,  $lar\bar{u}ngx$ ; &c.
- 12.  $\zeta$  has the sound of dz (nearly), as in the English adze; as  $\zeta \in \omega$ , dzeo;  $\mu \in \lambda(\zeta \omega)$ , melidzeo.

13. It has the sharp sound of th in thin, thick; never

the sound of th in this, as Deologia, theology.

- 14.  $\tau$  always retains its proper sound of t and is never pronounced like sh, as in some English words (propitiation, condition, &c.); thus,  $K\rho\iota\iota\iota_{as}$ , Krit-i-as (not Krish-i-as);  $a\iota\iota_{a}$ , ait-i-a; &c. So, too,  $\sigma$  never has the sound of sh, as ' $A\sigma\iota_a$ , As-i-a (not Ash-i-a).
- 15.  $\chi$  has the hard, guttural sound, as ch, in chemist, chaos, loch, &c.

#### Exercise 1.

16. Give the *names* and *sounds* of the following letters:

a Wiphe	η 5-4	84. 75-12	10 7.1.	ψ	wi.	\$ . 4.
$\pi$	B 3.	y strange is	0.6	12/ ".	ζ · · · ·	v
χ'	ρ	λ ε	6.00	77 .	8171	oxile.
γ:	The state of the s	S P P W	v / · ·	6.	v /	2 / 1
of .	市公	X 1 P 1 1	υ:',	ξ	7 3 1h	pilli.
A		$\Delta \rightarrow Z e^{i}$	16		01 7.	₽ °4.
1	P. det	in I much	P 4 1	M	7.	N
张 (	K Take	A . A	Z	H	N T	2.1
ren i a	40 600	Ser Mil	E	L.	A 3.	T ·
Φ in ba	Him	X ton Pomente	Y	₩ 4°.	H	P
I San	T. Car	Office Niling	X total	A Ohio	O Charter	O fre

17. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek: also write in Greek *capitals* these words, Xĕnŏphōn, Paulŏs, Matthaiŏs.

18. Questions.—How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? How many and which are vowels? How many and which consonants? What do you mean by  $\tilde{e}$ -psilon? u-psilon? Which is short or little  $\tilde{o}$ ? Which long or great  $\tilde{o}$ ? When does  $\gamma$  have the sound of ng? Give an example. Do you ever give  $\sigma$  or  $\tau$  the sound of sh? Does the same rule apply to the English?

#### LESSON III.

# The Diphthongs.—Breathings.

- 19. There are twelve diphthougs in Greek; six of these are termed proper, six improper diphthougs.
  - 1) Proper diphthongs are:

$a\iota$	pronounced l	ike <i>ai</i> in	aisle,	e.g.	aἴξ
αυ	46	ou	sound,		ναῦς
$\epsilon\iota$	cc	ei	height,	` '	δεινός
$\epsilon v$	CC .	eu	neuter,		Ζεύς
οι	"	oi	boil,		κοινός
ου	66	ou	youth,	mar 1	οὐρανός

Some prefer to sound av as au in laud, and ov as ou in sound.

2) Improper diphthongs are:

 $\omega v$ 

φ pronounced like the simple vowel α.
η " , η.
φ " ω.
ηυ " eu in feudal, or like the diphthong ευ.
υ " whee in wheel.

the diphthong ov."

<sup>\*</sup> The following examples will show how the Romans sounded

- Rem.  $\alpha$ .  $\eta$ ,  $\varphi$  have the second vowel ( $\iota$ ) of the diphthong written underneath. This is called I do subscriptum, and is generally so written after  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ . But when capital letters are used the  $\iota$  is still written as a letter; thus  $\Delta$ ENDOTHI  $\Delta$  $\delta$  $\epsilon$  $\sigma$  $\pi$  $\delta$  $\tau$  $\eta$ , 'At $\delta$  $\eta$ s  $\Xi$  $\delta$  $\eta$ , ' $\Omega$  $\delta$  $\eta$   $\Xi$  $\eta$  $\delta$  $\eta$ . Iota is then said to be adscribed.
- 20. Every word in Greek that begins with a vowel or diphthong, has a mark over this initial vowel or diphthong termed a *breathing*: it is placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as  $\xi \chi \omega$ ,  $a \xi \xi$ , &c.
- 21. The rough breathing or aspirate (spiritus asper) is a comma turned the wrong way, and is sounded like an h before a vowel; as, ό, ho; οί, hoi; "Εκτωρ, Hector; εὐρίσκω, heurisko.
- 22. The *smooth* breathing (spiritus lenis) is a *comma*, and has no effect on the pronunciation; thus,  $a\nu\eta\rho$  is pronounced  $an\bar{e}r$ ,  $\ddot{o}\rho\sigma$ ,  $\ddot{o}r\ddot{o}s$ , &c.
- 23. Every word that begins with v has, in Attic Greek, the rough breathing, as  $i\pi\epsilon\rho$ , huper;  $i\phi\epsilon\nu$ , huphen (hyphen).
- 24. The consonant  $\rho$  has also the rough breathing over it, when it stands at the beginning of a word, as 'Péa, Rhea.
- 25. In the *middle* of a word a *single*  $\rho$  has no breathing over it: of two  $\rho$ 's, the first has the smooth, the second the rough breathing:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\rho}\omega\sigma\sigma$ ! (In some modern editions the breathings over  $\rho\rho$  are omitted.)

these diphthongs, and how they are represented in English:  $\alpha$  's expressed by the diphthong  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon_i$  by  $\hat{\imath}$  and  $\hat{\epsilon}$ , v by y,  $o_i$  by  $\alpha$ ,  $o_i$  by a.  $\rightarrow$  g.

Mοῦσα, Mūsa, Εἰλείδυια, Ilithyia, Θρậκες, Thrāces, Θρῆσσα, Thrēssa, τραγφδός, tragædus.

## Exercise 2.

26. Write (with the proper *breathings*) the following words in Greek characters.

If Note that  $\tilde{\mathbf{e}}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathbf{o}}$  stand for  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ :  $\check{\mathbf{e}}$ ,  $\check{\mathbf{o}}$  for  $\epsilon$ , o: also that the h represents the rough breathing.

				0					
hĕn		hŏmoiŏs	s rh	abdŏs		rhin	os	a	rrhabön
hois		hön	hi	kanoi <sup>,</sup>		adu	natŏs	ĕ	sti
ĕgō		hōs	ag	athŏs		hou	toi	ĕ	chousin
ēn		aneu	hō	spĕr		hēd	u	h	ŏti
hun		an	hē	egĕmŏ	na	rhei	ıma	rl	nachŏs
anēr		anggelo	s rh	iptō		hŏ		rl	nētōr
hagia	a	hōstĕ	ŏn	nbrŏs		tŏdĕ	5	a	rrhētŏs
hē		hōn	hē	èbē		alōp	ēx	ē	chō
ĕchō		autŏs	hě	éautŏn		ĕrō		h	aima
huiŏ	S	auriŏn	ar	ngkura	ı	hēn		h	ŏs
hŏ	hē	tŏ	tõ	ta	tō		hoi	hai	ta
tou	tēs	tou	toin	tain	toin		tōn		
tōi	tēi	tõi *					tois	tais	tois
tŏn	tēr	ı tŏ İ					tous	tas	ta

27. Read (and write down in English characters) the following words:

ούτος. αὐτος. Tις. ποτε. πωποτε. τυπτει. χην. έξει. έχω. Έστιν. αὐτον. αὐτον. ριμφα. βλεφαρον. σωμα. χειρες. τυπτουσι. γιγαντες. δορυ. λαμβανειν. Nυν. ήμερα. νυξ. Xειμων. νεφελη. έτος.  $\Gamma$ αρ. ένιαυτος. άξιουν. φαιδρος. ψηφισμα. μερος. κατα. φιλος. σοφος. Mων. δ. 'Pους. τουτων. τοσουτος.  $\Phi$ ευ.  $\Pi$ οθεν. παλαιος. γερας. οὐδεπωποτε.

This exercise should be lengthened and varied according to circumstances, till the pupil is thoroughly acquainted with the breathings and their proper places.

<sup>\*</sup> The iota is here to be subscript, [see 19. 2) REM.]

28. Questions.—How many diphthongs are there in Greek? How do you distinguish them? Name the proper diphthongs, and give their pronunciation. Name also the improper diphthongs with their sounds. What do you call the little straight mark under a, n, w? Why? When is iota written by the side of the preceding letter? What do you call it then? Which words in Greek take a breathing? Where is it placed when the word begins with a diphthone? What is the rough breathing? What is its equivalent in English? What effect does the smooth breathing have on the pronunciation? What do words that begin with v always take? When does o have the rough breathing? When not? How is it when two o's come together?

#### LESSON IV.

Classification of the Consonants.

29. The consonants are divided into semi-vowels and mutes.

1) Semivowels  $\begin{cases} \text{liquids } \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho. \\ \text{sibilant } \sigma. \end{cases}$ 2) Mutes  $\pi, \beta, \phi : \kappa, \gamma, \chi : \tau, \delta, \mathfrak{R}.$ 3) Double Letters  $\zeta, \xi, \psi.$ 

30. The mutes are divided,

- a) according to their fundamental sound:
  - 1)  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ , P-mutes.
  - 2)  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ , K-mutes.
  - 3) τ, δ, 9, T-mutes.
- b) according to the breathing or aspiration with which they are pronounced:
  - 1)  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ , smooth.
  - 2)  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , middle.
  - 3)  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\vartheta$ , aspirate.

REM. The P-sounds are termed labials, because the lips (labium, lip) are principally concerned in uttering them; the K-sounds are termed palatals or gutturals, because formed by the palate or throat (palatum, guttur, palate, throat); and the T-sounds

are termed linguals, because formed by the tongue (lingua, tongue).

31. In the following table the mutes correspond, both when taken *horizontally*, and when taken *perpendicularly*.

			S	moot	h.		7	Iiddl	e.		As	pirates.
P-sounds				$\pi$				β				φ
K-sounds	•		٠	K		٠		y			٠	χ
T-sounds	٠	•	٠	$\tau$	•	٠	٠	9,	٠	•	٠	2

32. The three double letters arise from the blending of the mute consonants with  $\sigma$ :—

$$\zeta = \delta \varsigma \text{ (or } \sigma \delta).$$

$$\xi = any \text{ k sound with } \sigma (= \kappa \sigma, \gamma \sigma, \text{ or } \chi \sigma).$$

$$\psi = any \text{ p sound } \text{``} \sigma (= \pi \sigma, \beta \sigma, \text{ or } \phi \sigma).$$

33. A pure Greek word can end only in one of the three liquids,  $\nu$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ . It will be remembered that  $\psi = \pi \sigma$ ,  $\beta \sigma$ , or  $\phi \sigma$ , and  $\xi = \kappa \sigma$ ,  $\gamma \sigma$ , or  $\chi \sigma$ , and so fall under the rule. The two words,  $o \dot{c} \kappa$ ,  $n o \dot{t}$ , and  $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa$ , out of, form only an apparent exception, since they incline so much to the following word as to become, as it were, a part of it. (See 54.)

This law of euphony (says Kühner, § 25. 5) occasions either the omission of all other consonants, or it changes them into one of the three liquids just mentioned; hence, σώμα (gen. σώματ-ος) instead of σώματ, γάλα (gen. γάλακτ-ος) instead of γάλακτ, λέων (gen. λέοντ-ος) instead of λέοντ, ἐβούλενον, instead of ἐβούλενοντ; τέρας (gen. τέρατ-ος) instead of τέρατ, κέρας (gen. κέρατ-ος) instead of κέρατ, μέλι (gen. μέλιτ-ος) instead of μέλιτ.

Hence it follows that we find Greek words always ending in a vowel or one of the semi-vowels,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ .

#### Exercise 3.

- 34. 1) Name and distinguish the vowels, diphthongs, semivowels and mutes, in the Greek words following.
- 2) In the case of the *mutes* distinguish them according to what you have learnt in 30, 31.
- 3) Point out the *double letters* and show how they arise.

1. φρένες ἀγαθαί. 2. εὐωδία καὶ μῦρον γυψίν εἰσιν αἰτία θανάτου. 3. τὸ ξίφος. 4. ζωῆς ἀρχή. 5. ἐν τῆ λάρνακι Δανάης καὶ Περσέως. 6. βουλεύω. 7. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. 8. ἡ φλόξ. 9. δὸς ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κύσμον κινήσω.

Questions.—How many consonants are there? How are they divided? Name the semivowels; the mutes; the double letters. How are the mutes divided? (Ans. In two ways, according to their fundamental sound, and according to the aspiration with which they are pronounced.) Name them according to the former way; according to the latter. Which are the labials? Why so called? Which the linguals? Why so called? Which the linguals? Why so called? Which are the double consonants? What does  $\zeta$  arise from? What  $\xi$ ? What  $\psi$ ? What letters do Greek words always end in? (Ans. Vowels, and the liquids  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ .) What two words are exceptions to this rule?

#### LESSON V.

# Syllables.—Quantity.

35. A vowel, when uttered by itself, or in connection with one or more consonants, is termed a syllable;

as,  $\mathring{\eta}$ ,  $\delta \mathring{\eta}$ ,  $\pi \rho \acute{o}s$ ,  $\mathring{a}\rho \chi \mathring{\eta}$ , &c.

36. A word is composed of one or more syllables. No syllable or monosyllabic word contains more than six or seven consonants; as, in στράγξ. A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; of two, a dissyllable; of three, a trisyllable, of more than three, a polysyllable; as, μήν, πόλις, βραχίων, προσδέχομαι.

37. The last syllable of a word is called the ultima; the one next to the last, the penultima; the one preceding the penult (or the last but two) the antepenultima; thus in the word  $\kappa \acute{a}\tau o\pi\tau \rho o\nu$ ,  $\pi\tau \rho o\nu$  is the

ultima, to the penultima, ka the antepenultima.

38. Division of Syllables.\*—The fundamental rule is that syllables end with a vowel and begin with a consonant. When, therefore, a consonant stands between two vowels, it belongs to the following syllable; as,  $\pi o - \tau a - \mu \dot{o}s$ ,  $\ddot{o} - \psi o - \mu a \iota$ ,  $\ddot{\epsilon} - \sigma \chi o \nu$ ,  $\ddot{\epsilon} - \beta \lambda a - \psi a$ .

Exception.—A compound word is best divided according to the elements of the compound; as, συν-εκ-φώνησις, προ-στά-της, προσ-

στείχω.

- 39. In the case of a consonant doubled  $(\pi\pi, \lambda\lambda, \gamma\gamma, \&c.)$  a smooth and aspirate mute  $(\pi\phi, \kappa\chi, \tau\Xi, \sec 31)$  and a liquid before one or more consonants (the combination  $\mu\nu$  excepted), the first consonant ends a syllable, the second begins one; as,  $\tau\acute{a}\tau$ - $\tau\omega$ ,  $\'{a}\nu$ - $\Xi\rho\omega$ - $\pi os$ ,  $B\acute{a}\kappa$ - $\chi os$ ,  $\'{a}\lambda$ - $\gamma os$ ,  $\'{e}\rho$ - $\gamma o\nu$ ,  $\'{e}$ - $\iota\nu\acute{o}s$ . In all other cases, of course the general rule applies; as  $\kappa\lambda\acute{e}$ - $\pi\tau\eta s$ ,  $K\acute{a}$ - $\delta\mu os$ , &c.†
- 40. By quantity is meant the time which is taken to utter a syllable. Syllables are either long or short; the long are regarded as having double the time of the short.
- 41. A syllable is *short by nature* when it contains a short vowel (ε, ο, ἄ, ἴ, ὕ) followed by a *rowel* or *simple consonant*; as, ᾿ένὄμἴσἄ, ᾿ἔπὕβἔτὄ. (See 3, note \*.)
- 42. A syllable is long by nature when it contains either a simple long vowel  $(\eta, \omega, \bar{a}, \bar{\imath}, \bar{\nu})$ , or a diphthong; as, ' $\bar{\eta}\rho\bar{\omega}s$ ,  $\kappa\rho\bar{\imath}\nu\bar{\omega}$ ,  $\gamma\dot{\epsilon}\phi\bar{\nu}\rho a$ ,  $l\sigma\chi\bar{\nu}\rho\rho\bar{\nu}s$ ,  $\pi a\imath\delta\epsilon\bar{\nu}\bar{\eta}s$ . Hence those syllables are always long, in which two vowels are contracted into one; as, " $\bar{a}\kappa\omega\nu$  (from  $a\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\omega\nu$ ),  $B\dot{\sigma}\tau\rho\bar{\nu}s$  (from  $B\dot{\sigma}\tau\rho\nu as$ ).
- 43. A syllable with a short vowel becomes long by *position*, (i. e. by the *place* of the vowel) if two or more consonants, or a double consonant  $(\xi, \xi, \psi)$  follow the

<sup>\*</sup> See Note 1. (The "Notes" are to be found immediately after the Lessons and Exercises.)

<sup>†</sup> A more important distinction, however, is that which is made between the stem-syllables and the syllables of inflection or derivation. The stem-syllables express the essential idea of the word, the syllables of inflection or derivation, the relations of the idea. Thus, e. g. in

short vowel; as, εκστέλλω, τυψαντες, κόραξ (κόρακος) τράπεζα.

-Rem. The position of a mute with a liquid generally leaves a short vowel short; as, ἄτἔκνος, ἄπἔπλος, 'ἄκμή, βὅτρυς, δίδρἄχμος, γενἔβλη, &c. Note, however, that in compounds, and when middle mutes (β, γ, δ) stand before λ, μ, ν, the general rule holds good in respect to the lengthening of a short vowel by position; as, 'ἔκνέμω, βίβλος, εὕδδμος, πέπλἔγμαι.

[The pupil may omit, for the present, from 40 to 43 inclusive.]

#### Exercise 4.

- 44. 1) Divide the following Greek words into syllables (38, 39.)
- •2) Name each word according to the number of syllables of which it is composed.

1.  $\pi\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ . 2.  $\epsilon\sigma\tau\dot{\iota}\nu$ . 3.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  3.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  4.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  5.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  6.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  7.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  7.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  8.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  9.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  7.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  9.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  7.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  9.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  7.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$  9.  $\epsilon\dot{\nu}\nu$ 

45. QUESTIONS.—What is a syllable? What do you call a word of one syllable? Of two? Of three? Of more than three? What name do you give to the last syllable of a word? The last but one? The last but two? What do you call a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word? (Ans. An initial letter or syllable.) What at the end of a word? (Ans. A final letter, &c.) What in the body of a word? (Ans. A medial letter, &c.) Give the fundamental rule for the division of syllables. How do you divide the words πόταμος, ξβλαψα, ξοχου? State the exception to the rule. What is the rule in 39?

 $<sup>\</sup>gamma \epsilon \cdot \gamma \rho \alpha \phi - \alpha$ , the middle syllable is the stem-syllable, the two others syllables of inflection; in  $\pi \rho \hat{\alpha} \gamma - \mu \alpha$ , the first is the stem-syllable, the last the syllable of derivation. See Kühner's *Gr. Gram.* § 26. 2.

How do you divide into syllables "ππος, ἀμνός, 'Ατθίς, Κάδμος, ἕλγος ? What is the more important distinction quoted from Kühner in the note?

#### LESSON VI.

# Accents, Enclitics, &c.

- 46. a) The Greek accents are the acute (') and the circumflex (').
- b) The acute stands on one of the last three syllables. It cannot, however, stand on the antepenult (last but two), unless the final is short; as ποιήσω, ἔδωκε, ἀρχή, ἄνβρωπος.
- c) The circumflex can stand on either of the last two syllables; but it stands only over long vowels and diphthongs, and not over the penult (last but one), unless the final is short; as, ἡμᾶς, ταῖτᾶ.
- 47. In comparison with the sharply accented syllable, the other syllables of a word have a depressed tone, which used to be called the grave accent, and marked by a stroke drawn to the right:  $\Theta \grave{\epsilon} \acute{\delta} \delta \grave{\omega} \rho \grave{\delta} s$ , i. e.  $\Theta \epsilon \acute{\delta} \delta \omega \rho o s$ .
- 48. From the acute and the grave ('') arose the circumflex. Thus  $\hat{a}$  from  $d\hat{a}$ ;  $\hat{\omega}$  from  $\delta\hat{a}$ ;  $\hat{\eta}$  from  $\delta\hat{a}$ ; &c.

But àá, òá, (the acute being on the second vowel or diphthong) would be contracted into  $\acute{a}$ ,  $\acute{\omega}$ , with the acute.

- 49. When the penult is the tone-syllable,\* and has a long rower or diphthong, then, if the final is short, the accent is the circumflex: φεύγω· but φεῦγε.
- 50. When a tone-syllable has also a breathing, the acute and grave are placed after the breathing, the circumflex above it. They stand over the vowel ( $\eta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\delta$ ); being, however, for convenience, placed a little before a capital ("H,  $^{3}\Omega$ ). For a (proper) diphthong their place is over the second vowel ( $O\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $O\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$ ,  $o\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $o\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$ ): but an improper one, even when it is a capital, and, as sucl, takes its  $\iota$  into the line of the etters, is treated as a single vowel: "A $\iota$ 0 $\eta$ 8 =  $\tilde{\iota}$ 8 $\eta$ 8. (19. Rem.) In

<sup>\*</sup> i. e. the accented syllable,

diærēsis,\* the acute accent stands between, and the circumflex above the points; as: ἀίδιος, κληΐδι.

51. Words receive the following appellations according to the accentuation of the final syllables:—

Oxytones† acute on the last syllable; as, τετυφώς, κακός, δήρ.

Par-oxytones " last syllable but one; as, τύπτω, ἀνΣρώπου.

Pro-par-oxylones " last syllable but two; as, ἄνθρωπος, τυπτόμενος.

Peri-spomena, circumflex " last syllable; as, κακώς, έλθεῖν.

Pro-peri-spomena " last syllable but one; as, πρᾶγμα, φιλοῦσα.

- 52. IT A non-oxytone is called a barytone,† because it has, not the acute, but the supposed grave accent (47) on its final syllable; as, λύω, πράγμα, πράγματα.
- 53. An oxytone is written as a barytone (i. e. the acute of an oxytone is written as the grave) when the word is in a sentence, except when it is the last word of a sentence, or immediately precedes a stop; as, el μη μητρυιή περικαλλής Ἡερίβοια ἡν. μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. ὁ μὲν Κῦρος ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμύν, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἀπέφυγον.

REM. The accent thus written over oxytones in connected discourse is generally termed the softened acute.

54. A few small words are without an accent: these are called *atonics*, from a, which means not, and τόνος, 'tone' or 'accent.

Obs. The atonics (or *proclitics*) are the following:  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , oi,  $\alpha i$ :  $\ell \nu$ ,  $\epsilon is$  ( $\epsilon s$ ),  $\epsilon \kappa$  ( $\epsilon is$ ):  $\delta s$ ,  $\epsilon i$ : ov ( $ov\kappa$ ,  $ov\kappa$ ).

The word  $o\dot{v} = 'not$ ,' takes the acute, when it stands as the last word of a sentence.

<sup>\*</sup> When two vowels, which regularly form a diphthong, are to be pronounced separately, two points (called *puncta diarėsis*, 'points of Beparation' [ $\delta\iota\alpha(\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota s)$ ] are placed over the second vowel  $(\iota, \upsilon)$ , as:  $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ ,  $\epsilon\bar{\iota}$ ,  $a\bar{\upsilon}$ .

<sup>† &#</sup>x27;Οξύς, acutus: περισπώμενος, circumflexus: Βαρύς, gravis: τόνος, accentus.

55. Certain other *small* words (of *one* or *two* syllables) are called *enclitics*. They are so closely joined with the preceding word, that *their accent* is generally placed upon it, they themselves being pronounced without any *tone*; as,  $\phi l \lambda o s \tau \iota s$  (pronounced as if written  $\phi l \lambda o \sigma \tau \iota s$ ).

 $\Sigma \epsilon$ , 'thee,' 'you,' (sing.), is one of these enclitics.

 $M\acute{\epsilon},$  'me,' is another: but the longer form for 'me'  $(\acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\epsilon})$  is not enclitic.

\*Εστίν, 'is,' is another enclitic.\*

56. 1) When an enclitic follows a proparoxytone or properispomenon (51), the enclitic loses its accent, which is written over the last syllable of the preceding word.

κρύπτουσί σε, they hide you. | φιλοῦσί με, they love me.

- 2) When an enclitic follows a paroxytone, a monosyllable enclitic loses a dissyllable enclitic retains its accent.
  - κρύπτε με, hide me. | φίλος ἐστὶν, he is friendly.
- 3) When an enclitic follows a *perispomenon*, it oses its *accent*, whether it is a monosyllable or a discyllable.

φιλεί με, he loves me. | άπλους έστιν, he is simple.

4) When an enclitic follows an *oxytone*, the enclitic loses its accent, but the *acute* of the *oxytone* is then *not* written as the *grave*.

καλός ἐστιν, he is beautiful. Σήρ τις, (τὶς, 'a certain,' is an enclitic.)

Rem. As the correct pronunciation of the Greek language is unknown (see 2), we are not able to determine the precise use

<sup>\*</sup> The other enclitics are mostly contained in the following list: the pres. indic. of  $\epsilon i \mu i$  and  $\phi \eta \mu l$  (except  $\epsilon i$  and  $\phi i \gamma s$ ); the personal pronouns,  $\mu o \hat{\nu}$ ,  $\mu o i$ ,  $\sigma o \hat{\nu}$ ,  $\sigma o i$ ,  $o \delta$ , &c.; the indef. pron.  $\tau l s$ ,  $\tau l$ ; the indef. edverbs,  $\tau \omega s$ ,  $\tau \omega s$ ,  $\tau \omega s$ ,  $\tau o i$ ,  $\tau$ 

of the accents: their principal value to us is in their serving to distinguish words; thus νόμος, law; νομός, pasture-ground. βίος, life; βιός, bow. δῆμος, people; δημός, fat. τίς, who? τλς, some one. εἰσί, they are; εἶσι, he goes. δόλος, a dome; δολός, mud. ὧμος, shoulder; ὡμός, cruel; &c.

- 57. Beside the accents, the Greeks have several other marks to assist the reader, some of which refer to words alone and others to the members of the sentence only. These are
- a) The apostrophe, which marks the cutting off (elision) of a vowel at the end of a word when the following word begins with a vowel; as,  $\dot{a}\pi'$   $\ddot{a}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$  for  $\dot{a}\pi\dot{o}$   $\ddot{a}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\tau'$   $\dot{\epsilon}\mu\dot{\epsilon}$  for  $\kappa\alpha\tau\dot{a}$   $\dot{\epsilon}\mu\dot{\epsilon}$ ,  $\dot{a}\phi'$   $\dot{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\hat{v}$  for  $\dot{a}\pi\dot{o}$   $\dot{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\hat{v}$ , &c.

The coronis, which marks the blending (crasis) of two words, one ending the other beginning with a vowel, into one word; as, τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, τἀγαβά for τὰ ἀγαβά, ταὐτά for τὰ αὐτά, &c.

The diæresis which marks a division between two vowels; as, ἀίσσω, ὄίς, &c.

b) The punctuation marks—

The comma [,] as in English;  $\tau \circ \hat{v} \circ \tau \circ \kappa \cdot \tau \cdot \lambda$ .

The colon (and semicolon) [·] a point above the line;  $\mu \epsilon \cdot$ The interrogation [;] like the English semicolon;  $\tau i \circ \epsilon$ ;

The period [.] as in English;  $\pi \rho \hat{a} \gamma \mu a \cdot$ 

#### Exercise 5.

- 58. Name the accents in the following sentences; show whether they are placed according to the rules above given; and point out the *enclitics* and *atonics*.
- 1. 'Ο δειλός έστι τῆς πατρίδος προδότης. 2. "Ορτυγές εἰσιν ἡδύφωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὅρνιθες. 3. ὅπως δὲ εἰδῶ μάλιστα, ὁποῖός τίς ἐστι τὴν ὄψιν; 4. 'Ράδιον εὐρεῖν ἀπό γε τούτων. 5. τό τε τῶν Τριτώνων γένος.

- 6. ἀλλὰ δίελέ μου τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐς δύο κατενεγκών. 7. τῷ ἐλέφαντι ἐστὶ δράκοντος ὀρρωδία. ὧ κακοδαίμον υιὰ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμου. 8. Τυφων ὑπο Ζηνὸς ἐκολάσθη. 9. Σαρδανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείοις κατακεκλεισμένος, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐδίωκεν ἡ ἡδονήν.
- 59. Are the accents rightly or wrongly placed in the examples following? if wrongly, then make the correction required.
- 1. βλάπτει τόν ἐχθρὸν. (46, c; 53.) 2. τήν τοῦ γεώμετρου σοφίαν θαύμαζομεν. (46, b.) 3. ῆλειφες τόν δέσποτην. 4. ἔπειθε τοὺς ξένους. 5. πεῖσομὲν σέ. 6. ἐχθρός ἐστίν. 7. ρῖπτει τόν δίσκον. 8. φιλεῖ σέ. 9. καλός ἐστίν. 10. βλάπτουσι σε.

This exercise may profitably be lengthened according to the necessities of the learner, until he is thoroughly acquainted with the accents, their right places, the enclitics, &c.

#### LESSON VII.

# Parts of speech. Inflection, &c.

- 60. The parts of speech in Greek are,—the article, the noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb, the adverb, the preposition and the conjunction. The interjection is commonly ranked among the adverbs.
- 61. The first five of these (viz., article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb) are susceptible of variation or modification in order to indicate their different relations. This is properly termed *inflection*.
- 62. The inflection of the article, nouns, adjectives and pronouns is termed *declension*; the inflection of the verb *conjugation*.

- 63. The other parts of speech (viz., adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions) do not admit of inflection.
- 64. The Greek, like our own language, has three genders, viz., the masculine, the feminine and the neuter; as,  $\delta$   $\delta \nu \beta \rho \omega \pi \sigma s$ , the man;  $\dot{\eta}$   $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$ , the mother;  $\tau \dot{\sigma}$   $\sigma \hat{\nu} \kappa \sigma v$ , the fig.\*

Obs. To mark the genders of substantives in Greek, the different forms of the article are employed; as  $\delta$  for the masculine,  $\hat{\eta}$  for the feminine,  $\tau\delta$  for the neuter, &c. (See 89.)

Some nouns are both masculine and feminine, and are said to be of the common gender; as  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  Se $\delta$ s, god or goddess;  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$   $\tau p \delta \phi o s$ , nurse;  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$   $\dot{u} r S p \omega \pi o s$ , human being; &c.

- 65. The Greek has *three* numbers, the *singular*, the *plural*, and the *dual* which denotes *two*, or a pair.
- 66. It has also five cases, viz., the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative and the vocative.
- Oss. 1. There is no ablative, the place of that case being supplied mostly by the dative, sometimes by the genitive.
- Obs. 2. The nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter have the same form in all numbers, and in the plural they always end in  $\alpha$ . The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are alike; the genitive and dative dual are also alike. The nominative and vocative plural are always alike. The dative singular always ends in  $\iota$ , but in the first two declensions it is subscript [see 19. 2) Rem.]
- 67. There are three Declensions in Greek, the First, Second, and Third.

<sup>\*</sup> The gender of nouns is determined partly by their meaning; the following general rules may be noted to advantage:

<sup>1)</sup> Names of males, of nations, winds, months, mountains, and most rivers, are masculine.

<sup>2)</sup> Names of females, of countries, islands, most cities, most trees and plants, are feminine.

<sup>3)</sup> The names of the letters and fruits, infinitives, diminutives in -o> (except the proper names of females, e. g.  $\dot{\eta}$   $\Lambda \epsilon \dot{\delta} \nu \tau \iota o \nu$ ), all indeclinable words, and finally every word considered as simply that word (e. g  $\tau \dot{\delta} \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$ , 'the word mother'), are neuter.

## General Table of the Declensions.

	1.	II.	III.
Sing. Nom.	γς, āς, masc. η, ă, ā, fem.	os, m. et f.	$\begin{cases} a, \iota, v, neut. \\ \omega, fem. \\ \nu, \xi, \rho, \sigma. \psi, of all \\ genders. \end{cases}$
Gen.	oυ, ης, or as,	ov,	os (ωs), increases in gen.
Dat.	$\eta$ , or $a$ ,	φ,	٤,
Acc.	ην, οι αν,	ον,	$a, or \nu,$
Voc.	$\eta$ , or $a$ ,	$\epsilon$ , ov, neut.	various; neut. as
Plural.			nom.
Nom.	aı,	oi, ă, neut.	es, ă, neut.
Gen.	$\hat{\omega}\nu$ , t	ων,	$\omega \nu$ ,
Dat.	ais,	ots,	σι (σιν),
Acc.	ãs,	ovs, ă, neut.	ăs, ă, neut.
Voc.	cı,	οι, ă, neut. •	es, ă, neut.
Dual.			
N. A. V.	$\bar{a}$ ,	ω,	€, .
G. D.	αιν,	οιν,	οιν,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Contracted from  $d\omega_{\nu}$ , and therefore circumflexed (48). In repeating the table, let the pupil say " $\omega_{\nu}$  circumflexed."

68. Questions.—Name the parts of speech in Greek. How many and which admit of inflection? What do you mean by inflection? What term is applied to the inflection of nouns, adjectives, &c.? What to that of the verb? What parts of speech do not admit of inflection? How many genders are there in Greek? How are they generally marked? What is the common gender? How many numbers are there in Greek? What does the dual denote? How many cases? Is there any ablative? Name the cases which are alike. Repeat the table of declensions. What are the terminations of the nominative of the first declension? What of the second? Of the third? What of the genitive of the first? Of the second? Of the third? (And so on, through all the table.)

#### LESSON VIII.

The Verb. Present and Future Active.

69. Greek Verbs are of two kinds, those ending in  $\omega$  and those in  $\mu \iota$ .\*

70. There are three Voices, the Active, the Passive and the Middle; as,  $\tau \acute{\nu}\pi\tau \omega$ , I strike (act.);  $\tau \acute{\nu}\pi\tau \sigma \mu \omega$ , I am struck (pass.);  $\tau \acute{\nu}\pi\tau \sigma \mu \omega$ , I strike myself.

Rem. For the present we use only verbs in  $\omega$  in the active voice.

71. The *Moods* of Greek Verbs are, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Optative* and the *Infinitive*.

72. The Tenses are, 1) PRINCIPAL TENSES, the Present, the Perfect, the Future; 2) HISTORICAL TENSES, the Imperfect, the Pluperfect, the Aorist.

73. The Mutes, as we have seen (30, 31), are divided into three sets of three:—

	Smooth.		Middle.		Aspirate.
p-sounds	$\pi$	۰	$\beta$		φ
k-sounds	к	٠	$\gamma$	۰	χ
t-sounds	T		8.		9

- 1) For any p-sound with  $\sigma$  ( $\pi\sigma$ ,  $\beta\sigma$ ,  $\phi\sigma$ ), you must write  $\psi$ .
- 2) For any k-sound with  $\sigma$  ( $\kappa\sigma$ ,  $\gamma\sigma$ ,  $\chi\sigma$ ), you must write  $\xi$ .
- 3) For any t-sound with  $\sigma$  ( $\tau\sigma$ ,  $\delta\sigma$ ,  $\Im\sigma$ ), you must write  $\sigma$  only:

That is, the t-sound is thrown away.

4) Also for  $\pi\tau$ - $\sigma$  you must write  $\psi$ : for  $\kappa\tau$ - $\varsigma$ ,  $\xi$ .

<sup>\*</sup> They are so called from the ending of the first person singular of the Present Indic., as  $\gamma\rho\dot{\alpha}\phi\omega$ ,  $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ , &c. (verbs in  $\omega$ ), and  $\tau\partial\gamma\mu\iota$ , &c. (verbs in  $\mu\iota$ ).

74.	Thus:	1)	$\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi$ -s	becomes	Brey
			τριβ-ς	44	TPIY
			άλειφ-ς	"	άλειψ
			τυπτ-ς	46	TUY
		2)	πλεκ-ς	"	πλεξ
		ĺ	λεγ-ς	66	$\lambda \epsilon \xi$
	65		ἀρχ-ς	66	άρξ
		3)	$\pi \epsilon \iota \beta$ -s	66	πεις
			σπευδ-ς	44	σπευς

75. The Infinitive (of the Pres. Act.) ends in ειν; as, λέγειν, βλέπειν, &c.

76. The root of the Present (Active) is got,

a) By throwing away the  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  of the Pres. Infir.., as, τύπτειν, root, τυπτ. ἄρχειν, root, ἀρχ.

b) By throwing away the  $\omega$  of the first sing. of the

Present; as, ἄρχω, ἀρχ. βλέπω, βλεπ.

77. The root of the Future is got from the root of the Present (or Infinitive) by sigmating it; that is, by adding s; thus,  $\beta \lambda \epsilon \pi$ , add s,  $\beta \lambda \epsilon \pi s = \beta \lambda \epsilon \psi$ .

78. The Greek language (see 65) has a form called the *Dual*, to denote *two*. The Active Voice has no *dual* form for the *first person*.

79. In the Indicative, both the *Present* and the *Future* of the *Active Voice* end in  $\omega$ , and the *terminations* of the Persons are:

	1.	2.	3.		*	XAMPLE.*	
S.	ω	$\epsilon \iota \varsigma$	€L	S. P.	τύπτω τύπτομεν	Present. τύπτεις τύπτετε	τύπτει τύπτουσι
P.	ομεν	$\epsilon \tau \epsilon$	ουσι	D.	ιοπτομέν	τύπτετον Future.	τύπτετον
D.		€ТОУ	€τον	S. P. D.	τυψω τύψομεν	τύψεις τύψετε τύψετον	τύψει τύψουσι τύψετον.

<sup>\*</sup> See Note 2.

S0. The second person sing, of the Imperative ends in  $\epsilon$  added to the root of the *Present* (or *Infinitive*).  $\Gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi - \omega$ , I write.  $\Gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi - \epsilon$ , write (thou).

### 81. VOCABULARY 1.

Το write, γράφ-ειν Το look, βλέπ-ειν Το rub, τρί'β-ειν Το strike, τύπτ-ειν Το anoint, ἀλείφ-ειν Γο weave, πλέκ-ειν To say, to tell, λέγ-ειν
To rule, ἄρχ-ειν (governs gen.)
To persuade, πείβ-ειν
To cheat, ζ ψεύδ-ειν.
Το beguile,

## Exercise 6.

# 32. a) Read and translate into English.

[You, in what follows, is to be considered sing. unless pl. is

1. Γράψω. 2. Γράφετον. 3. Βλέπομεν. 4. Τρίβουσι. 5. Τρίψουσι. 6. Λέγετε. 7. Λέγε. 8. Τύπτει. 9. "Αρξει. 10. Πείσουσι. 11. Ψεύσεις. 12. Βλέψω. 13. 'Αλείφεις. 14. 'Αλείψουσι. 15. Λέγεις. 16. Λέγομεν. 17. Πείθετε. 18. Πείθε. 19. Πείθετον. 20. Λέξετον. 21. Πλέξω. 22. Τρίβεις. 23. Τρίψετον.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1 You\* anoint. 2. He anoints. 3. We will anoint.
4. You (pl.) anoint. 5. You (two) will say. 6. He will tell. 7. He will look. 8. You will beat. 9. They look. 10. You (pl.) look. 11. You (pl.) will cheat.
12. They will persuade. 13. He will persuade.
14. Persuade. 15. Tell. 16. Look. 17. They (two) look. 18. They will rub. 19. You (two) will weave.
20. You will persuade.

<sup>\*</sup> As in Latin, the nom. of the personal pronouns is not expressed except for the sake of distinction or emphasis. They are to be left untranslated here.

The pupil ought to write out, plainly and distinctly, his translations from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. In the latter case, too, he should accentuate the Greek words, bringing to bear, as far as he is able, the rules for accentuation, 46, &c.

## LESSON IX.

# The Verb, continued.

83. If a root ends in  $\epsilon$ , the terminations of the Present (79) will be contracted thus (see 4S):

ĺ	S.	έ-ω	é-eis	<b>É-€</b> L	û	εîs	εî	
	P.	έ-ομεν	έ-ετ€	<b>€-</b> 0υσι	οῦμεν	$\epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau \epsilon$	οῦσι	
	D.		έ-ετον	έ-ετον		$\epsilon i \tau o \nu$	είτον	

84. When a root ending in  $\epsilon$  is sigmated (i. e. is increased by an added sigma, 77), the  $\epsilon$  is changed into  $\eta$ . Thus,

φιλε-ς  $\begin{cases} \text{becomes} & \begin{cases} \phi\iota\lambda\eta\text{-}\varsigma \\ \piοι\epsilon\text{-}\varsigma \end{cases} \end{cases}$  becomes  $\begin{cases} \phi\iota\lambda\eta\text{-}\varsigma \\ \piοι\eta\text{-}\varsigma \end{cases}$  ποιέω, I make ; ποιήσω, I will make.  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , I love ;  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ , I will love.

85. The pupil will recollect that-

1) A verb agrees with its nominative case in *number* and *person*;\* as,

Κύρος τύπτει, Cyrus strikes. τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, The animals run. ἡμεῖς σε φιλοῦμεν, We love you.

2) A transitive verb is followed by the accusative;

Κύνες τοὺς έχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, Dogs bite their enemies.

<sup>\*</sup> But a dual nominative is often joined with a plural verb; and a weuter plural generally takes a singular verb.

Λύκος ἄμνον εδίωκεν, A wolf was pursuing a lamb.

Γυνή τις ὄρνιν εἶχε, A woman had a hen.

#### S6. VOCABULARY 2.

To love,  $(\phi_i \lambda \hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon_i \nu =) \phi_i \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\iota} \nu$ To make,  $(\pi_0 \hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon_i \nu =) \pi_0 \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\iota} \nu$  Το hide, κρύπτ-ειν.

Nom. Ι, ἐγώ. Τhou, σύ.

We, ἡμεῖς. You, ὑμεῖς. Us, ἡμᾶς. You, ὑμᾶς.

**Acc.** Me, ἐμέ or μέ. Thee, σέ. **Him**, αὐτόν.

Them, αὐτούς.
These things, ταῦτα.

This (neut. sing.),  $\tau \circ \hat{\nu} \tau o$ . The Not,  $o\hat{\nu}$ , (with the imperative,  $\mu \hat{\eta}$ .)

IF Μέν-δέ are indeed—but. The μέν is, however, mostly not translated in English. They cannot stand as the first word of a sentence or clause.

#### Exercise 7.

# 87. a) Translate into English.

1. Φιλοῦσιν αὐτόν. 2. Φιλήσουσι. 3. Φιλεῖ. 4. Ποιοῦσι ταῦτα. 5. Ποιεῖς. 6. Ποιήσεις. 7. Κρύπτεις. 8. Κρύψομεν. 9. Ἐγὼ\* μὲν κρύπτω ταῦτα, σὰ δὲ οὐ κρύπτεις. 10. Ἡμεῖς μὲν φιλοῦμεν αὐτόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ φιλεῖτε. 11. Σὰ μὲν ψεύσεις αὐτόν, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ ψεύσω. 12. Ἡμῶς μὲν πείσεις, αὐτὸν δὲ οὔ.

# b) Translate into Greek.

(Words to which o are prefixed are not to be translated.)

1. You love him. 2. I indeed love him, but you do not love ('him). 3. You''† will love him, but I 'shall not. 4. They will love them. 5. You love him. 6. You (pl.) love him. 7. They are doing these things. 8. He is doing this. 9. We' are doing these

<sup>\*</sup> See note \* on p. 21.

<sup>†</sup> These numerals refer to the Table of "Difference of Idioms," &c. immediately preceding the Indexes.

things, but you (pl.) are not doing othern. 10. I will do this. 11. I will do this, but you shall not do oit. 12. We will hide this. 13. Ye shall weave.

88 Questions.—What accent has oldolow? [48.] What Lence called ? [51.] Why is adrov written as an oxytone? [53.] Why are έγω, μέν, σύ, δέ written thus, and not έγω, μέν, σύ, δέ? Why has of no accent in several places, but has the acute in the last sentence above? [54, OBS.] What case is ταῦτα? By what rule? [85, 2.] What cases are έγω, σὸ and ἡμεῖς? Give the rule for the agreement of a verb with its nominative case. [85, 1.] How is αὐτόν governed? What case is ἡμᾶς? Why? Parse the verb ψεύσεις (thus: ψεύσεις is the fut. act. 2d pers. sing. from ψείδω, root ψευδ: the root of the fut. is got from the root of the pres. by adding s, which makes devos: but by 73, 3, for any t-sound with s you must write s only. which makes ψευς, root of the fut.) What is the root of ποιείς? [84, 77.] If the root of ποιειs is ποιε, why do you write ποιήσειs in the fut. ? [S4.] What is the place of μέν and δέ in Greek sentences? Do you translate μέν in the sentences above? In translating the English into Greek, do you insert the  $\mu \acute{e}\nu$ , or not, in 2, 3, 9, 11? (Obs. Imitate the order of the words in the Greek sentences.)

# LESSON X.

#### The Article.

S9. The Article in Greek is prefixed to nouns in order to ascertain or define them; as,  $\delta \pi o \iota \eta \tau \dot{\eta} s$ , "the poet;"  $\dot{\eta} \kappa \dot{\rho} \rho \eta$ , "the maiden;"  $\tau \dot{\delta} \gamma \dot{\rho} \nu \nu$ , "the knee."

REM. The Greeks have no indefinite article, answering to our "a" or "am."

# PARADIGM OF THE ARTICLE. $\delta$ , $\dot{\eta}$ , $\tau \dot{o}$ , "the."

<u> </u>	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.			DUAL.			
N. G.	m. δ τοῦ τῶ	f. ή της	n. τό τοῦ τοῦ	m. οἱ τῶν	f. αἱ τῶν ταῖς	n. τά τῶν	N. A. G.	m. τώ	f. τά	n. τώ
A.	τόν	יון דון ע	τό	τούς		τά	D.	τοίν	ταίν	τοίν

90. The pupil will observe that  $\dot{o}, \dot{\eta}, oi$ , ai are atonic (54); the genitives and datives perispomena (51); and the other cases oxytone (51).

Rem. In the dual the feminine is more commonly  $\tau \omega$ ,  $\tau o \hat{\imath} \nu$ , than  $\tau d$ ,  $\tau a \hat{\imath} \nu$ . Td (as fem. dual) is very uncommon.

91. The Article is often equivalent to a weakened possessive; and is translated by my, your, his, her, their; as,  $\kappa'v\epsilon$  τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω, "Dogs bite their enemies, but I my friends, that I may save them."

Rem. "The chief employment of the definite article is to distinguish the subject from the predicate; for, from the nature of the case, the subject is considered to be something definite, of which something general is predicated or denied." (Donaldson.)

### 92. VOCABULARY 3.

Poet, ποιητής,  $\delta$  (acc. ποιητήν). Letter, epistle, ἐπιστολή, ἡ (acc. ἐπιστολήν). Young man, youth, νεανίας,  $\delta$  (acc. νεανίαν). Tent, σκηνή, ἡ (acc. σκηνήν). Sea, Ξάλασσα, ἡ (acc. Ξάλασσαν).

### Exercise 8.

# 93. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο ποιητής τὴν ἐπιστολὴν γράψει. 2. Τὸν νεανίαν φιλοῦμεν. 3. Μὴ γράφε ἐπιστολήν. 4. Ἡμεῖς μὲν πείσομεν αὐτούς, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ πείσετε. 5. Ποιήσετε σκηνήν. 6. ὁ νεανίας λέξει ταῦτα. 7. Εγὼ μὲν οὐ φιλέω τὴν θάλασσαν, σὺ δὲ φιλεῖς. 8. Κρύψει τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 9. Αλείφομεν τὸν νεανίαν. 10. Ποιητής. 11. 'Ο ποιητής. 12. Ὑμεῖς με φιλεῖτε. 13. Ταῦτα αὐτοὺς πείσει. 14. Λέξετον τοῦτο. 15. Σκηνὴν ποιεῖ. 16. Πείσομέν σε. 17. 'Ο νεανίας λέξει τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 18. Σὲ μὲν

πείσουσιν,\* ἐμὲ δὲ οὔ. 19. Κῦρος γράφειν ἐπιστολὴν φιλήσει.

- b) Translate into Greek.
- 1. The young man will persuade the poet. 2. He will hide the letter. 3. Do not strike the poet. 4. He loves us. 5. They are doing these things. 6. We will love them, but you will not love (° them). 7. The young man weaves. 8. These things beguile the poet. 9. Do not persuade the youth to love the sea. 10. He loves a youth. 11. We will make a tent. 12. The poet does not love the sea. 13. Write your letters.

#### LESSON XI.

# First Declension of Nouns.

95. As we have seen above (67), there are in Greek three different ways of inflecting substantives, distinguished as the *first*, *second*, and *third* declensions.

<sup>\*</sup> The third singular and the third plural of verbs in  $\sigma\iota$ .  $\epsilon$ . or  $\iota$ , have sometimes an  $\nu$  added, when a word beginning with a vowel follows. This  $\nu$  is also added to the dative plur. in  $\sigma\iota$  and to some adverbs of place, &c. It is called  $\nu$  è  $\phi$  e  $\lambda$  ku  $\sigma$   $\tau$   $\iota$   $\iota$   $\iota$  but in reality, the  $\nu$  which is thus said to be added belonged to the original form of the word.

96. Nouns of the first declension end in a and  $\eta$ , feminine; as and  $\eta$ s, masculine.

TERMINATIONS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

		SING	JLAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.	
N.	ă,	ā or $\eta$	ās or	ns	aı	ā
G.	ης	ās ηs	ου	υυ	ων	αιν
D.	77	ā 7	ą	27	ais	αιν
A.	aν	αν ην	äν	עף	ās	ā
V. ]	a	$\bar{a}$ $r_i$	a	$\eta, \tilde{\alpha}$	αι	ã

Rem. The gen.  $\alpha_s$  and dat.  $\alpha$  belong to nouns that end in  $\rho \alpha$ , or in  $\alpha$  preceded by a vovel ( $\alpha$  pure), together with  $\lambda\lambda\alpha\lambda\dot{\alpha}$ , and some proper names in  $\bar{\alpha}$ :  $\lambda\nu\delta\rho\rho\mu\dot{\epsilon}\delta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\lambda\dot{\gamma}\delta\bar{\alpha}$ , &c. The rest in  $\alpha$  take  $\eta s$ ,  $\eta$ . The termination  $\alpha$ , gen.  $\eta s$ , is always short;  $\alpha$ , gen.  $\alpha s$ , is mostly long.\*

#### PARADIGMS OF FEMININE NOUNS.

	Muse.	Shadow.	Country.	Honor.	Justice.
Sing. N.	ή Μοῦσἄ	σκιά (ā)	χώρᾶ	τιμή	δίκη
. G.	της Μούσης	σκιᾶς		τιμῆς	δίκης
D.	τη Μούση		χώρα	τιμῆ	δίκη
A.	τὴν Μοῦσἄν			τιμῆν	δίκην
V.	Μοῦσἄ			τιμή	δίκη
	αί Μοῦσαι			τιμαί	δίκαι
G.				τιμῶν	δικών
D.	ταίς Μούσαις			τιμαῖς	δίκαις
Λ.				τιμάς	δίκας
V.	Μοῦσαι		χῶραι	τιμαί	δίκαι
Dual. N. A. V.	τὰ Μούσᾶ	σκιά (ā)	χώρឨ	τιμά	δίκα
G. D.	ταῖν Μούσαιν	σκιαίν	χώραιν	τιμαΐν	δίκαιν

- 97. On the accentuation.] The accent remains, as long as the general rules (46, b, c) will let it, on the same syllable; with the exception of the gen. plural, which in this declension is always perisponenon.
- If the accent is on the last syllable, it remains indeed on that syllable, but is changed into the circumflex in the gen. and dat. of all numbers. Thus, τιμή, τιμής, τιμής, τιμών, τιμαίν, τιμαίν.
- 2) In the nom. plural, at is considered short with respect to accentuation: hence if the penult has a diphthong or long vowel, an acute

on that syllable is changed into the circumflex. For instance, γνώμη has nom, plural γνώμα, χώρα has nom, plural χώραι.

3) When the final syllable becomes long, the circumflex cannot stand on the penult (46, c): σφαῖρᾶ cannot have σφαῖρᾶs. Hence the accent must be the acute, since that accent can stand on the penult, whatever the quantity of the final may be: σφαῖρα, gen. σφαίραs, Μοῦσᾶ, gen. Μοῦσης.

4) If the word be proparoxytone (which it cannot be, unless the final  $\check{a}$  is short), no accent can stand on the antepenult when the final becomes long. It is necessary therefore to move the acute one place

to the right: ἔχιδνα, gen. ἐχίδνης.

# 98. The pupil will observe that-

- 1) Abstract substantives (e. g. the names of virtues, vices, &c.) often take the article, which is not to be translated into English.
- 2) Proper names often take the article when they have been lately mentioned; or when they are the names of well known persons or places.

#### EXAMPLES.

φιλουμεν την σοφίαν, we love wisdom.

ή μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν, drunkenness is a brief madness.

βλάπτουσι τη 'Ερέτριαν, they are injuring Eretria. δ Σωκράτης ην φιλόσοφος, Socrates was a philosopher.

Κύρον μεταπέμπεται· ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κύρος, He sends for Cyrus; Cyrus thereupon goes up.

#### 99. Vocabulary 4.

Eretria, 'Ερέτρια, as.
Philosophy, φιλοσοφία, as.
The soul, the mind, ψυχή, η̂s.
Virtue, ἀρετή, η̂s.
Benefit, profit; a blessing, ὡφέται, as.

Pleasure, ἡδονή, ῆs.
Wisdom, σοφία, as.
Slavery, δουλεία. as.
Ignorance (brutish), ἀμαβία, as.
Madness, μανία, as.
Calamity, συμφορά, âs.

Loss, injury, penalty; a cala- | Necessity, compulsion mity, (nµía, as (damnum). Hurt, βλάβη, ης. Fate, μοίρα, as. Injustice, abikia, as.

ลิงส์γκη, ης. Damsel, κόρη, ης. Force, violence, Bia, as. Anger, opyn, ns. Justice (as habit), δικαιοσύνη, ης. Ball, σφαίρα, as.

To hurt, injure, βλάπτ-ειν. To flee or fly from, shun, pery-ELV. To pursue, διώκ-ειν.

To yield, εἴκ-ειν, (governs the dative.) Το throw, ρίπτ-ειν. Ις, ἐστί (ἐστίν); are, εἰσί, (εἰσίν.)

Both—and, καί—καί; τὲ καί (τέ is enclitic, 55), or τέ . . . καί (with a word or words between). Te kai often = 'and' only. Himself, ξαυτόν οτ αυτόν. Who? Tis:

Towards, πρός (with accusative).

OES. 1) αὐτόν (with smooth breathing) = him. αύτόν (with rough breathing) = himself.

2) Tis: 'who?' retains its acute accent even in a sentence.

#### Exercise 9.

100. a) Translate into English.

1. Μη βλάπτε την Έρετριαν. 2. Οὐ βλέπει πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν. 3. "Αρχε της ψυχης. 4. 'Η άρετη οὐ βλέψει πρὸς ὡφέλειαν. 5. 'Ρίψω τὴν σφαίρνν. 6. 'Η μοίρα ἄρχεί βλάβης τε καὶ ὡφελείας. 7. Φεῦγε τὴν ἀδικίαν. 8. Την μεν άδικίαν φεθηε, την δε δικαιοσύνην δίωκε. 9. Είκε τη βία. 10. Μη είκε ταις ήδοναις. 11. Φεθγε την των ήδονων δουλείαν. 12. Τη μεν σοφία εἶκε, τη δὲ ήδόνη μη εἶκε. 13. Ἡ μὲν ἀρετη σοφία ἐστίν, ή δὲ ἀδικία ἀμαθία τε καὶ μανία. 14. Ταῖς συμφοραῖς είκομεν. 15. Μη βλάπτε τὰ (or τὼ) κόρα. 16. Ἡ δικαιοσύνη άρετή έστι. 17. Σωκράτης αὐτὸν φιλεῖ, εμέ δὲ οὔ. 18. Τίς τὴν σκηνὴν ποιήσει; 19. Έαυτὸν κρύψει. 20. Ζημία ἐστίν. (See 56, 2.)

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. We yield to force and necessity. 2. Pursue virtue. 3. You will look to profit. 4. Pursue both justice and virtue. 5. We will yield to necessity, but not to force. 6. Rule over your (say 'the') anger. 7. We will yield to the compulsion of calamities. 8. Do not yield to the slavery of pleasure. 9. Who will hide me? 10. He loves himself. 11. Who is looking towards the young man? 12. They are throwing the ball. 13. It is a ball. 14. Virtue and justice are wisdom. 15. This is a loss to the poet.

101. Questions .- How many declensions are there in Greek? What are the terminations of the first declension? Which are feminine? Which masculine? Which nouns have gen. as. dat. a? What is the quantity of a, gen. ns? Of a gen. as? Go through with Μοῦσα, σκιά. χώρα, τιμή, δίκη. What is the general statement as to the accent? How is the gen. pl. always accented? If a noun is oxvtone in the nom., what is the accent of the gen. and dat. ? What is the quantity of at with respect to accentuation? Suppose then the penult have a diphthong or long vowel, with an acute on it, what is that acute changed into when the termination becomes at? Can the circumflex stand on the penult when the last syllable becomes long? If the final of a proparoxytone becomes long, what accent do you give it? Give the rules for the use of the article in 98. In the Exercise (sentence 3, Greek) account for the genit. [81, 99.] 7, 8, 9, &c, account for the article. [98, 1.] 15. Which is better, τά or τω κόρα? [90, Rem.] Sentence 9 (English), what is the Greek for who? Does it retain its accent in a sentence? 10. Give the Greek for himself, 13. How do you express "it is" &c. in Greek? (By ἐστίν simply.)

#### LESSON XII.

Contracts. Masculines of the First Declension.

102. Some feminines of the first end in  $\hat{\eta}$ ,  $\hat{a}$  contracted from  $\epsilon a$ ,  $\delta a$ . They are declined regularly as if from  $\eta$ , a; but every case is a *perispomenon*. (Συκέα

=)  $\sigma \upsilon \kappa \hat{\eta}$ ,  $\sigma \upsilon \kappa \hat{\eta}$ ,  $\sigma \upsilon \kappa \hat{\eta}$ , &c.:  $(\mu \nu \acute{a}a =) \mu \nu \hat{a}$ ,  $\mu \nu \hat{a}$ ,  $\mu \nu \hat{a}$ , &c.

#### PARADIGMS OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

	-					
			Citizen.	Perses.	Youth.	Fowler.
Sing.	N.	ó	πολίτης	Πέρσης	νεανίας	όρνιβοβήρας
	G.	τοῦ	πολίτου	Πέρσου	νεανίου	όρνιβοβήρα
	D.		πολίτη		νεανία	όρνιβοβήρα
	A.	τον	πολίτην	Πέρσην	νεανίαν	όρνιβοβήραν
	V.		πολίτα		νεανία	δρνιβοβήρα
Plur.	N.	ol	πολίται		νεανίαι	όρνιβοβήραι
	G.	τών	πολιτῶν		νεανιῶν	δρνιβοβηρών
	D.	Tois	πολίταις		νεανίαις	δρνιβοβήραις
	A.	Tous	πολίτας		νεανίας	δρνιβοβήρας
	V.		$\pi$ ολ $\hat{\iota}$ τ $a\iota$		νεανίαι	δρνιβοβήραι
Dual. N. A	. V.	τὼ	πολίτᾶ		νεανία	όρνιβοβήρα
G	. D.	τοίν	πολίται	,		δρνιβοβηραιν

- 103. Masculine nouns in  $\eta_s$  have the vocative in  $\eta_s$  except the following, which have  $\check{a}$ :
  - 1) Those in rys.
- Those compounded of a substantive and a verb, that simply append ης to the verbal root; as γεωμέτρης, geometer; ἀρτοπώλης, breadseller, baker.
- 3) National names; as Πέρσης, a Persian, voc. Πέρσα,—but Πέρσης, Perses, voc. Πέρση.
- 104. The rules of accentuation are the same as for feminines (97).— $\Delta\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta$ s irregularly throws back its accent in vocat. ( $\mathring{\omega}$   $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma\pi\sigma\tau a$ ), and  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\tau\eta s$ , usurer, has gen. pl.  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\tau\omega\nu$ .\*
- 105. Some nouns in  $\hat{\eta}_s$ , contracted from eas, are declined regularly, but every case is *perispomenon*. ( $E\rho\mu\acute{e}as=$ )  $E\rho\mu\acute{\eta}_s$ ,  $o\hat{v}$ ,  $\hat{\eta}_v$ , &c.
- 106. Several masculines in ās have the Doric gen. in ā: viz. πατραλοίαs, a parricide, μητραλοίαs, a matricide, ὀρνιβοβήραs, a fowler or bird-catcher: also several proper names; as Σύλλαs, gen. Σύλλα, and contracts in âs, Βοβράs (from Βορέαs), gen. Βοβρά.

<sup>\*</sup> Three other nouns of the first declen, are paroxytone in the gen. pl.; as ἀφύη, anchovy; ἐτησίαι, Etesian winds; χλοῦνης, wild boar; which have gen. pl. ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χλούνων.

107. A few proper names have the Ionic genit. in εω, even in the Attic dialect; as Τήρης, Θάλης, Τήρεω, Θάλεω. (Note the irregular accent.)

## 108. VOCABULARY 5.

Persian, Ilépons. Perses (proper name), Πέρσης. Land, earth, yn. Domestic, olkétys. Baker, ἀρτοπώλης. Bookseller, βιβλιοπώλης. Geometer, γεωμέτρης. Master, δεσπότης (see 104). Laborer, cultivator, έργάτης. Desire, ἐπιθυμία. Disciple, pupil, μαθητής. Citizen, πολίτης. Sailor, vautys. Minerva, 'A $\Im\eta\nu\hat{a}$  ( $\hat{a}=\acute{a}a$ , Athēnē). Mercury, Έρμης (Hermes). Boreas, the north wind, Boppas (106).

Γέλας, α (106).

Poet, ποιητής. Mina, (a coin,)  $\mu\nu\hat{a}$  (=  $\mu\nu\hat{a}$ ). Weasel,  $\gamma \alpha \lambda \hat{\eta}$  (=  $\gamma \alpha \lambda \epsilon \eta$ ). Fig-tree,  $\sigma v \kappa \hat{\eta} \ (\hat{\eta} = \epsilon a)$ . Το chastise, κολάζειν. To have, Exew (takes rough breathing in the future.) Το plant, φυτεύειν. To hunt, Δηρεύειν. To admire, βαυμάζειν. One ought; we ought, xpn ( = oportet.) Hail! χαίρε (imperat. of χαίρω). " By," in swearing by a deity, νή (with accus.) Not even, οὐδέ (ne ... quidem). Five, πέντε. Was, nu: were, noav. The Gelas, (a river in Sicily,) To speak ill (or evil) of, κακῶs λέγειν, (with acc. of person.)

109. The Infinitive Mood with the article answers to our participial substantive: τὸ λέγειν, to say, or (the) saying; τοῦ λέγειν, of saying; τῷ λέγειν, by saying, or (with governed case interposed) τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, by saying these things. It may be governed by prepositions, &c., just like any other substantive: ἀπὸ τοῦ λέγειν τη του λέγειν δώμη, &c.

### Exercise 10.

110. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Πέρσης ἄρχει\* τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. 2. Οὐδ' οἰκέτας χρη ὀργη κολάζειν. 3. 'Ο ἀρτοπώλης πέντε μνᾶς ἔχει. 4. 'Ο Προμηθεὺς κλίπτει 'Αθηνᾶς τὴν σοφίαν. 5. °Ω Πέρση, μὴ εἶκε τῷ τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιθυμία. 6. Φεῦγε, ὡ Πέρσα. 7. 'Ο ἐργάτης συκᾶς φυτεύει. 8. Οἱ Πέρσαι γῆς ἐργάται εἰσίν. 9. Θηρεύσομεν τὰς γαλᾶς. 10. Τὴν τοῦ γεωμέτρου σοφίαν θαυμάζομεν. 11. Νὴ τὴν 'Αθηνᾶν ποιήσω ταῦτα. 12. Χαῖρε, ὡ δέσποτα. 13. Χαῖρε καὶ σύ, ὡ βιβλιοπῶλα. 14. Τὸ ὄνομα 'ἢν ἀπὸ τοῦ Γέλᾶ. 15. Τὴν τοῦ ὀρνιθοθήρα τέχνην θαυμάζομεν. 16. Οὐδὲ δεσπότας χρὴ κακῶς λέγειν.

\* 81. b Prometheus. (98, 2.) ° τὸ ὄνομα, a name; ἀπὸ, from, (with gen.) d 106.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The disciples of the geometer have five minæ.

2. The Persians are masters of the sea.

3. The laborers are planting a fig-tree.

4. O laborer, plant the figtree.

5. By Hermes, I will not do this.

6. They yield to the desire of having disciples.

7. The geometers have pupils.

8. O Geometer, do not yield to the desire of talking.

9. Do not speak-evil-of the citizens.

10. Hail! O baker.

11. By Athēnē, I will have the sphere.

12. By Hermes, I will plant the fig-trees.

13. One-ought not to plant even a fig-tree.

<sup>111.</sup> Questions.—How are femin. contracts declined? Go through with  $\pi o \lambda i \tau \eta_s$ ,  $\Pi \acute{e} \rho \sigma \eta_s$ ,  $\nu \acute{e} \alpha \nu \acute{e} \alpha_s$ ,  $\mathring{o} \rho \nu \iota \partial \mathring{o} \mathring{\rho} \eta_s$ . What is the vocat. of masc nouns in  $\eta_s$ ? Name the exceptions. What are the rules of accentuation? Give the vocat. of  $\eth \acute{e} \sigma \pi \acute{o} \tau \eta_s$  and gen. pl. of  $\chi \rho \mathring{\eta} \sigma \tau \eta_s$ . How are nouns in  $\mathring{\eta}_s$  declined? What peculiarity have several masculines in  $\eth s$ ? What is the genit. of such nouns as  $T\mathring{\eta} \rho \eta_s$ ,  $\Theta \acute{a} \lambda \eta_s$ , &c.? How is the infin. mood with the article used? In the Exercise (sentence 1, Greek), why has  $\tau e$  no accent? 2. Why is  $\mathring{o} \rho \gamma \mathring{\eta}$  perispomenon? [97, 1.] 8. Why is  $\gamma \mathring{\eta}_s$  without the article? (Common nouns omit the article under certain circumstances, as here,  $\gamma \mathring{\eta}$  being used of the particular country of the  $\Pi \acute{e} \rho \sigma a \iota$ .) Why does  $e \mathring{o} \sigma \acute{\nu}$  retain its accent after  $e \mathring{\rho} \gamma \mathring{a} \tau \alpha \iota$ ? [56, 2.] 10. What is the order of the words? Is it to be imitated? 13. What is the quantity of the  $\alpha$  in  $\beta \iota \beta \lambda \iota \sigma m \mathring{\omega} \lambda \alpha$ ? Ser-

tence 1 (English), how do you translate "have?" Give the rule [85, 1]. 2. What case do you put "masters" in? (The nom. after the verb.) 6. What case does εἴκειν govern 2 9. What case do you put "citizens" in?

## LESSON XIII.

# Second Declension of Nouns.

112. Nouns of this declension end in os, masculine, often feminine, and ov neuter.

Rem. Fem. diminutive proper nouns in oν are an exception, e. g. ή Γλυκέριον. (See 64, note \*.)

TERMINATIONS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGUL	AR.	PLI	DUAL.	
N.	05	ον	. 01	ă	ω
G.	ου			ων	οιν
D.	φ			ore	οιν
A.	ον		ovs	ă	ω
V.	os, €	oν	10	ă	ω

#### PARADIGMS.

		Word.	Disease.	God.	Fig.
SING.	N.	δ λόγος	ή νόσος	δ ≌εός	τὸ σῦκον
	G. 7	οῦ λόγου	της νόσου	τοῦ Βεοῦ	τοῦ σύκου
		τῶ λόγφ	τῆ νόσω	$ au$ က် ဒ $\epsilon$ က်	τῷ σύκφ
,		τον λόγον	την νόσον	τὸν Βεόν	τὸ σῦκον
	V.	λόγε	νόσε	ခွင်္ပေဒ	σῦκον
PLUR.		οί λόγοι	αί νύσοι	οί βεοί	τὰ σῦκα
		ῶν λόγων	τῶν νόσων	τῶν Ϫεῶν	τῶν σύκων
		οις λόγοις	ταίς νόσοις	Tois Seois	τοίς σύκοις
		ούς λόγους	τας νόσους	τούς Ξεούς	τὰ σῦκα
		λόγοι	νόσοι	3εοί	συκᾶ
DUAL. N.			τὰ νόσω	τὼ ≌εώ	τὼ σύκω
	i. D. τ	οίν λόγοιν	ταίν νόσοιν	τοίν Βεοίν	τοίν σύκοιν

- 113. The vocative of words in os (as will be observed) sometimes ends in os: as & φίλε and & φίλος: always & 3εός.
- 114. On the accentuation.]—The accent remains on the syllable which is accented in the nominative, as long as it can: except in the rocative  $\tilde{a}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\epsilon$ , from  $\tilde{a}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\epsilon$ , a brother. The termination a in the

plural, like  $\alpha \iota$  in the first declension, is considered short with reference to accentuation. The change of the accent is like that in the first declension (97), except that it is only orytones (not all words, as in the first declension) that become perispomena in the genitive plural  $(la\tau\rho\delta s \cdot la\tau\rho\hat{a}v)$ . The rest are paroxytones.

#### 115. VOCABULARY 6.

Lecythus, Λήκυβος, ή (a fortress in Macedonia near Torone). A temple, ἱερόν, τό, (prop. neut. adj. from iepós, holy.) Α gift, δώρον, τό. God, Seós, ó. Word, speech, reason, hóyos, ó. Judge, juror, δικαστής, δ. Work, action, ἔργον, τό. Man, human being, ἄνθρωπος, δ. Stranger, host, guest, Eévos, 6. Physician, larpós, 6. Sorrow, homn, h. Plain, πεδίον, τό. Targeteer, πελταστής, δ. An enemy, πολέμιος (prop. adj., hostile); exapós, ó. Way, road, όδός, ή. Ατην, στρατία, ή. Running, race-course, δρόμος, δ. Το run, βείν (= βέειν.) Δρόμω 3 cîv is stronger; to run at full speed; to run to the charge (of soldiers).

Quoit, discus, δίσκος, δ. Slave, δοῦλος, δ.

Drug, poison, φάρμακου, τό. Tale, legend, µû3os, 6. Garland, στέφανος, δ. Stadium,  $\sigma \tau \acute{a} \delta \iota \sigma \nu$ , (=  $606^3$ English feet) pl. στάδιοι or στάδια. Rock, πέτρα, ή. Stone, \langle i30s, 6. Silver, apyupos, 6. Gold, χρυσός, δ. Mere talk, mere stuff, nonsense, ληρος, δ. Fear, φόβος, δ. Horse, ιππος, δ. Ass. ovos. o. To care for, φροντίζειν, (governs the gen.) To lead forward; to march forward; to advance (trans.) mpoάγειν. Το sow, σπείρειν. To restrain, κατέχειν. Τεπ. δέκα. As (as it were = ) about, is.

116. When a substantive with the article has a dependent genitive, the genitive usually either (1) stands between the article and its substantive, or (2) follows the substantive with a second article: thus,

That, ori.

ή τῶν παλαιῶν σοφία.
 ή σοφία ἡ τῶν παλαιῶν.
 τὸ κάλλος τὸ τῆς κάλλος.

- a) In the first order ( $\dot{\eta}$   $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi a \lambda a \hat{\omega} \nu \sigma o \phi (a)$ , neither notion has any preponderance of emphasis over the other; the order with the repeated article ( $\dot{\eta}$   $\sigma o \phi (a \dot{\eta} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi a \lambda a i \hat{\omega} \nu)$ , is used, when the speaker wishes to dwell upon the notions separately. The reason may be, to add an ironical or contemptuous meaning to one of them.— $\beta$ ) The following are rarer orders:—3. 'H  $\sigma o \phi (a \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi a \lambda a i \hat{\omega} \nu)$ . 4. The  $\alpha a \lambda a i \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\eta}$   $\sigma o \phi (a \lambda a \nu)$   $\alpha a \lambda a \nu \dot{\eta}$   $\sigma o \phi (a \lambda a \nu)$
- 117. Words that modify a substantive are interposed, in Greek, between it and the article; or follow it with the article repeated.

English.

The guards from the city.

The guards summoned to at-

tend the king.

Greek.

- 1. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως φύλακες.
- 2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ ἀπό τῆς πόλεως.
- 1. οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουβεῖν παρακεκλημένοι φίλακες.
- 2. οἱ φύλακες οἱ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀκολουβεῖν παρακεκλημένοι.

Let the pupil note carefully and imitate the Greek order in the Exercises following.

#### Exercise 11.

# 118. a) Translate into English.

1. "Εστιν" ἐν τῆ Ληκύθω ᾿Αθηνᾶς ἱερόν. 2. Δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει". 3. Πείσει τοῖς λόγοις τοὺς δικαστάς. 4. Δίωκε τὴν ἀρετήν τε καὶ σοφίαν. 5. Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίζουσιν. 6. Χαῖρε, ὧ ξένε. 7. Λύπης ἰατρός ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις λόγος. 8. Οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου πελ τασταὶ δρόμω θέουσιν, οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι οἱ ἐπὶ τῆ ὁδῷ φεύγουσι. 9. Προάγε. ὁ Χειρίσοφος τὴν στρατιὰν ὡς δέκα σταδίους πρὸς πολεμίους. 10. Εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους²5 μὴ σπεῖρε. 11. Μὴ εἶκε τῆ τοῦ χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἐπιθυμία. 12. Λέγομεν ἔργοις, ὅτι λῆρος πρὸς²5 χρυσόν τε καὶ ἄργυρόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀρετή. 13. Πλέξομεν τοὺς στεφάνους. 14. Τὰς ἐπιθυμίας οὐ λόγω κατέχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη καὶ φόβω. 15. Βλάπτει τὸν ἐχθρόν. 16. Πλέξουσι τὸν στέφανον. 17. ΄Ο δοῦλος τρίβει το

φάρμακον. 18. Τον μεν δίσκον ρίψω, την δε σφαίραν ου. 19. Δοῦλός έστιν. 20. Ὁ ἰατρος τῶν τοῦ πελταστοῦ δώρων οὐ φροντίζει.

There is. In this sense ἔστιν (at the head of a sentence) keeps its accent.
 Neuter plurals usually take a sing, verb. See 85.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The horse is pursuing the ass. 2. Do not yield to the enemy. 3. Restrain the desires of the soul by reason. 4. The citizens do not care-for the strangers. 5. We will march- the army-forward about five stadia. 6. The enemy fly through fear. 7. Yield not to the fear of the enemy. 8. In our words pleasure is merenonsense to virtue, but by our actions we declare that virtue is mere-nonsense to pleasure. 9. Gifts persuade the souls of men. 10. The young-man will anoint himself. 11. Who is weaving the garland? 12. It is a discus. 13. They will throw the ball, but not the discus. 14. There are ten men in a the temple of Minerva. 15. O Persian, restrain the desire of speaking evil of man.

° These hyphens mean that march-forward is translated by one word.

d Use the dative of the noun.

Outive of the noun, as in 12 (Greek) above.

''To" (= compared with). See 29, "Diff. of Idiom."

119. Questions.—What are the terminations of the second declens.? Go through with the table. Decline  $\lambda\delta\gamma$ os,  $\nu\delta\sigma$ os,  $\kappa\hat{\eta}\pi\sigma$ s,  $S\epsilon\delta$ s,  $\sigma\hat{\nu}\kappa\sigma\nu$ . What is the vocat of nouns in os? What the rules with respect to accentuation? What is the order of the words when a noun with the article has a dependent genit.? Discriminate the meaning according to the order of the words. What are rarer orders? Where do you place words that modify a substantive? Give the Greek (both ways) for "the guards from the city;" "the guards summoned to attend the king." Can you point out any illustrations in the Greek sentences following? Sentence 14, (English) will the verb in the sense of "there are," be accented or not? (It retains its accent when it stands at the beginning of a sentence.)

#### LESSON XIV.

Contracts of Second Declension. Imperfect Tense.

Augment.

120. Some few nouns in  $\epsilon o s$ , o o s,  $\epsilon o \nu$ ,  $o o \nu$  are contracted throughout.

#### PARADIGMS.

SING.		Mind.			Circumnavig	gation.	Bone.	
N.	ó	νόος	νοῦς	်	περίπλοος	περίπλους	τὸ ὀστέον	ζστοῦν
G.	τοῦ	νόου	νοῦ	τοῦ	περιπλόου	περίπλου	τοῦ ἐστέου	οστοῦ
D.	$ au \hat{arphi}$	νόω	νῷ		περιπλόω		τῷ ὀστέφ	
A.	τὸν	νοον	νοῦν	τὸν	περίπλοον	περίπλουν	τὸ ὀστέον	
V.		νό€	νοῦ		περίπλοε	περίπλου	οστέον	δστοῦν
PLUR.								
N.	οί	νόοι	νοῖ	οί	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	τὰ ὀστέα	οστα
G.	$\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$	νόων	$\nu\hat{\omega}\nu$	των	περιπλύων	περίπλων	τῶν ἐστέων	ιστων
D.	τοῖς	νόοις	νοίς	τοίς	περιπλόοις	περίπλοις	τοις δστέοις	δστοίς
A.	τοὺς	νύους	νοῦς	τούς	περιπλόους	περίπλους	τὰ ὀστέα	οστα
V.		νόοι	νοῖ	}	περίπλοοι	περίπλοι	οστέα	οστα
DUAL								
N.A.V.	τὼ	νόω	νώ	τὼ	περιπλόω	περίπλω	τὼ ὀστέω	οστώ ΄
G. D.	τοῖν	νόοιν	νοίν	τοίν	περιπλόοιν	περίπλοιν	τοίν δστέοιν	οστοίν

121. Obs. 1) The dual  $\omega$  is (irregularly) oxydone. Neuters contract  $\epsilon \alpha$  into  $\hat{\alpha}$  (not  $\hat{\eta}$ ) to preserve the distinctive  $\alpha$  of a neuter plural. The gen. pl. from  $\epsilon o \nu$  is generally open;  $\hat{\delta} \sigma \tau \epsilon \omega \nu$  (not  $\delta \sigma \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ). The substantive  $\kappa \hat{d} \nu \epsilon o \nu$  is accented  $\kappa \alpha \nu o \hat{\nu} \nu$  (though regularly it should be  $\kappa \hat{d} \nu o \nu \nu$ ).

- 2) The compounds of vovs, maous are paraxytone throughout.
- 122. The Imperfect tense is formed from the root of the Present by adding  $o\nu$  and prefixing the augment; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$  (root of pres.)  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $o\nu$  (by adding  $o\nu$ ),  $\epsilon$ - $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $o\nu$  (by prefixing the augment);  $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ ,  $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - $o\nu$ ,  $\epsilon$ - $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - $o\nu$ ; &c.
- 123. If the verb begins with a consonant, the augment is  $\epsilon$  prefixed; this is called the *syllabic* augment, because it forms a *syllable*.  $\Lambda \dot{\nu}$ - $\omega$ , Imperf.  $\check{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \nu$ - $o\nu$ .  $T\dot{\nu}\pi\tau$ - $\omega$ , Imperf.  $\check{\epsilon}$ - $\tau\nu\pi\tau$ - $o\nu$ .

Rem. The Imperfect, besides its usual meaning, expresses continued or repeated actions, taking place in past time; as, "I was wri-

ting" (at some time past and while something else was goingon): ἐν ῷ σὺ ἔπαιζες, ἐγὰ ἔγραφον, " while you were playing, I was writing."

- 124. If the verb begins with a vowel, this vowel is changed (the changed vowel being called the temporal augment);
- 1)  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ , o, are changed into the corresponding long vowels  $\eta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ .\*
- 2) The diphthongs av, ai, oi become  $\eta v, \eta, \phi$ ; q becomes  $\eta$ .
  - 3)  $\tilde{\iota}$ ,  $\tilde{v}$ , are lengthened into  $\tilde{\iota}$ ,  $\tilde{v}$ .
- 4)  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , ov, and the long vowels  $\bar{\imath}$ ,  $\bar{\upsilon}$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , are unaugmented;  $\dagger$  P is doubled after the augment; as,  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\check{\epsilon}\dot{\rho}\dot{\iota}\pi\tau\upsilon$ .

125. The terminations of the persons are:

S. 0v,	€\$,	$\epsilon$	S.	<i>ἔ-τυπτ-ον</i> ,	EXAMPLE.	-τυπτ-ε
,	$\epsilon \tau \epsilon$ ,	ον	<i>P</i> .	έ-τύπτ-ομεν,	έ-τύπτ-ετε,	

### 126. VOCABULARY 7.

Voyage, πλούς.

Stream, poùs.

Mind, reason, vovs.

A passage (across), διάπλους (121, 2.)

4 sailing round, a voyage round, περίπλους.

Grandson, viδοῦς.

Entrance (into a port), ἔσπλους.

Athens, 'Annvai, wv.

Cenæum, Κήναιον.

Eubαa, Εὔβοια.

A Lacedamonian, Λακεδαιμόνιος.

The Nile, Neilos, 6.

Εσυρέ, Αίγυπτος, ή.

Munychia, Μουνυχία (a poet at Athens).

Mob; crowd, σχλος, δ.

Love, ἀγάπη.

Country, χώρα.

To reign; to be king, βασιλεύειν, (takes the gen.)

To be distant from, ἀπέχειν (with gen.)

<sup>\*</sup> There are eleven verbs which change  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon_i$  instead of  $\eta$ : as,  $\xi_{\chi\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon_i \chi_{\sigma\nu}$ ;  $\epsilon_i \chi_{\kappa\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon$ 

<sup>†</sup> Sometimes, however,  $\epsilon v$  is augmented into  $\eta v$ , and  $\epsilon \iota$  is sometimes augmented in  $\epsilon l \kappa d \zeta \omega$ , Imperf. (sometimes)  $\hslash \kappa a \zeta o \nu$ .

Æetes, Αἰήτης. The Phasiani, Φασιανοί. Sicily, Σικελία. To bar (a passage), ἐμφράττειν. Το colonize, οἰκίζειν. Eight, ὀκτώ (indeclin.).

### Exercise 12.

# 127. a) Translate into English.

1. Έξ 'Αθηνών βραχύς εστιν ο διάπλους προς το Κήναιον της Ευβοίας. 2. Αιήτου υίδους έβασίλευε των Φασιανών, 3. Σικελίας περίπλους έστιν ώς οκτώ ήμερῶν . 4. Ἡ Μουνυχία οὐ τῶν ᾿Αξηνῶν ἀπέχει. 5. Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν. 6. Ἡ Αίγυπτος δῶρον ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡρχον τοῦ ἐς Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλου. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν νῷ ἔχουσι τοὺς ἐς τὴν Μουνυχίαν ἔσπλους ἐμφράττειν. 9. ερρίπτε τὸν δίσσκον. 10. Έπειθε τοὺς ξένους. 11. Ἐτύπτετε τοὺς ολκέτας. 12. Οι Γελωνοί ὤκιζον τὴν χώραν. 13. "Ηλειφες του δεσπότην. 14. Ο Πέρσης όχλου φιλεί, οὐκ έχει δὲ νοῦν. 15. Τὸν τοῦ ροῦ διάπλουν οἱ νεανίαι ἐποίουν . 16. 'Ο τοῦ ἰατροῦ δοῦλος δῶρα ἐφίλει. 17. 'Ο δικαστής τὸν τοῦ πελταστοῦ φόβον κατεῖχεν. 18. Ἡ ἀμαθία ή των ανθρώπων ε Αίγυπτον έβλαπτεν . 19. Οι Πέρσαι της Σικελίας ἀπέχουσι. 20. Έβλεπον πρός την θάλασσαν.

\* Short (masc. adj.) b See Kühner, 275. 1. ° The genit. is used of the time within which any thing happens or has not happened. K. 274, 3, b. d See 124, 1): from Kerkiv. ° Impf. from moreiv. from Katkev. For augment, see 124, 1) note.\* It is taken between the preposition and the verb. § See 115, a. b On the added  $\nu$ , see 93, note.\*

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. We are barring the entrance into the Munychia.
2. He was telling the legend. 3. We shall be masters of the entrance. 4. You (pl.) were masters of the entrances into the Munychia. 5. Ye will hurl the

quoits. 6. The two-young-men were hurling quoits. 7. You (pl.) were looking towards profit. 8. We will not yield to the desire of looking after  $(\pi \rho \dot{\phi}_S)$  profit. 9. You (pl.) were reigning over the Persians. 10. You (pl.) were colonizing the country of the Geloni. 11. I was admiring the temple of Minerva. 12. The gods of the Egyptians rule over the country. 13. By Hermes, I will chastise the Phasiani. 14. They restrained the desire of speaking ill of (the city of) Athens. 15. O stranger, the slave had ten minæ. 16. The domestic was caring-for the horses and the asses of his master. 17. O brother, march-the army -forward about eight stadia. 18. The young-men were hunting weasels. 19. The targeteers were running (at full speed) towards the plain. 20. The physician's grandson loves gold and silver. 21. Do not yield to the desire for gold. 22. There is in Sicily a temple of Mercury.

## LESSON XV.

# Adjectives.

128. Adjectives are words which describe a property supposed to belong already to the object spoken of (as, "a red rose"), or distinctly assert such property to be long to the object (as, "the rose is red").

129. Adjectives agree with substantives in *gender*. number, and case: they are declined like substantives and are of three declensions.

1) The first comprises adjectives of three terminations.

REM. Most of the adjectives belong to this class.

- 2) The second, those of two terminations.
- 3) The third, those of one termination.

130. Adjectives of three terminations in  $o_S$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $o_V$ , and  $o_S$ , a,  $o_V$  are declined in the *masc*. and *neut*. like nouns of the *second* declension, and in the *femin*. like a noun of the *first* declension. Other adjectives of three terminations are declined like nouns of the *third* declension.\*

#### PARADIGMS.

άγαβός, ή, όν, "good."			äξιος, a, ov, "worthy."						
Sing.	N.	dya3-ós	-ή	-óν		N.	ắξι-os	-α	-0v
	G.	ayaສ-oົບ	$-\hat{\eta}s$	-oû		G.	άξί-ου	-as	-ov
	D. ]	àya3-φ̂	- <u>ĝ</u>	-ώ		D.	άξί-ω	-a	-w
	A.	aya3-óv	$-\eta \nu$	-ον		Α.	άξι-ον	-αν	-ov
	V.	$\dot{a}$ γ $a$ 3- $\dot{\epsilon}$	$-\dot{\eta}$	-óν		V.	ἄξι−ε	-cı	-ov
PLUR.	N.	αγα3-οί	-αί	-á		N.	ἄξι-οι	-aı	-α
	G.	ἀγαβ-ῶν	$-\hat{\omega}\nu$	-ω̂ν		G.	άξί-ων	-ων	-ωv
	D.	aya3-ois	-ais	-oîs		D.	à Éi-ois	-ais	-015
	Α.	น่าล3-อบร	-ás	-á			àξi-ovs		
	V.	αγα3-οί	-aí	-ά			ἄξι-οι		
DUAL. N	I. A. V.	డ్యిఇవి-ట	-á	-ώ	N. A.	V.	αξί-ω	-a	-10
	G. D.	ล้yaซ-oîv	-αῖν	-0îv	G.	D.	άξί-οιν	-αιν	-012

131. Obs. 1.) -Adjectives in os have feminine  $\alpha$  if the os follows a vowel or  $\rho$ : if not, the feminine is  $\eta$ : e. g.

τόιος, ὶδία, τόιον. δηλος, δήλη, δηλον. ιερός, ιερά, ιερόν. σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν. ιερόσος, ιερόσος, ιερόφος, ιερό

2) But oos, when not preceded by  $\rho$ , forms the femin. in  $\eta$ , e. g.  $\delta \gamma \delta o o s$ ,  $\delta \gamma \delta \delta \eta$ ,  $\delta \gamma \delta o o v$ .  $\delta \pi \lambda \delta o s$ ,  $\delta \pi \lambda \delta \eta$ ,  $\delta \pi \lambda \delta o v$ .

<sup>\*</sup> Table of the different terminations of Adjectives of three endings.

ar y	0.8	η	02	aya5-05	77	$e\nu$
(	os	Ol.	ον 🖠	€x∂ρ-6s	ά	όν
2.	ās	αινα	$\check{\alpha}\nu$	μέλ-ας	αινα	$\alpha \nu$
3.	€lS	εσσα	$\epsilon \nu$	χαρί-εις	€σσα	$\in \nu$
4.	ην	$\in l \nu \alpha$	$\in \mathcal{V}$	τέρ-ην	€ινα	€ν
5.	ŭs	€ἷα	ŭ	γλυκ-ύς	۔a	ύ
6	low	กมิสส	Lu	En-1021	กมิสส	4-

## 132. VOCABULARY 8.

Base, disgraceful, αἰσχρός.
Wise, clever, σοφός.
Friendly, dear, φίλος.
Empty, κένος.
Strong, ἰσχυρύς.
Long, μακρός.
Bad, κακός.

Beautiful, καλός.
Worthy, ἄξιος.
Good, ἀγαδός.
Sacred, ἰερός.
Plain, evident, δῆλος.
Human, ἀνδρώπινος.
Divine, βεῖος.

#### Exercise 13.

# 133. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡδονὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά. 2. Οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν σοφοί, καὶ καλὴ ἦν ἡ χώρα. 3. Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς σοφίας. 4. Ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ σοφία πείσει τὸν ἄξιον γεωμέτρην. 5. Ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν αἰσχρός. 6. Ἐστι ἱερὸν καλὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις. 7. Μὴ δίωκε τὰ αἰσχρά . 8. Τὰ νεανία ἐτριβέτην τὸ φάρμακον. 9. Προμηθεὺς οὐκ ἦν φίλος τοῖς θεοῖς. 10. Ἡ ἀγαπὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ πείσει ἀνθρώπους. 11. Χαῖρε, ὡ δέσποτα, μὴ εἶκε τῆ τοῦ ἄρχειν κένῃ ἐπιθυμία. 12. Δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι ὁ λόγος ἰσχυρός τε καὶ μακρός. 13. Ἰσχυρὸν ἀ ὅχλος ἐστίν, οὐκ ἔχει δὲ νοῦν. 14. Τίς τὰ κόρα βλάψει; 15. Αἱ καλαὶ κόραι τὸν σοφὸν ἰατρὸν πείσουσι. 16. Ὁ στέφανος ὁ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστιν ἱερός. 17. Τῷ ταῦτα λέγειν, ἔψευδον αὐτόν. 18. Ἡ σοφία ἐστὶν καλὴ καὶ θεία.

a The copula ἐστί is often omitted. batemple. batemple. base (things). d nom. sing. neut. (after the verb). See 90, Rem. f See 66, Ors.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Look, O Persian, towards the beautiful sea.
2. Empty wisdom will persuade the citizens. 3. The poet was admiring the two-wise-geometers. 4. O young man, do not yield to base pleasures. 5. Who will hide base (things)? 6. Sicily is beautiful and dear

to its citizens. 7. The two young men were telling the legend. 8. Bad men admire bad (things). They do not love good (things). 9. The clever geometer will anoint himself. 10. They were weaving garlands in the garden of the good laborer. 11. We ought admire the strong mind of Æetes's grandson. 12. Wh is colonizing the country of the Geloni? 13. The Lacedæmonians were looking towards profit by barring the entrance into the Munychias. 14. The way is long and not good. 15. The long legend of the poet is empty and mere nonsense. 16. The good (man) is dear to God.

#### LESSON XVI.

Adjectives (continued). Future from verbs in  $\zeta \omega$ ,  $\epsilon \omega$ ,  $\alpha \omega$ ,  $\alpha \omega$ .

135. If another vowel or  $\rho$  precedes  $\epsilon os$ , the feminine is contracted, not into  $\hat{n}$ , but into  $\hat{a}$ ; e. g.

 $(\epsilon \rho \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon)$   $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$ 

(ἀργύρεος =) ἀργύροῦς, ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυροῦν, silver.

136. Such compound adjectives in (vos) ovs as are formed from contracted substantives of the second declension  $(vo\hat{v}s, \pi\lambda o\hat{v}s)$ , are accented throughout on the penult [ $\epsilon\tilde{v}vovs$ ,  $\epsilon\tilde{v}vov$ , &c.; nom. pl. m.  $\epsilon\tilde{v}vol$ ] undergo no contraction in the three similar cases of the neut.

plur.; e. g.  $\tilde{a}\nu oa$  (from  $\tilde{a}\nu ovs$ ).  $\tilde{a}\pi \lambda oa$  (from  $\tilde{a}\pi \lambda ovs$ , not seaworthy); but  $\tilde{a}\pi \lambda \hat{a}$ , from  $\tilde{a}\pi \lambda o\hat{v}s$  (simplex).

#### PARADIGMS

χρύσε-ο	s, χρυσέ-α	, χρίσε-ο	ν, golden.	άπλύ-ος,άπ	τλό-η,ἁπλ	ó-ον, simple
SING.	χρύσε-ος	F. $\chi \rho v \sigma \hat{\epsilon} \cdot a$ narracted in	χρύσε-ον			ἄπλό-ον
N. G. D.	χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦ χρυσῷ	χρυση χρυσης χρυση	χρυσοῦν χρυσοῦ <b>χρυσ</b> ῷ	άπλοῦς άπλοῦ άπλοῦ	άπλη άπλης άπλη	άπλοῦν άπλοῦ άπλῷ
A. PLUR. N.	χρυσοῦν χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσâ	άπλοῦν	άπλην άπλα <b>ι</b>	άπλâ
G. D. A.	χρυσών χρυσοῦς χρυσοῦς	χρυσῶν χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς	χρυσοῖς	άπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλοῦς	άπλῶν ἀπλαῖς ἀπλᾶς	άπλῶν ἀπλοῖς ἀπλᾶ
				<b>άπλῶ</b> ἁπλοῖν		

137. From verbs whose root ends in  $\zeta$  the *sigmated* root is generally formed by changing  $\zeta$  into  $\varsigma$ : as  $\Im av$ - $\mu a\zeta$ ,  $\Im av\mu \check{a}\varsigma$ .

Rem. From verbs in  $\alpha \zeta \omega$ ,  $\iota \zeta \omega$ , the futures  $\alpha \sigma \omega$ ,  $\iota \sigma \omega$  have the penult short.

138. For verbs whose roots end in  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ , o, these vowels are lengthened into  $\eta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ , before  $\varsigma$  is added (81). A root ending in a *doubtful* vowel usually has it *long* in the fut.:  $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\omega$ ,  $\lambda \vec{v}$ - $\sigma \omega$ .

Simple Root.	Sigmated Root.	Present.	Future.
φιλε-	φιλη-σ	φιλέω	φιλήσω
τιμα-	τιμη-σ	τιμάω .	τιμήσω
<b>ὀ</b> χυρο-	οχυρω-σ	ὀχυρόω	δχυρώσ <b>ω</b> .

# 139. VOCABULARY 9.

Simple, ἁπλόος, ἀπλοῦς.

Double, διπλόος, -οῦς.

Golden; of gold, χρύσεος, -οῦς.

Brazen, (of) brass or bronze, χάλκεος, -οῦς. (Of) iron, σιδήρεος, -οῦς. (Of) silver, ἀργύρεος, -οῦς.
Bowl; (shallow) cup, φιάλη (= patera).

Cup, goblet, κύπελλον.

Barbarian, βάρβαρος (a term used of all who were not Greeks).

Door, 3ύρα. Truth, ἀλή3εια. Gate, πύλη.

Bolt, bar, κλείβρου.

Ring, δακτύλιος, δ.

Hoof, δπλή

Prick, goad, κέντρον.

Death, βάνατος, δ.

House; small house, oikidiov.

Hollow, κοΐλος, η, ον.

Senseless, avoos, avous.

Well disposed (towards); well affected (towards), εὖνοος, εὖνους.

Ill disposed, ill affected, δύσνους, δύσνους.

Το honor, τιμάειν (= τιμậν).

To love,  $\phi_i \lambda_i \epsilon_i \nu$  (=  $\phi_i \lambda_i \epsilon_i \nu$ ).

To make-fast, δχυρόειν (= δχυ-ροῦν).

Το kick (at), λακτίζειν.

### Exercise 14.

# 140. a) Translate into English.

1. Απλούς έστιν ὁ τῆς ἀληθείας λόγος. 2. Τὸ κύπελλόν έστιν άργυρουν. 3. 'Ο Βάνατος λέγεται χαλκους ύπνος. 4. Φιάλας έχει χρυσᾶς τε καὶ ἀργυρᾶς. 5. Οὐκ έχθρούς τούς Θεσσαλούς διώκομεν άλλ' εύνους. 6. Τοίς μεν εύνοις των βαρβάρων δύσνους ήμας ποιούσιν, τοίς δε πολεμίοις ώφελίμους. 7. Ο νεανίας έθαύμαζεν ίππον χαλκούν κοίλον καὶ χρυσούν δακτύλιον. 8. Τὰς πύλας σιδηροις κλείθροις όχυρώσομεν. 9. Οι ίπποι λακτίζουσιν άλλήλους το σιδηραίς όπλαίς. 10. Τοίς 'Αθηναίοις ο ούτε αίσχροί έσμεν α ούτε δύσνοι. 11. 'Ο δούλος ελάκτιζε πρὸς τὰ κέντρα. 12. Τὴν τοῦ βιβλιοπώλου θύραν λακτίσομεν. 13. Διπλοῦν ἐστι τὸ οἰκίδιον. 14. "Ανοά ἐστι" τὰ παιδία. 15. Τιμήσομεν τοὺς δικαστάς. 16. Φιλήσω τὸ παιδίον. 17. Ὁ δοῦλος τρίβει τὸ φάρμακον. 18. Ἡ Αἴγυπτός ἐστι φίλη τοῖς βαρβάροις. 19. Διπλα ἀγαθα έστιν · τὰ μὲν ἀνθρώπινα, τὰ δὲ θεῖα.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The bowl is silver. 2. The cup is of gold, but the bowl not. 3. He has both gold and silver cups.

4. You shall make-fast the gate with an iron bar.

5. The horse will kick the ass. 6. We are ill-affected towards the Persians, but well-affected towards the Athenians. 7. They are not ill-affected either to the Athenians or the Lacedæmonians (Say: 'neither to the Athenians nor to the Lacedæmonians are they ill-affected'). S. You will honor neither geometrician nor the judge. 9. O young man, admire the simple words of truth and justice. 10. By Minerva, I will march the army forward ten stadia. 11. There are eight golden goblets in the Nile. 12. The house of the poet has five doors. 13. O man, it is hards for theeh to kick against the pricks.

f say, to (dat.) g skhpov. h soi, dat. of pron. sl. i mpbs.

## LESSON XVII.

## First Aorist Active.

141. The first Aorist of the Active is formed by adding  $\check{a}$  to the *sigmated* root\* (or root of future), and prefixing the augment (123, 124):

Root.	Sigmated Root.	Aorist.
ριπτ-	ριψ-	ἔρ-ριψ-α
βλεπ-	βλεψ-	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\beta\lambda\epsilon\psi$ - $a$
$\lambda \epsilon \gamma$ -	λεξ-	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \epsilon \dot{\xi}$ - $a$
πει3-	πεισ- (for πει3s)	έ-πεισ-α
ἀρχ−	<i>ἀρξ-</i>	ἦρξ-α

142. The Aorist expresses actions, independently,

<sup>\*</sup> i. e. root with s added. See 77.

as completed in past time; as, "the Greeks conquered (ἐνίκησαν) the Persians."

Rem. Thus the agrist is used of actions conceived as single and definite (often momentary) actions, without any reference to their duration. The agrist is a narrative, the imperf. a descriptive tense.

#### 143. TERMINATIONS.

S.	ă	ăs	€
P.	<i>ἄμεν</i>	ăτ€	ăν
D.	,	ăτον	άτην

144. The accent is as far back as possible. It will therefore be on the antepenult of hyperdissyllables, except in  $\dot{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$ .

## 145. VOCABULARY 10.

Orestes, 'Opéatns.

Friendly; (as subst. a friend,) φίλος.

Marrow, μυελός, δ.

ινιαττοω, μυελος, ο.

Some, ἔνιοι, ἔνιαι, ἔνια (pl.).
A natural philosopher, φυσικός,

δ (physicus).

War, πόλεμος, δ.

Enemies, the enemy, πολέμιοι (hostes).

Resident-alien, resident-foreigner, μέτοικος, δ.

General, στρατηγός, δ.

Soldier, στρατιώτης.

Animal, ζῶον, τό.

Head, κεφαλή.

Tongue, γλώσσα.

Queen, βασίλισσα.

To pay attention to; to attend to, τον νοῦν προσέχειν (with dat.) = animum applicare.

Το steal, κλέπτ-ειν.

To whet, to sharpen, 3ήγ-ειν.

To hide, κρύπτ-ειν.\*

At all (after a negative), δλως (omnino).

Not only ... but also, οὐ μόνον ... ἀλλὰ καί (non solum ... sed etiam).

The one ... the other,  $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \delta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ .

These ... those Some ... others of  $\delta \epsilon$ .

The article δ is here a pronoun, as it originally was in all cases.

Aὐτός (ipse): the oblique cases usually answer to his, him, their,

them:  $a\dot{v} + c\hat{v} = ejus$ :  $\dot{\epsilon}av + c\hat{v}$  (sui =) suus ipsius, or suus.

<sup>\*</sup> Hence the crypt of a church.

#### Exercise 15.

# 146. a) Translate into English.

1. Λέγετε πρὸς αὐτὸν τί (= what) ἐν νῷ ἔχετε, ὡς φίλον τε καὶ εὐνουν. 2. Τὰ τοῦ 'Ορέστου ὀστὰ ἐκ Τεγέας ἔκλεψε. 3. Τῶν ὀστῶν τὰ μὲν ἔχει μυελόν, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ἔχει ' ἔνια δὲ ζῶα <sup>α</sup> οὐδὲ ἔχειν ὅλως μυελὸν ἐν τοῖς ὀστοῖς λέγουσιν οἱ φυσικοί. 4. 'Ο στρατηγὸς οὐ μόνον τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸν νοῦν προσέχει, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώταις. 5. 'Η ὀργὴ ἔθηξε τὰς ψυχάς. 6. 'Ο Πέρσης ἔκρυψε τὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιθυμίαν. 7. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ψυχὰς εἰς πόλεμον ἔθηξαν. 8. 'Ηλείψατε τὴν τῆς βασιλίσσης κεφαλήν. 9. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἔκρυψαν τὰ χρυσὰ κύπελλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ Χειρισόφου κήπῳ. 10. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τὸ καλὸν φιλοῦσιν. 11. 'Ο ἀρτοπώλης ὁ σοφὸς πέντε ἵππους ἔχει.

\* Acc. c. Infin. is used nearly as in Latin: though  $\lambda \acute{e} \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$  is usually followed by  $\ddot{\sigma} \tau \iota$  (that).

Questions.—1. Why has τε no accent? 2. Why is ξκλεψε proparoxytone? 3. Why is the accent on the final of φυσικοί not written as the grave accent? 7. Why is στρατιωτῶν perispomenon?

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. You were throwing the quoit. 2. They threw the balls. 3. Anger sharpened his tongue. 4. This will sharpen the young-man's anger. 5. I injured Eretria, but I did not injure the country of the Geloni. 6. The just judge did not look to 29 his own advantage 7. You said by your deeds, that justice 1 is idle-talk to 29 profit; but with your tongues you did not say this. 8. They injured not only the resident-foreigners, but also the citizens. 9. You persuaded not only the resident-foreigners, but also the judges. 10. The two-maidens admired the silver goblets in the poet's little-

house. 11. Some (men) love good (things), others base (things). 12. Who planted the fig-trees in the baker's garden? 13. We ought not to admire the citizen's bad desire of ruling. 14. O Persian, it is a base thing to strike a maiden.

#### LESSON XVIII.

#### Attic Second Declension.

147. Several substantives have the endings  $\omega_s$  (masc. and fem.) and  $\omega_{\nu}$  (neut.) instead of os and o $\nu$ , and retain the  $\omega$  through all the cases instead of the regular vowels and diphthongs (112), subscribing  $\iota$  where the regular form has  $\varphi$  or o $\iota$ .

	People.	Rope.	Dining-Room.
Sing. N.	δ λε-ώς	ή κάλ-ως	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
G.	τοῦ λε-ώ	της κάλ-ω	τοῦ ἀνώγε-ω
D.	τῷ λε-ῷ	τῆ κάλ-ω	τώ ανώγε-ω
A.	τὸν λε-ών	την κάλ-ων	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων
V.	λε-ώς	κάλ-ως	ανώγε-ων
Plur. N.	οί λε-ώ	αἱ κάλ-ῳ	τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
G.	τῶν λε-ῶν	τῶν κάλ-ων	των ανώγε-ων
D.	τοῖς λε-ῷς	ταις κάλ-ως	τοις ανώγε-ως
A.	τους λε-ώς	τὰς κάλ-ως	τὰ ιἰνώγε-ω
V.	λε-ώ	κάλ-φ	ανώγε-ω
Dual. N. A. V.	τω λε-ώ	τὰ κάλ-φ	τώ ἀνώγε-ω
G. D.	τοίν λε-ών	ταῖν κάλ-ων	τοίν ανώγε-ων

PARADIGMS.

148. Some adjectives follow this declension, having ως masc. and fem., ων neut. Such are ἴλεως, propitious, ἔμπλεως, full, &c.

Obs.—Some of these substantives drop  $\nu$  in the acc. So the regular acc. of  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$  ( $\hat{\eta}$ ), dawn, is  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ . Aay $\omega s$  (hare) has more frequently  $\omega$  than  $\omega \nu$ , so Adws, K $\hat{\epsilon}\omega s$  K $\hat{\omega} s$ , T $\hat{\epsilon}\omega s$ ; the adjective  $\hat{a}\gamma\hat{\eta}\rho\omega s$  has  $\omega\nu$  or  $\omega$  in acc. masc. and fem.

149. ACCENTUATION.—Proparoxytones in  $\epsilon\omega_s$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\nu$  retain the accent upon the antepenultimate through all the cases of all the numbers; the two syllables  $\epsilon\omega_s$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\nu$ , &c., being reckoned as one.

Oxytones in  $\omega_s$  remain such, even in the genitive singular, as  $\lambda \epsilon \omega$  (against 97, 1).

### 150. VOCABULARY 11.

Halo, "Aλωs, ή.

Temple,  $\nu\epsilon\dot{\omega}s$ ,  $\delta$ .

Peacock, raws, 6.

Hare, λαγώς, δ.

Minos, Mivos, ô.

Androgeus, 'Ανδρόγεως, δ.

Dawn, čωs, ή.

Propitious, Thews.

Full, ἔμπλεως.

Undying, (prop. not subject to old age,) ἀγήρως.

Circle, κύκλος, δ.

Sun, ηλιος, ό.

Moon,  $\sigma \in \lambda \eta \nu \eta$ .

Heavenly body; star, ἄστρον, τό.

Praise, ἔπαινος, δ.

Juno, "Hpa.

Delphi, Δελφοί, ῶν (pl.).

Egg, ἀόν, τό.

Ætolia, Αἰτωλία.

Roman, 'Popaios.

Trojan, Τρωϊκός.

Palladium, Παλλάδιον, τό.

Quirinus, Kupîvos.

Son, viós, ó.

Eagle, ἀετός, δ.

Sepulchre, tomb, τάφος, 5.

Vine, ἄμπελος, ή.

Tree, δένδρον, τό.

Whole, δλos, η, ον.

Often, πολλάκις.

Bright, λαμπρός, ά, όν.

A little, ὀλίγον.

Of every kind, παντοδαπός, ή, όν.

To come in being, to become, γίγν-εσαι (fieri)

To appear, to be seen, φαίν-εσβαι.

To set out, πορεύ-εσαα (proficisci.)

To plot against, lie in wait for, ἐνεδρεύ-ειν (insidiari).

To receive, λαμβάν-ειν.

To build (a house), οἰκοδομέ-ειν  $(=-ε \hat{\iota} \nu)$ .

To lay (of eggs), τίκτ-ειν (parrěre).

Το disembark, ἀποβαίν-ειν.

To rob, συλά-ειν (=- $\hat{a}$ ν).

To nourish, feed (of birds), to

keep, τρέφ-ειν.

To come,  $\eta \kappa$ - $\epsilon \iota \nu$ .

151. Deponent\* verbs.] Some verbs have, like the Latin Deponents, a passive form (with some exceptions, to be afterwards

<sup>\*</sup> In Greek grammar such verbs are said to belong to the *Middle Voice*. The explanation of this term will be given afterwards. (See 269, &c. infra.)

explained) but active meaning. The Present Infinitive ends in εσ2αι. The terminations of the Present Indicative are,

Ī	Sing.	ομαι	y (or el)	€Tai
1	Plur.	όμεβα	$\epsilon\sigma \Im \epsilon$	ονται
	Dual.	όμ€≌ον	€σ≌ον	$\epsilon\sigma$ 30 $\nu$

#### Exercise 16.

# 152. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Της άλω φαίνεται πολλάκις κύκλος όλος, καὶ γίγνεται περί ήλιον καὶ σελήνην, καὶ περὶ τὰ λαμπρὰ τῶν άστρων . 2. 'Αγαμήδης καὶ Τροφώνιος τὸν νεών τὸν ἐν Δελφοίς ῷκοδόμησαν. 3. Τίκτουσι οί ταῷ ὡὰ κακά. 4. "Αμα τη έφ πορεύεται ες την Αιτωλίαν. 5. Οί 'Αθηναίοι πρὸ τῆς ἕω ὀλίγον ἀποβαίνουσι. 6. Οί Ῥωμαίοι τὸ Τρωϊκὸν Παλλάδιον κατὰ ο γῆς ἔκρυψαν ὑπὸ ο τῷ νεῷ τοῦ Κυρίνου. 7. Τοὺς τῶν βεῶν νεὼς ἐσύλησεν. 8. 'Ανδρόγεως ην ό του Μίνω υίος. 9. Οἱ ἀετοὶ τοὺς λαγώς ένεδρεύουσιν. 10. Οί θεοί τοις άγαθοις ίλεώ είσιν. 11. Οἱ Σάμιοι τῆ "Ηρα καλοὺς ταὼς τρέφουσιν. 12. "Ην • έν Κιλικία πεδίον καλόν, ἐπίρρυτον καὶ δένδρων παντοδαπών ζμπλεων καὶ άμπέλων. 13. Οὖτοι τον άγήρων έπαινον λαμβάνουσι καὶ τάφον ἐπισημότατον 1. 14. 'Αγήρω εύκλειαν καταλείπουσιν. 15. Είς την έπιοθσαν εωι ήξει ὁ Πέρσης.
- \* Fit= is formed, or forms itself. b The partitive genitive: 'the bright ones of the stars' = the bright stars. c katà, down from, down into (=in) with gen. It governs the accusative also. d  $\tan \delta$  (with dat.) under. It governs the gen. and accus. also. c There was. t Well-watered. These (persons). b Most famous. i By the following morning.

# b) Translate into Greek.

They will have the deathless life in heaven \*5.
 From the desire of the deathless life he cultivates

both virtue and justice. 3. They set-out before the dawn. 4. The boy keeps hares and peacocks. 5. The barbarians will pillage the temple of Minerva. 6. The eagle is lying-in-wait-for the hare. 7. We have the god in Delphi propitious oto us). S. We pursue the undying honors. 9. The gods are propitious. 10. Not only the senseless but also the clever admire the base speech of the Persian. 11. By Minerva, I will plant fig-trees in my garden. 12. We were writing letters to Æetes. 13. He said that the barbarians were colonizing Egypt. 14. The physician's horses and asses are not far distant from the stream. 15. Hail, O Egypt, (thou) gift of the Nile. 16. We ought to make fast the gates and doors, for  $(\gamma \acute{a}\rho)$  the citizens do not love the stranger. 17. O bookseller, you are becoming not only wise but worthy of praise.

### LESSON XIX.

# Third Declension of Nouns.

153. Nouns of this declension end in a,  $\iota$ , v, neuter;  $\omega$ , feminine; and  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\psi$ , of all genders; that is, either masculine, feminine, or neuter.

154. The oblique cases of nouns of this declension are longer by one syllable than the nominative, as  $\Im \eta \rho$ ,  $\Im \eta \rho \delta$ ,  $\Im \eta \rho i$ , &c.: and the genitive singular always ends in  $o_5$ .

155. As in the Latin third declension, the nom. of this declension seldom contains the *unaltered* root; it may generally be got from the gen. by throwing off os.

156. By the laws of *euphony*, the *t*-sounds  $(\tau, \delta, \vartheta)$  and  $\nu$  are thrown away before  $\sigma\iota$  in the dative plura;

οντσι, εντσι, αντσι, υντσι, become ουσι, εισι, ασι, νσι. The P- and K- sounds with  $\varsigma$  become  $\psi$ ,  $\xi$ , respectively:

For example: λεόντσι becomes λέουσι (dat. pl. cf λέων, lien); λειφβέντσι becomes λειφβεῖσι (dat. pl. of 1 aor. pass. part. of λείπω); γίγαντσι becomes γίγασι (dat. pl. of γίγας, gian); ζειγνύντσι becomes ζευγνῦσι (dat. pl. of part. ζευγνύς). Root λαιλαπ with s becomes λαῖλαψ; λραβ with s becomes "λραψ; κατηλιψ with s becomes κατῆλιψ; κορακ with s becomes κόραξ; λαρυγγ with s becomes λάρυγξ, &c.

# 157. Terminations of the Third Declension.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	$\begin{cases} various, (a, \iota, \upsilon) : \\ \omega : \nu, \xi, \rho, \sigma, \psi \end{cases}$	es, ă, neut.	$\epsilon$ ,
G.	os (ws),	ων,	οιν,
D.	ι,	σιν or σι,	οιν,
A.	a or v,	as, ă, neut.	€,
V.	various, (neut. as nom.)	es, ă, neut.	€,

#### 158. PARADIGMS.

[		Raven.		Child.		Mouth.	Vein.
SING.	N. 6	κύραξ*	$\delta, \dot{\eta}$	παῖς	7ò	στόμα	ή φλέψ
	G.	κύρακ-ος		παιδ-ός		στόματ-ος	φλεβ-ός
•	D.	κόρακ-ε		παιδ-ί		στόματ-ι	φλεβ-ί
	A.	κόρακ-α		παίδ-α		στόμα	φλέβ-α
	V.	κόραξ		παῖ		στόμα	·φλέψ
PLOR.	N.	κόρακ-ες.		παίδ-ες		στόματ-α	φλέβ-ες
	G.	κοράκ-ων		παίδ-ων		στομάτ-ων	φλεβ-ῶν
	D.	κόραξι (ν)		$\pi a \iota \sigma \iota (\nu)$		στόμασι (ν)	φλεψί(ν)
	A.	κόρακ-ας		παίδ-ας		στόματ-α	φλέβ-ας
	V.	κόρακ-ες		παίδ-ες		στόματ-α	φλέβ-ες
DUAL. N.	A.V.	κόρακ-€		παίδ-ε		στόματ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	G. D.	κοράκ-οιν		$\pi a i\delta\text{-}o \iota \nu$		στομάτ-οιν	φλέβ-οιν
	* Roo	ots: κορακ,	παιδ	δ, στοματ,	φ.	λeβ. Cf. 15	6.

#### 159. Accentuation in Third Declension.

a) The tone syllable remains unchanged, as long as the general rules allow it to be so; as: τὸ πρᾶγμα, an action, πράγματος (but πραγμάτων); ὁ ἡ χελἶδών, a swallow, χελιδόνος. (The occasional exceptions will be given as they occur.) b) Monosyllables are accented on the last syllable in the genitive and dative of all numbers; and the long syllables  $\omega \nu$  and  $\omega \nu$  are then circumflexed; as:  $\delta \approx 2\eta \rho$ ,  $a \approx wild = animal$ ,  $2\eta \rho - \delta s$ ,  $2\eta \rho - \delta i$ ,  $2\eta$ 

Εxceptions. δάδων, δμώων, παίδων, Σώων, ¿ So in G. D. dual (παίφώδων, φώτων, ἄτων, Τρώων.\* δοιν, &c..)

160. In addition to these may be mentioned the adjective πâs, all, every, G. παντός, D. παντί, but πάντων, πâσι (ν); ὁ Πάν, G. Πανός, but τοῦς Πᾶσι (ν).

### 161. VOCABULARY 12.

Paid-laborer, 2/15, 277-65, 6. Old man, γέρων, γέροντ-ος, ό. Βου, παις, παιδ-ός, δ. A written character; pl. (= literæ) a letter; an epistle, γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, τό. Elephant, ελέφας, ελέφαντ-ος, ό. Honey, μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, τό. Tulon; claw, ovok, ovox-os, o. Fox, αλώπηξ, αλώπεκ-ος, ή. Chest; coffin, λάρναξ, λάρνακ-os. ή. Trunk (of an elephant), μυκτήρ, μυκτήρ-ος, δ. Hand, xeip. + xeip-os, n. Neck, auxhv. auxév-os, 6. Statue, ανδριάς, ανδριάντ-ος, ό. Fire, πῦρ, πυρ-ός, τό.

Hireling, mercenary, μισθωτός, ό. Beginning; commencing point, άργή. Fodder, YÓDTOS, 6. Kile, iktivos, 6. Bull, ταῦρος, δ. Wagon, äµaξa. Twice, dis. More powerful, κρείττων. Of cypress, κυπαρίσσενος, η, ον. Willing (masc. adj., to be rendered willingly), έκών, έκόντ-ος. An insect, ἔντομον, τό. I perform a service; minister. ύπηρετέω (with dat.). To send, πέμπ-ειν. Το dip, βάπτ-ειν.

### Exercise 17.

# 162. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ καρδία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῶν φλεβῶν. 2. Οἱ μισβωτοὶ καὶ βῆτες πᾶσιν ὑπηρετοῦσιν. 3. Τῷ νῷ δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες γίγνονται. 4. Ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης πέμπει γράμ-

<sup>\*</sup> From ἡ δάs, a torch; δ δμώs, a slave; δ ἡ παι̂s, a child; ἡ βάs, a jackal; ἡ φώs (G. φωδόs), a blister caused by burning; τὸ φῶs (G. φωτόs), light; τὸ οὖs (G. ἀτόs), the ear; ὁ ἡ Τρώs, a Trojan.

<sup>†</sup> This word has  $\chi \epsilon \rho$ - for root in  $\dot{\chi} \epsilon \rho$ -oî $\nu$ , and  $\chi \epsilon \rho$ -oí.

ματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον. 5. Τὸν τοῦ ἐλέφαντος χόρτον εἰς μέλι ἔβαψαν. 6. Τοῦ κόρακος κρείττων εἰς ἐστὶν ὁ ἰκτῖνος τοῖς ὄνυξιε. 7. Λύκος ὄνφ καὶ ταύρφ καὶ ἀλώπεκι πολέμιος 8. Λάρνακας κυπαρισσίνας ἄγουσιν ἄμαξαι. 9. Τοῖς ἐλέφασιν ὁ μυκτὴρ ἀντὶε χειρῶν τῶν δ΄ ἐντόμων ἐνίοις ἀντὶ στόματος ἡ γλῶττα. 10. 'Ο παῖς μακρὸν ἔχει τὸν αὐχένα ³ε. 11. 'Ανεὰ πυρὸς οὐχ οἶόν τ' ³ε ἐστὶν ἀνδριάντα χρυσοῦν εἰργάσασθαι ε. 12. Τοῖς γέρουσιν ἑκόντες εἰκομεν.

become.
 b comparatives govern the gen. which, of course, is to be rendered by than.
 See 66, Obs. 1.
 d Supply ἐστί.
 è ἀντί, prep. with gen. = instead of; hence as good, εἶναι ἀντὶ χειρῶν (to be fer hands = ) 'to serre for hands.'
 f χρυσοῦς.
 g Inf. aor. to work; to make.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. You (pl.) did not honor even the old-men. 2. Yield to old men 37, but not to boys 37. 3. The boys wondered-at the elephant's trunk. 4. Elephants 37 have long trunks. 5. The boy wonders-at both the eagle's talons and the lion's mane, and especially h the elephant's trunk. 6. Camels 27 have long necks. 7. The Persians threw the quoit. S. They were injuring the good resident-foreigners by their speeches. 9. Who will say that k one ought not to minister to old men? 10. Boys love honey. 11. By Hermes, Androgeus, the son of Minos, is willingly an enemy to me. 12. Restrain, O general, the desires of (your) soldiers by reason. 13. Not only the son of the baker but Orestes also was looking towards the sea. 14. By Minerva, O boy, the paid-laborers and the hirelings do not perform-service-for the old man.

<sup>καl...δέ, with a word between.
Use the dat See also 91.
δτι. See 146 α) note a.</sup> 

#### LESSON XX.

Present and Future of Verbs in άω. Present Participle.

163. The Infinitive *Present* Active of verbs in  $\dot{a}\omega$  is contracted thus:  $\dot{a}' - \epsilon \iota \nu = \hat{q} \nu$ . The terminations of the *Present Indicative* are:

ά-ω ά-ομεν	*ά-εις ά-ετε ά-ετον	ά-ει ά-ουσι ά-ετον	ῶ ῶμεν .	âς âτε âτον	ậ . ὧσι . ἇτον
(Observe	the subse	ript where	the uncont	racted form	has ει.

164. In the sigmated root, the a is mostly changed into  $\eta$ . Hence Fut. not  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{a}\sigma$ - $\omega$ , but  $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma$ - $\omega$ . Aor.  $\epsilon\dot{\tau}\iota\dot{\mu}\eta\sigma a$ .

165. The Present Participle of the Act. Voice ends in m.  $\omega \nu$ , f.  $ov\sigma a$ , n. ov. The mass. and neut. have Gen.  $ov\tau$ -os, and are declined regularly after the third. The Fem. is declined regularly after the first.

166. Thus, from τύπτ-ω the root of Present Participle is τύπτοντ- for masc. and neut.: the *nominatives* being masc. τύπτων (compare λέων, λέοντ-ος), and neut. τύπτον.

167. Τη With the article the participle is usually translated by a relative clause with he, they, &c. 'Ο πράττων = he who does; τοῦ πράττωντος, of him who does, &c.—'Ο ταῦτα πράττων = he who does this. Οἱ ταῦτα πράττωντες = those who do these things.

#### 168. VOCABULARY 13.

To leap-down, κατα-πηδᾶν ( = -άειν).
Το end, to die, τελευτᾶν ( = -άειν).
Το honor, τιμᾶν ( = -άειν).

Phalanx, φάλαγξ, φάλαγγ-ος, ή.

To praise, ἐπαινεῖν ( = - ἐειν).
To be separated by an interval,
to be distant (from), διέχ-ειν.
To sing the Pæan (the Greek war
song), παιανίζ-ειν.
When, ἡνίκα.

To cast into (literally),  $\epsilon \mu \beta \hat{a} \lambda \lambda - \epsilon \omega$ ; to charge,  $\epsilon \mu \beta \hat{a} \lambda \lambda \epsilon \omega \epsilon ls$  ( =  $\epsilon \mu \beta \hat{a} \lambda \lambda \epsilon \omega \tau \hat{o} \sigma \tau \rho \hat{a} \tau \epsilon \omega \mu a \epsilon \omega \cdot \iota to cast his men into = to charge.)$ 

To offer, make an offer of, ὑποφέρειν.

To belong to, to be the due of, προσήκ-ειν.

Goat, aif, aly-os, h.

Coin, money, νόμισμα, νομίσματος, τό.

Greek, "Ελλην," Ελλην-ος, δ. Other, ἄλλος, η, ο.

Chariot, ἄρμα, ἄρματ-ος, τό.

Not yel, not still, no longer, nownot, οὐκέτι.

Ether, alβήρ, alβέρ-os, δ.

Herald, κήρυξ (οτ κῆρυξ), κήρῦκος, δ.

A truce, (prop. libations), a peace (because ratified with libations, σπένδειν), σπογδαί, pl.

Attempt, ἐπιχείρημα, ἐπιχειρήματ-ος, τό.

Stroke, πληγή.

Wound, τραθμα, τραθματ-os, τό

### Exercise 18.

169. a) Translate into English.

1. Το νόμισμα το τῶν Περσῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐφίλει.
2. Ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἀρετή ἐστιν. 3. Ὁ Κῦρος καταπηδῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος. 4. Οὐκέτι τρία ἡ τέτταρα στάδια διέχουσιν τὰ φάλαγγε ἀπ ἀλλήλων, ἡνίκα παιανίζουσιν οἱ Ἦλληνες. 5. Ὁ στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγυπτίων φάλαγγα ἐμβάλλει. 6. Τὸν οὐρανὸν οἱ ποιηταὶ αἰθέρα ὀνομάζουσιν. 7. Οἱ ᾿Αργεῖοι ἔπεμψαν δύο κήρῦκας ἡ ὑποφέροντας σπονδάς. 8. Αἰγας αἰγῶν ἄρχοντας οὐ ποιοῦμεν. 9. Τοῖς τῆς γῆς ἄρχουσι τὴν προσήκουσαν τιμὴν ἀποδίδομεν ι. 10. Ὁ τοῦ γεωμέτρου λόγος οὕτω τελευτᾶ.

\* Paradigms 36. b Observe that the dual is not necessarily used when two are meant. For 86 see Paradigm 36. crulers: properly participle, ruling. d we give or pay.

b) Translate into Greek.

1. The Persians leap-down from their chariots.
2. You (pl.) honor those who rule the land. 3. We honor him who rules the land with the honor that belongs to him. 4. We praise and honor him who rules well and justly. 5. The attempts of the Scythians will end in 19 this. 6. One ought to yield to

those who rule. 7. He calls the attendant who is pounding the poison. 8. The assistants honor him. \* Use pres. partic. of τρίβ-ειν.

## LESSON XXI.

Third Declension. Adjectives in as, ess.

170. PARADIGMS.

SING.	Xenophon.	Lion.	Bait.	Nectar.
N.	δ Ξενοφων	ό λέων	τὸ δέλεαρ	τὸ νέκταρ
G.	Ξενοφώντ-ος	λέοντ-ος	δελέατ-ος	νέκταρ-ος
D.	Ξενοφώντ-ι	λέοντ-ι	δελέατ-ι	νέκταρ-ι
A.	Ξενοφῶντ-α	λέοντ-α	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
V.	Ξενοφῶν	λέον	δέλεαρ	νέκταρ
PLUR.				
N.	Ξενοφώντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	δελέατ-α	νέκταρ-α
G.	Ξενοφώντ-ων	λεόντ-ων	δελεάτ-ων	νεκτάρ-ων
D.	Ξενοφῶ-σι	, λέου-σι	δελέα-σι	νέκταρ-σι
A.	Ξενοφωντ-ας	λέοντ-ας	. δελέατ-α	νέκταρ-α
V.	Ξενοφωντ-ες	λέοντ-ες	δελέατ-α	νέκταρ-α
DUAL				
N.A.V.	Ξενοφώντ-ε	λέοντ-ε	δελέα <b>τ-ε</b>	νέκταρ-€
G. D.	Ξενοφώντ-οιν	λεόντ-οιν	δελέατ-οιν	νεκτάρ-οιν

## 171. PARADIGMS.

μέ	λας, μέλα	ινα. μέλαν,	black.	χαρίεις. χο	αρίεσσα, χαρ	ίεν, lovely.
N. G. D. A. V.	μέλας μέλανος μέλανι μέλανα	συτ. κ.  μέλαινα  μελαίνης  μελαίνη  μέλαιναν  μέλαιναν	μέλανος μέλανι μέλαν	χαρίεις χαρίευτος χαρίευτι χαρίευτα χαρίευ	εινουι Απ. χαρίεσσα χαριέσσης χαρίεσση χαρίεσσαν χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντος
N. G. D. A. V.	μέλανες μελάνων μέλασι μέλανας	σκ <b>α</b> ι. μέλαιναι μελαινών μελαίναις μελαίνας μέλαιναι	μελάνων μέλασι μέλανα	χαριέντων χαρίεσι χαρίεντας	ΨΕυκΑΕ. χαρίεσσαι χαριεσσῶν χαριέσσαις χαριέσσᾶς χαρίεσσαι	χαριέντων χαρίεσι χαρίεντα
		μελαίνα			ουλι. χαριέσσα χαριέσσαιν	

### 172. VOCABULARY 14.

Bad, wicked, κακ-ός, ή, όν. Demagogue, δημαγωγός, δ (δημος, people, ἄγ-ω, lead). People, δημος, δ. Flatterer, κόλαξ, κόλακ-ος, δ. Orator, ρήτωρ, ρήτορ-os, δ. Nightingale, ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, ἡ. Swallow, χελίδων, χελιδόν-ος, ή. Day, ἡμέρα. Night, νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ή (nox). Vulture, γύψ, γυπ-ός, δ. Cuckoo, κόκκυξ, κόκκῦγ-ος, δ. Color, χρώμα, χρώματ-ος, τό. Foot,  $\pi \circ \acute{v}s$ ,  $\pi \circ \delta - \acute{o}s$ ,\*  $\delta$ . Rock, πέτρα. Difference, (of colors,) a shade, διαφορά. Poor man, πένης, πένητ-ος, δ.

Continuously, without ceasing, συνεχῶς (σύν & ἔχω).

Even (opposed to odd), of an even number, ἄρτιος, a, ov (par).

The aspalathus, (a prickly shrub,)
ἀσπάλαβος, δ.

White, λευκός, ή, όν.

Black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν. (τὸ μέλαν, black; τὸ λευκόν, white; used as substant.)

Opposite, contrary (to), evavrios, a, ov.

To sing,  $\mathring{a}\delta$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (=  $\mathring{a}\epsilon\mathring{b}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

To change, μεταβάλλ-ειν.
To hatch (its) young, to breed,
to build its nest, νεοττεύ-ειν.

### Exercise 19.

# 173. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ κακοί, τὴν ἡδονὴν ὡς δέλεαρ ἔχοντες, Ֆηρευουσιν ἡμῶν\* τὰς ψυχάς. 2. Ὁ δημαγωγός ἐστι τοῦ δήμου κόλαξ. 3. Τοὺς σοφούς τε καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ῥήτορας ἐπαινοῦμεν καὶ τιμῶμεν. Ί. Ἡ ἀηδὼν ἄδει μὲν συνεχῶς ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας δεκαπέντε το μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἄδει μέν, συνεχῶς δ' οὐκέτι. 5. Μεταβάλλει καὶς ὁ κόκκυξ τὸ χρῶμα. 6. Οἱ πένητες πολλάκις τοῖς πένησι ὑπηρετοῦσιν. 7. Πάντα τὰ ζῶα ἀρτίους ἔχουσι τοὺς πόδας το μέλαν χρῶμά ἐστι καὶ τοῦ μέλανος πολλαὶ διαφοραί. 10. Ὁ γὺψ νεοττεύει ἐπὶ πέτραις ἀπροσβάτοις. 11. Μὴ ἄνοα λέγε, ῷ Ξενοφῶν. 12. Τίς λέξει τὸν Πέρσην κρύπτειν

<sup>\*</sup> Grimm's law shows this to be the same word as the Gothic fot, English foot;  $\pi$  or p being changed into the cognate f;  $\delta$  (d) into t.

τὴν τοῦ ἄρχειν ἐπιθυμίαν; 13. Ο ταῦτα πράττων ἐστιν ἄξιος τοῦ ἐπαίνου.

a (of us =) our. b fifteen (indeclinable). Acc. denotes duration of time. c also (i. e. as well as some other birds). d many, fem. pl. from  $\pi o \lambda \dot{v}s$ : supply the verb  $\epsilon i \sigma i \nu$  (there are). c inaccessible (adj. of two terminations).

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Vultures <sup>37</sup> lay two eggs <sup>39</sup>. 2. One (µla) swallow does not make a spring. 3. We admire the swallow's young-ones. 4. We call demagogues flatterers of the people. 5. Virtue renders life happy. 6. White (\*o is) opposite to black. 7. I will tell you! the wholes truth. 8. He rules-over all sensual pleasures. 9. The gods rule-over all things!

ε ερῶ ὑμῖν.

5 Put the proper case of πῶs before the article.

5 Say: 'all the pleasures about the body' (πῶσαι αἰ περὶ πὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί).

Verbs of ruling, &c. take genit. ¹ all things are πάντα.

### LESSON XXII.

Πᾶς, ἄπας. Aorist Participle.

174.  $\Pi \hat{a}_{S} = \text{quisque}$ , unusquisque (every).

175.  $\Pi \hat{a}_S \delta - ; \delta \pi \hat{a}_S = \text{totus}$  (the whole:  $\delta \pi \hat{a}_S$  adds emphasis to the whole as opposed to its constituent parts).

176.  $\Pi \acute{a}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \cdot \pi \acute{a}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \quad oi \quad -\cdot = \text{omnes}$  (the latter especially when there is reference).

177. Of  $\pi \acute{a} \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma = (1)$  omnes simul (all together,

altogether); (2) in universum (in all).

178. Πᾶσα πόλις, every city: πᾶσα ἡ πόλις, ἡ πόλις πᾶσα, the whole city (also ἡ πᾶσα πόλις, the whole city together): παντὰ ἀγαζά·

παντά τὰ ἀγαθά (the article is usually expressed, when a definite

class of things is meant); πάσαι αί καλαὶ πράξεις · τὰ πάντα μέρη, all the parts (together) · τοις πάσιν δργίζεται · τὰ πάντα είκοσι (in universum viginti), twenty in all.

179. "Amas = every (in the Sing.), is without the article; but in the sense of the whole, απας (= αμα πας) and σύμπας or ξύμπας (= all together), universus, are naturally more frequently without the article than πas is in the sense of whole. Sometimes, too, σίμπαντες = in all is without the article [ξύμπαντες έπτακόσιοι όπλιται, Th.].

#### 180. PARADIGM.

	πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, every, all.							
SING. PLUR. DUAL.								
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m. e	£	n.
N. πâs	$\pi \hat{a} \sigma a$	πâν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. παντός	πάσης	παντός	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων	πάντοιν	πάσαιν	πάντοιν
D. παντί	πάση	παντί	πασι(ν)	πάσαις	πασι(ν)	πάντοιν	$\pi \acute{a} \sigma a \iota \nu$	πάντοιν
Α. πάντα	πασαν	πâν	πάντας	πάσας	πάντα	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
V. πâs	πᾶσα	παν	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα	πάντε	πάσα	πάντε

181. The participle of the Aorist Active appends  $\bar{a}_{S}$ to the sigmated root (λύσ-as, τύψ-as).

N. ās,  $\bar{a}\sigma a$ , ασης, G. avtos,  $a\nu \tau o \varsigma$ , &c.

(See Paradigm 17.) It is Englished by having -ed. But for verbs signifying emotions or states of mind, it is often Englished by pres. participle, the emotion having been felt and continuing to be felt: e. g. πιστεύσας (= confisus), trusting, relying on.

### 182. Vocabulary 15.

Zeal, 'earnestness, eagerness, σπουδή. Life, Bios, 6.

Leader, ήγεμών, ήγεμόν-ος, ό, ή. Temperance, sobriety of mind, σωφροσύνη.

Absence of government, anarchy, licentiousness, avapxía. To grow old, γηράσκ-ειν.

Lawlessness, avopia. River, ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ. Innocence, άβλάβεια. Danger, κίνδυνος, δ. Low estate, ταπεινότης, ταπεινότητ-ος, ή.

Extreme, ἔσχατος, η, ον. Obscurity, ἀδοξία.

Το trust, πιστεύ-ειν (dat.).

Hoplite (heavy-armed soldier), | Το do, πράττ-ειν (fut. πράξ-ω), όπλίτης, δ.

To be the slave of, to serve, Sovλεύ-ειν (dat.).

To complete, διατελείν (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). To bid, order, tell (to do any thing), κελεύ-ειν.

to commit a murder, πράττειν φόνον.

I am come,  $\eta_{\kappa\omega}$  (= veni).

To dissolve, to dismiss (an assembly), break (a treaty, &c.), repeal (a law), λύ-ειν.

#### Exercise 20.

### 183. a) Translate into English.

1. Σπουδή πᾶσα ἔσται (= erit) διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου. 2. "Ηδιστον πάντων έστιν άλθπως διατελείν του βίου άπαντα. 3. Δεί βλέπειν πρὸς τὴν τῆς συμπάσης ἡγεμόνα άρετης σωφροσύνην. 4. Έν πάση άναρχία καὶ άνομία διατελεί τὸν βίον. 5. Πάντα ἄνθρωπον χρη φεύγειν τὸ σφόδρα φιλεῖν αὐτόν. 6. Ο Νεῖλος γλυκύτατός ο έστι πάντων των ποταμών. 7. Ήσαν οί πάντες έπτακόσιοι δπλίται. 8. Ο Σωκράτης πιστεύσας τη αύτους άβλαβεία εκινδύνευσε τον έσχατον κίνδυνον . 9. Δύο στρατιώται, τὰ αἰσχρὰ πράξαντες, φεύγουσιν. 10. "Ηκω δεύρο σύν τοις πολίταις τοις άγαθοις. 11. Τούς νόμους τοὺς ἐς τὸ παρὸν · βλάπτοντας ὑμᾶς ἐλύσατε. 12. Κολάσομεν τους την ειρήνην λύσαντας. 13. Παν ζώον αναγκαίον τάρτίους έχειν τούς πόδας.

a most pleasant; superl. of ήδύς. b sweetest; superl. of γλυκύς. c (of himself =) his. d κινδυνεύειν κίνδυνον = to incur (risk, expose oneself to) a danger, K. 278, 2. \* for the present; at the present. f Supply ¿στί.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The man is growing-old in extreme (say 'all') obscurity and low-estate. 2. Every man ought to fly from being - the - slave - of anger. 3. Through the whole of life we ought to pursue virtue. 4. We arepursuing virtue with all eagerness. 5. From 18 beingthe-slave of sensual [173, b, note h,] pleasures he will be a slave for his whole life. 6. The wagons owere in all seven-hundred. 7. We are angry with those who are breaking the peace. 8. We are enraged against those who have broken the truce. 9. The geometer places himself before all the Greeks.

- Το be enraged against—, ἐν ὀργῆ ἔχειν (acc. of person).
- \* Το place oneself before, προτάσσειν αύτον πρό (with gen.).

#### LESSON XXIII.

## Nouns that suffer Syncope.\*

184. To this class belong the following substantives in  $\eta \rho$ :  $\pi \alpha \tau \eta \rho$ , father,  $\mu \eta \tau \eta \rho$ , mother,  $\Im v \gamma \alpha \tau \eta \rho$ , daughter,  $\eta$   $\gamma \alpha \sigma \tau \eta \rho$ , the belly,  $\Im \eta \mu \eta \tau \eta \rho$ , Ceres, and  $\Im v \eta \rho$ , man; which have this peculiarity, that they omit  $\epsilon$  in the gen and dat. sing and dat. plural. They have voc.  $\epsilon \rho$  ( $\Im v \eta \rho$ ,  $\pi \alpha \tau \eta \rho$  throwing back the accent), and insert  $\alpha$  (cum acuto) before  $\sigma \iota$  in dat. plur.  $\Im v \eta \rho$ ,  $\alpha$  man (root  $\Im v \epsilon \rho$ ), drops the  $\epsilon$  in all its cases except the voc.  $\sin g$ , but inserts a  $\delta$  to soften the pronunciation.

#### PARADIGMS.

		Mother.	M	77 - 47
a	3.7		Man.	Father.
Sing.	N.	η μήτηρ	δ ἀνήρ	δ πατήρ
	G.	μητρός	αν-δ-ρός	πατρός
	D.	μητρί	άν-δ-ρί	πατρί
	Α	μητέρα	ἄν-δ-ρα	πατέρα
	V.	μῆτερ	ἄνερ	πάτερ
PLUR.	N.	μητέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
	G.	μητέρων	άν-δ-ρῶν	πατέρων
	D.	μητράσι	ἀν-δ-ράσι	πατράσι
	Α.	μητέρας	<b>№</b> -δ-pas	πατέρας
	V.	μητέρες	ἄν-δ-ρες	πατέρες
DUAL. N.	A. V.	μητέρε	ἄν-δ-ρε	πατέρ€
	G. D.	μητέροιν	άν-δ-ροῖν	πατέροιν

<sup>\*</sup> Syncope = the taking away of one or more letters from the body of a word. Cf. Paradigm 19.

185. Words of this class have several peculiarities of accent. (1) The dat. pl. and the forms that retain the  $\epsilon$ , are always paroxytone: (2) the forms that reject the  $\epsilon$  have all the accent on the last syllable, with (3) the exception of voc. sing. in which the tone-syllable is thrown as far back as possible. ( $\Delta \eta \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$  (see 186) is an exception to these rules.)

186. 'O ἀστήρ, έρος, a star, has its dative plural ἀστράσι, but is not syncopated in any other case. Δημήτηρ (Demeter or Ceres) has a varying accentuation, viz.  $\Delta \acute{\eta} \mu \eta \tau \rho \sigma s$ ,  $\Delta \acute{\eta} \mu \eta \tau \rho \iota$ , Voc.  $\Delta \acute{\eta} \mu \eta \tau \epsilon \rho$ , but Acc.  $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho a$ .

187. Obs. For 'many great men' the Greeks usually said 'many and great men:' and so in similar combinations of two adjectives.

#### 188. VOCABULARY 16.

Bad, worthless,  $\phi a \hat{v} \lambda o s$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $o \nu$ .

Happiness, εὐδαιμονία.

Most disgraceful, basest, aισχιστος, η, ον.

Worthy, agios, a, ov (with gen.).

Liberty, έλευβερία.

Insolent, ύβριστικός, ή, όν.

(Small) tunic, χιτώνιον, τό. Three, τρεîs, neut. τρία (Pdm.

Three,  $\tau \rho \epsilon \hat{i} s$ , neut.  $\tau \rho i a$  (Pdm 36).

Nurse, τροφός, ή.

(Native) country, πατρίς, πατρίδ-

os, ή. Slaughter, φόνος, ό.

Dice, κτύπος, δ.

Arms, ὅπλα, τά (arma).

Absolute prince, tyrant, τύραν

Το measure, μετρείν ( = - έειν).

To love, στέργ-ειν.

To exclude, to keep away from, εἴογ-ειν.

To desire,  $\epsilon \pi \iota \Im \nu \mu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  ( =  $-\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ) with gen.

To follow, attend (of a consequence),  $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\Im a\iota$ , with dat.

To kill, to put to death, ἀπο-κτείν-

To drag away from, ἀποσπậν (= -άειν).

### Exercise 21.

# 189. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ φαῦλοι τῆ γαστρὶ μετροῦσι καὶ τοῖς αἰσχίστοις τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν. 2. "Ανδρες εἰσὶν ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἄξιοι τῆς ελευθερίας. 3. 'Ο νέος, τοὺς τοῦ πατρὸς ὑβριστικοὺς καὶ μὴ σοφοὺς λόγους ἀκούων, ὑψηλόφρων\* τε ἔσται (= crit) καὶ φιλότιμος ὁ ἀνήρ. 4. "Εστιν υἱοῦ γε<sup>43</sup> ἢ θυγατρὸς ὁ πατὴρ

πατήρ. 5. Ταῖς Κέβητος θυγατράσι χιτώνια δώσω (= dabo) τρία. 6. Εἰσί μοι τρεῖς θυγάτερες. 7. Τὴν γῆν ἀνδρῶν μητέρα τε καὶ τροφὸν ὀνομάζομεν. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὅσπερ ὑπὲρ <sup>17</sup> μητρὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος κινδυνεύουσιν. 9. Τῆ Δήμητρι πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νεῷ ἦσαν. 10. μο μὶλη θύγατερ, στέργε τὴν μητέρα. 11. μο ἄνδρες Ελληνες, νομίζω σοφούς τε καὶ ἀξίους τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ὑμᾶς εἶναι. 12. Οἱ βάρβαροι τὰ αἰσχρὰ φιλοῦσιν. 13. Τοῦ σπουδὴ Σωκράτους ἀξία ἄπαντος τοῦ ἐπαίνου. 14. μο Πέρσα, τίς ταῦτα λέξει Εενοφῶντι; 15. Ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κήπφ ἐστὶν οἰκίδιον.

a high minded. b (fond of honor = ) ambitions.  $\circ$  I will give. d See 91.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Fathers 37 keep-away their sons from bad men. 2. There owas much oslaughter of men, and (δέ) much din of arms. 3. The enemy's camp owas unoccupied (say: 'void of men'). 4. Man differs from the other animals in desiring honor. 5. Love (pl.) your father and your mother. 6. Be- not -the-slave-of the belly. 7. Great honor attends good men 37. S. Cyrus puts-todeath his mother's father. 9. Tyrants 37 drag children from other fathers and mothers. 10. The man will spend his life in great glory. 11. The men are performing many great 52 °actions. 12. The many will measure happiness by gain. 13. Bad (men) love anarchy and lawlessness. 14. Who will say that great honor does not attend good men? 15. There is a temple of Ceres in Cilicia. 16. Many great men love not only the Greeks but also the Persians.

\* πολύς. Γοί πολλοί.

### LESSON XXIV.

Adjectives of two terminations.\* Képas, &c.

190. Adjectives of two terminations have only one form for the masculine and feminine, as o, h evoo Eos, τὸ ἔνδοξον. They are declined like nouns of the third declension (except os, os, ov, which is like the second declension).

191. PARADIGMS.

σαφής, σαφές, clear.	εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον, happy.
SING.  m. f.  N. σαφής σαφές  σαφέ-ος  σαφοῦς  D. δαφέ-ϊ σαφεί	sing. m. f.  N. εὐδαίμων εὕδαιμον  G. εὐδαίμον-ος  D. εὐδαίμον-ι
A. $\begin{cases} \sigma a \phi \hat{\epsilon} - a \\ \sigma a \phi \hat{\eta} \end{cases}$ $\sigma a \phi \hat{\epsilon} s$ V. $\sigma a \phi \hat{\epsilon} s$ $\sigma a \phi \hat{\epsilon} s$	Α. εὐδαίμον-α εὔδαιμον V. εὔδαιμον εὔδαιμον
PLUR.  N. \ σαφέ-ες \ σαφέ-α  σαφεῖς \ σαφῆ  G. \ σαφέ-ων  σαφέων  D. σαφέσι(ν)  A. \ σαφεῖς \ σαφῆ  V. \ σαφεῖς \ σαφῆ  ν. \ σαφεῖς \ σαφῆ  ν. \ σαφεῖς \ σαφῆ	PLUR. Ν. εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα G. εὐδαίμοσυ D. εὐδαίμοσυ(ν) Α. εὐδαίμονος εὐδαίμονα V. εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα
DUAL.  N. A. V.   σαφέ-ε σαφη  G. D.   σαφοῦν	DUAL. N. A. V. εὐδαίμονε G. D. εὐδαιμόνοιν

\* Table of Adjectives of Two Endings.

	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
1.	08	ον	κόσμιος	κόσμιον
2.	ων	OV	πέπων	πέπον
3.	ης	€\$	άληθής	àληθές (the most usual form)
4.	ην	$\epsilon \nu$	άρσην	άρσεν (the only adj. of this form)
5.	. 15	L	ίδρις	ίδρι

192. The nominative plural of  $\tau \acute{e}\rho as$  usually drops the  $\tau$ , and is contracted into  $\tau \acute{e}\rho a$ , G.  $\tau e\rho \acute{e}\nu$ . To  $\gamma \acute{e}\rho as$ , reward,  $\tau \acute{o}$   $\gamma \acute{n}\rho as$ , old age,  $\tau \acute{o}$   $\kappa \rho \acute{e}as$ , flesh, and  $\tau \acute{o}$   $\kappa \acute{e}\rho as$ , horn, omit the  $\tau$  in all the numbers, and suffer contraction in the genitive and dative singular, and throughout the dual and plural (except the dative plural): in  $\kappa \acute{e}\rho as$ , however, the regular forms with the  $\tau$  are found as well as the contracted.

193. PARADIGMS.

	τὸ κέρας, the horn.			τὸ κρέας, the flesh.		
N. G. D. A. V.	81ησυ κέρας κέρατ-ος κέρατ-ι κέρας κερας	κέρα-υς κέρα-ε	κέρως κέρα	κρέας κρέατ-ος κρέατ-ι κρέας κρέας	κρέα-os κρέα-ï	κρέω <b>ς</b> κρέα
	PLUE	AL.		. F	LURAL.	
N.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
G.	κεράτ-ων	κερά-ων	κερῶν	κρεάτ-ων	κρεά-ων	κρεῶν
D.	$\kappa \epsilon \rho a - \sigma \iota(\nu)$			κρέασι(ν)		,
A.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
V.	κέρατ-α	κέρα-α	κέρα	κρέατ-α	κρέα-α	κρέα
	DUA	LT,			DUAL.	
N. A.V.	κέρατ-ε	κέρα-ε	κέρα	κρέατ-ε	κρέα-ε	κρέα
	κεράτ-οιν		κερών	κρεάτ-οιν	κρεά-οιν	κρεών

### • \*194. Vocabulary 17.

Ηστη, wing of an army, κέρας, κέρατ-ος, τό.
Ηστος τό.
Ηστος τό.
Οια αge, γήρας, γήρατ-ος, τό.
Prodigy, portentous-monster, τέρας, τέρατ-ος, τό.
Alone, only, μόνος, η, ον.
Stag, έλαφος, δ.
The bonassus, wild οχ, βόνασσος, δ.
Again, πάλιν.

On both sides, έκατέρωαεν.

Horse = cavalry, ἵππος, ἡ.

(Of) twenty thousand, δισμύριος α, ον.

Already, ἥδη.

Fruit, καρπός, δ.

Child, τέκνον, τό.

Μοπυπεπι, μνημεῖον, τό. Weakness, ἀσβένεια, ἡ. Best, ἄριστος, η, ον.

At once, αμα. Most, πλειστος, η, ον. Solid, στερεός, ά. όν.

Throughout, διόλου.

To put to flight, to rout, τρέπεσβαι.

To cast away, to shed (horns), ἀποβάλλ-ειν.

To bear, φέρ-ειν.

To put forth (some natural product, as horns, leaves, &c.),  $\phi \dot{v} - \epsilon \nu v$ .

Το butt, κυρίττ-ειν.

Much divided, branching, πολυσχιδής, ες (πολύς, σχίζω).

### Exercise 22.

# 195. a) Translate into English.

1. Τω ἀριστερω κέρατι τρέπονται τοὺς πολεμίους. 2. ἀΑποβάλλει τὰ κέρατα μόνος ὁ ἔλαφος κατ' ἔτος '5, καὶ πάλιν φύει. 3. Ἐπὶ κέρως 25 ἐκατέρωθεν ἡ ἵππος, δισμυρία οὖσα\*. 4. Κυρίττουσιν ἀλλήλους σιδηροῖς κέρασιν. 5. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐν πύλαις ἤδη γήρως ἐστίν. 6. Οὔτε γῆ καρποὺς φέρει, οὔτε μητέρες τέκνα τίκτουσιν, ἀλλὰ τέρατα. 7. Οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος '7 καλῶς τελευτήσαντες ὁ τάφων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μνημείων μέγιστα ἔχουσι γέρα.

 $^{a}$   $^{\nu}\Omega\nu$ , odoa, öv, pres. part. of  $\epsilon i\mu i,~I~am$ .  $^{b}$   $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\tau\dot{\eta}\sigma a\nu\tau\epsilon s,~first~aor.$  part. of  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\tau\dot{\alpha}\omega$ .

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. • It is necessary to yield to the weakness of oldage. 2. The geometer died of  $^{22}$  oldage, not (say: 'but not') of disease. 3. This  $(\tau o \hat{v} \tau \hat{v} \epsilon)$  is the best remedy for '7 oldage. 4. The bonassus has at once both a mane and two horns  $^{39}$ . 5. With our right wing we are conquering the enemy's hoplites. 6. Most horns (say: 'the most of horns') are hollow, and those  $(\tau \hat{a} \delta \hat{\epsilon})$  of stags alone are solid throughout and branching. 7. The citizens have honors and panegyrics from one another, and honorary-privileges.

#### LESSON XXV.

196. Substantives in ης, ος.—Adjectives in ης.

SING	ULAR.	1	PLUR	AL.
N. ης: G. εος, ους D. εϊ, ει	os, (neut.)	·   G.	$\epsilon\epsilon s$ , $\epsilon\iota s$ : $\epsilon\omega\nu$ , $\omega\nu$ $\epsilon\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon a, \eta, (neut.)$
$\left. \begin{array}{c} A. \ \epsilon a, \eta \\ V. \ \epsilon s \end{array} \right\}$	os, (neut.)		<i>ϵας</i> , <i>ϵις</i> : <i>ϵϵς</i> , <i>ϵις</i> :	$\epsilon a, \eta, (neut.)$ $\epsilon a, \eta, (neut.)$
		DUAL.		
N.	A. V. $\epsilon\epsilon$ , $\eta$ .	_   G	. D. έοιν, ο	ດເນ.

- 197. a) In Attic prose the open form occurs only in dual  $\epsilon\epsilon$  from adjectives in  $\eta s$ , and gen. pl.  $\epsilon\omega\nu$  from os.
- b) Τριήρης (properly an adj.), with the adj. αὐτάρκης, and compound adjectives in ή≅ης (from η̃Ξος) remain paroxytone in gen.
   pl. It is not certain whether we should write τριήρες, τριήροιν; or τρίηρες, τριηροΐν. K. adopts the former; see his Gramm. 59.

## (Learn Paradigm 21.)

198. (3) Observe that most adjectives in ης are oxytone; αὐτάρκης, εὐήθης, συνήθης, πλήρης, are exceptions.

199. Vocabulary 18. One who pursues gain by base means, αἰσχροκερδής, ές. Gain, κέρδος, κέρδε-ος, κέρδους, τό. Reproach, overdos (-eos, ous), Tó. Character, disposition, \$30s (-cos, ous), τά (mores). Simple, edyans, es (ed and haos). Disobedient, aneighs, és. Obedient, εὐπειβής, ές. Summer, 3épos (-eos, ous), 76. Year, έτος (-εος, ους), τό. Multitude, πληβος (-εος, ους); hence = democratical constitution.

Μουπταίπ, ὅρος (-εος, ους), τό.

Wall, τεῖχος (-εος, ους), τό.

Kind, γένος (-εος, ους), τό.

False, ψευδής, ές.

True, ἀληβής, ές.

Dicer, κυβευτής, οῦ, ὁ.

Footpad, (prop. a filcher of clothes,) λωποδύτης, ου, ὁ.

Robber, ληστής, οῦ, ὁ.

Gentleness, πραότης, πραότητος, ἡ.

Tameness, ἡμερότης, ἡμερότητος, ἡ.

Want of intelligence, stupidity,

äνοια, as, ή.

Courage, ανδρία, as, ή (ἀνήρ). Cowardice, δειλία, ας, ή (δειλός). Sheep, πρόβατον, ου, τό. Unintelligent, stupid, avontos, ov (à and νοέω, νοῦς). Trireme, τριήρης (-εος, ους), ή. Useless, axpnotos, ov. I suppose, (opinor,) δήπου. Army, στράτευμα, στρατεύματos. Tó. Chase, hunting-expedition, 3/10a, as, ή. Winter, χειμών, χειμών-ος, δ. Alike, oμοίως. To endure, ὑπομέν-ειν. Το differ, διαφέρ-ειν.

To plot against, ἐπιβουλεύ-ειν (with dat.).

To value before or above, to prefer,  $\pi \rho o \tau \iota \mu \hat{a} \nu \ (= -\acute{a} \epsilon \iota \nu)$  with acc. and gen.

To show sobriety or sense of mind, σωφρον-είν ( = -έειν).
Less, ελάττων.

Little, μικρός, ά, ον: μικρῷ, (by) a little (with comparative).

Safety, σωτηρία, as, ή. Poetical, ποιητικός, ή, όν.

Of earth; hence, of brick, γήϊνος, ον.

More than, rather than, μᾶλλον ή.

### Exercise 23.

200. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο κυβευτής καὶ ὁ λωποδύτης καὶ ὁ ληστής αἰσχροκερδείς είσι. 2. Οί κυβευταὶ κέρδους ένεκα ονείδη ύπομένουσι. 3. Τὰ ήθη τῶν ζώων διαφέρει (85, 1) κατά τε δειλίαν καὶ πραότητα καὶ ἀνδρίαν καὶ ἡμερότητα καὶ νούν τε καὶ ἄνοιαν. 4. Τὸ τῶν προβάτων ήθος εἴηθες καὶ άνόητον . 5. Ένταθθα 'Αλκιβιάδης ήκεν έκ των Κλαζομενών σύν πέντε τριήρεσι. 6. "Αχρηστον δήπου καλ οικέτης και στράτευμα άπειθές. 7. Θήραν ποιούνται» όμοίως θέρους καὶ χειμώνος. 8. Ο ταως άπαξ τοῦ έτους α τίκτει μόνον· τίκτει δὲ ωὰ δώδεκα ἡ μικρῷ ἐλάττω . 9. Ο Πέρσης ἐπιβουλεύει τῷ πλήθει τῷ ὑμετέρω. 10. Σωφρονούσι την σωτηρίαν τοῦ κέρδους προτιμώντες (= προτιμάοντες). 11. Ο βόνασσος γίγνεται εν τῆ Παιωνία, εν τῷ ὄρει τῷ Μεσσαπίφ. 12. Κατὰ τὸν ποιητικόν λόγον, χαλκά καὶ σιδηρά δεῖ εἶναι τὰ τείχη μαλλον ή γήϊνα.

- Supply the copula ἐστίν.
  ποιοῦνται (= ποιέ-ονται) Αραν (lit. faciunt sibi venationem), go out a hunting; hunt.
  K. 273.
  4. b.
  d the partitive genitive stands with adverbs of time and place: e. g. thrice a day, τρὶς τῆς ἡμέρας.
  For ἐλάττονα, cf. Paradigm 12 (μείζων).
  - b) Translate into Greek.
- 1. There are two kinds of lions. 2. He conceals the truth by a false tale. 3. Do not trust (pl.) to walls and gates. 4. You (pl.) trusted to the bravery of the citizens, and not (say: 'but not') to walls and gates. 5. The general of the Persians has well-disciplined soldiers 36. 6. O boys, you are pursuing false pleasures, and not true ones. 7. The wicked for the most part delight in 9 false pleasures, but good men (say: 'the good of men') in true ones.

f τὰ πολλά.

### LESSON XXVI.

# Ήρακλής, &c.

201. When a vowel stands before the terminations  $\eta_S$ ,  $\epsilon_S$ , and  $\epsilon_S$ , the Attics contract  $\epsilon_B$  of the acc. sing. and neut. plur., not into  $\eta$ , but  $\epsilon_S$ ; e. g.  $\epsilon_S$  (glory), plur.  $\epsilon_S$   $\epsilon_S$  (glory),

202. Proper names in  $\kappa\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\eta s$ , contr.  $\kappa\lambda\dot{\eta}s$ , undergo (in Attic Greek) a double contraction in the dative sing.; e. g.  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\ddot{\iota}$  (= $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota$ ) =  $\epsilon\hat{\iota}$ .

Ν. (Ἡρακλ	
G. (Ἡρακλέεος)	
	Ήρακλέει) Ἡρακλεῖ
Α. (Ἡρακλέεα)	$^{\circ}$ Ηρακλέ $\bar{a}$ [sometimes $^{\circ}$ Ηρακλ $\hat{\eta}$ *]
V. (Ἡράκλεες)	Ἡράκλεις ("Ηρακλες, in exclamations.)

<sup>\*</sup> Plat. Phæd. 89.

### 203. VOCABULARY 19.

Sophocles, Σοφοκλής (see note 5). Ameinocles, 'Αμεινοκλής.

Eucles, Eikhns.

Euthycles, Εὐβυκλης.

Unwritten, aypapos, ov.

Written, γεγραμμένος, η, ον.

The Antigone (a play of Sopho-

cles), ή 'Αντιγόνη.

Law, νόμος, ου, δ.

Accurate, ἀκριβής, ές.

Full, πλήρης, ες.

Fair, reasonable, ἐπιεικής, ές.

Expensive, costly, πολυτελής, ές. Human, natural to man, hence

(of sins) venial, ἀνθρώπινος n, ov.

A sin, a fault, άμάρτημα, άμαρτήματ-ος, τό.

Procession,  $\pi \circ \mu \pi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

Sacrifice, Svoia, ή.

Strong, loxupós, á, óv.

Fifth,  $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi \tau \sigma s$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\sigma \nu$ .

Straight, right, opsiós, n, ov

(rectus).

It befits, is becoming, πρέπει. (decet,) with dat.

To think, ofer 3at.

Not to transgress, (lit. to remain within,) to observe (a law),

ἐμμέν-ειν (with dat).

It is fitting or expedient, ovudéρει (= expedit), τὸ συμφέρου. ( = id quod expedit, or utile est), the expedient.

To pardon, συγγιγνώσκ-ειν (with

dat.).

To accept, ἀποδέχ-εσβαι.

To court, to consult a thing, e. g. expediency, βεραπεύ-ειν.

To give in evidence, bear witness,  $\mu a \rho \tau \nu \rho - \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  ( =  $- \dot{\epsilon} \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Test, proof, mode of examination, (of a witness, e.g. by torture,) έλεγχος, ου, ό.

Judge, κριτής, οῦ, ὁ.

Healthy, sound, byins, és.

(There) were, noav, imp. 3d. pl. from  $\epsilon i \mu i$ .

Rem. By 201, ὑγιέα (from ὑγιής, ὑγιέ-os) is contracted into ὑγιᾶ, but ύγιη is also found in Plato.

### Exercise 24.

## 204. a) Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα οὐκ οἴονται 53 Θεμιστοκλεῖ πρέπειν. 2. Οἰ μεν άγραφοι νόμοι οὐδέποτε μεταβάλλουσιν, οί δε γεγραμμένοι πολλάκις, ώσπερ είρηται εν τη του Σοφοκλέους 'Αντιγόνη. 3. Τὸ δίκαιόν εστιν άληθές τι καὶ συμφέρον. 4. Βελτίονος ἀνδρὸς τὸ τοῖς ἀγράφοις νόμοις ή τοις γεγραμμένοις έμμένειν. 5. Τὸ τοις ἀνθρωπίνοις άμαρτήμασι συγγιγνώσκειν ἐπιεικές . 6. Οί θεοί οὐκ

ἀποδέχονται τὰς πολυτελεῖς πομπάς τε καὶ θυσίας. 7. Ἦσαν κῶμαι πολλαὶ πλήρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῷ παρὰ τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν. 8. Οἱ Συρακούσιοι στρατηγοὺς ἔχουσιν Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν. 9. Στρατηγὸς ἢν Κορινθίων Ἐενοκλείδης ὁ Εὐθυκλέους, πέμπτος αὐτός 12. 10. Τἀληθὲς (=τὸ ἀληθὲς) ἰσχῦρόν ἐστι. 11. Οἱ πολλοὶ, τοῦ ὀρθοῦ ὁ οὐκ ἀληθεῖς κριταὶ ὄντες, 'τὸ συμφέρον μᾶλλον θεραπεύουσιν. 12. Ἡγοῦμαι παντάπᾶσὶ γε 3 ἀληθῆ εἶναι καὶ ὑγιᾶ (οτ ὑγιῆ) καὶ πιστὸν τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

\* 'has been said.' b 'justice, right.' See K. 244, 8. • 'something.' d the gen. with  $\delta \sigma \tau$  is construed as in Lat.: it is the part, duty, &c. of; it is characteristic of. &c. • supply  $\delta \sigma \tau$ . •  $\delta \sigma \tau = \eta \gamma \delta \rho \alpha \mu$ , I think.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. We praise those who speak the truth (say: 'the true othings'). 2. You (pl.) all gave false witness (say: 'gave-in-evidence the false othings').

3. We will give-in-evidence what is true, not 's what is false (say: 'the true othings;' the false othings').

4. You see the faithlessness of Tissaphernes. 5. Their general is Dercyllidas, the (son) of Eucles, with two others '2. 6. Who avoids such (say: 'so') accurate methods-of-examination? 7. I will give these things to Ameinocles the Samian.

### LESSON XXVII.

Substantives in evs. (Paradigm 27.)

205. The termination  $\epsilon \psi_S$  (oxytone) takes  $\omega$  in the genitive sing.; and in the dat. sing. and nom. and acc.

plur. admits of regular contraction. The voc. is  $\epsilon \hat{v}$  (perispomenon); dat. pl.  $\epsilon \hat{v} \sigma \iota(v)$ . (Observe the accent.)

· .	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N.	εύς	εîs	N. )
G,	έως	έων	$A. \ \ \ \epsilon \epsilon$
D.	۔ .	εῦσι(ν)	V. )
A.	έā	éas (eîs) ·	G. E éou
V.	€ΰ	213	D. 6 ***

206. Besides  $\hat{\epsilon_i}$ s the old Attic dialect possesses a collateral form in  $\hat{\eta}$ s (contracted from the Epic  $\hat{\eta}$ es) for the nom. and voc. plur.; e. g.  $\Pi \lambda a \tau a \iota \hat{\eta}$ s for  $\Pi \lambda a \tau a \iota \hat{\iota}$ s.

207. Most substantives which have a vowel before the termination ευς, contract έως into ῶς, έα into ᾶ, έας (seldom) into ᾶς; e. g. Εὐβοεύς (an inhabitant of Eubæa), gen. Εὐβοῶς, acc. Εὐβοᾶ, acc. plur. Εὐβοᾶς. So sometimes G. plur.; e. g. Ἐρετριῶν, Δωριῶν.

208. Future Participle.] The fut. participle is formed by adding  $\omega \nu$  to root of Future,  $\beta \lambda \acute{a}\pi \tau \omega$ , fut.  $\beta \lambda \acute{a}\psi \omega$ , participle  $\beta \lambda \acute{a}\psi \omega \nu$  (-ov $\sigma a$ , -o $\nu$ ). It is declined like a participle of the Present (Pdm. 16).

209. The future participle is often used to denote a purpose

(Eng.) I am come to do this.

(Greek) I am come about-to-do this (ήκω ποιήσων ταῦτα)

(Eng.) I sent a man to do this.

(Greek) I sent (a man) about to do this (ἔπεμψα ποιήσοντα ταῦτα [or, τὸν ποιήσοντα]).

#### 210. Vocabulary 20.

Interpreter, έρμηνεύς, δ.

King, βασιλεύς, δ. Painter, γραφεύς, δ.

Priest, iepeús, ó.

Horseman, ἱππεύς, δ.

Scribe, γραμματεύς, δ.

Parent, γονεύς, δ.

Abundant, ἄφονος, ον, (å, not, φονος, envy, there being so much that none need envy another.)

The Piraus (port of Athens), Πειραιεύς, δ.

Mart, custom-house (at Athens), ἐμπόριον, ου, τό.

Superintendent, inspector, ἐπιμελητής, οῦ, ὁ (ἐπιμ. ἐμπορίου = custom-house officer).

Foot soldier, πεζός, οῦ, ὁ (pedes). Higher up, more inland, beyond, ἄνω (adv. with gen.).

To dig down, κατασκάπτ-ειν

Twenty thousand, δισμύριοι, aı, a.

Together with (dat.), aµa; aµa τη ήμέρα, at day-break.

To sacrifice, 3ύ-ειν.

An offering, a sacrifice, 3ῦμα, βίματ-ος, τό.

To put into the hands, to hand over, έγχειρίζ-ειν.

Priestess, ίέρεια, ή.

Holy, őoros, a, ov.

To disobey,  $d\pi \epsilon i \Im - \epsilon i \nu$  ( =  $-\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), with dat.

To make a likeness of, to copy, to draw, ἀπεικάζ-ειν.

To imitate, μιμέ-εσβαι (μιμέιosai).

Serious or earnest in character, good, worthy, σπουδαίος, α, ον. I am come, ηκω (= veni, ad-

sum). Το go αισαγ, ἀπέρχ-εσβαι.

### Exercise 25.

# 211. a) Translate into English.

1. Ξενοφών διελέγετο αὐτοῖς δι έρμηνέως περι σπονδών. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα ἡμῖν , τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις άφθονα παρά βασιλέως. 3. 'Λαμβάνει τὸ άργύριον ό γραμματεύς ὁ τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπιμελητῶν Εὐθύδημος. 4. "Αμα τη ήμέρα δρώμεν ίππέας πολλούς, πεζούς δ' άνω τῶν ἱππέων ὡς δισμυρίους. 5."Ηκω Δύσων. 6. Θύσοντες 10 τοις ίερευσί τε καὶ ίερείαις έγχειρίζομεν τὰ θύματα. 7. Οὐχ ὅσιον τοῦτό γε 43 τὸ τοῖς γονεῦσιν ἀπειθεῖν. 8. Αἰσχρὸν τοὺς μὲν γραφεῖς ἀπεικάζειν τὰ καλὰ τῶν ζώων, τούς δὲ παίδας μὴ μιμείσθαι τούς σπουδαίους τῶν γονέων. 9. Πέμπομεν κατασκάψοντας τὰ τείχη.

a 'conversed with them.' in Latin.

b like est (sunt) mihi = 'I have'

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. It is othe mark of a bad boy to disobey his parents. 2. The painter will draw the insects. 3. O dear boy, you ought to imitate your parents. 4. The clerks receive money from 18 the Lacedæmonians. 5. We are come to sacrifice 50 to Athene (= Minerva). 6. The Persian, having handed-over his offering to the

priest, is-going-away. 7. Many of the cavalry fly. 8. Many of the men from the Piræus are digging-down the wall. 9. Those from the city are coming to aid 50 those in the Piræus. 10. We admire not only the city but also the Piræus.

### LESSON XXVIII.

Words in 15, 1, vs, v.

212. A considerable number of words with the terminations  $\iota_S$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\upsilon_S$ ,  $\upsilon$ , retain their proper vowel only in the acc. and voc. sing., substituting  $\epsilon$  for it in all the other cases. Words in  $\iota_S$  and  $\upsilon_S$  take  $\omega$  in the genitive (i. c.  $\omega_S$  for  $o_S$ ), which, however, in reference to the accent, is considered as short, like  $\omega$  in the gen. plur. of these words. The neuters in  $\iota$  and  $\upsilon$  form their genitive in the usual manner.

Sing.	N.	15 .	vs	υ
	G.	εως	€ws.	€03
	D.	€l	EL	€L
	A.	ιν	υν	
	V. ,	ı	υ	
PLUR.	N. V.	ELS	€LS	η
	G.	· €ων	€ων	€ων
	D	$\epsilon \sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon \sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon \sigma \iota(\nu)$
	A.	ELS	ELS	
DUAL.	N. A. V.	€€	€€	$\epsilon\epsilon$
	G. D.	έοιν	έοιν	έοιν

### 213. VOCABULARY 21.

Intelligence, σύνεσις, ή.
Intellectual act, intellect, νόησις, ή.
Elbow, fore-arm, πῆχυς, δ.
Prophet, μάντις, δ.
Insolence, ΰβρις, ή; ὕβρεως νό-

Articulation of a joint, joint, διάρ3ωσις, ή. Halchel, axe, πέλεκῦς, δ. μος = the law of assault. Power, δύναμις, ή. Gift, present, δόσις, ή.

Nature, φύσις, ή.

Seeing (the sense of sight), sight, όψις, ή.

Smelling (the sense of) smell: σσφρησις, ή.

(The sense of) hearing, ἀκοή, ἡ. Limb, μέλος, μέλε-ος (-ovs), τό. Between, μεταξύ (adv. with gen.).

Wrist, καρπός, οῦ, δ.

Elbow, αγκών, αγκών-ος, δ.

Hunting-knife, cutlass, μάχαιρα, as, ή.

Sword,  $\xi i \phi o s$ ,  $\xi i \phi \epsilon - o s$  (-ovs),  $\tau o$ . A x e,  $a \xi i v \eta$ ,  $\eta s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

House, olkía, as, ή.

Saw, πρίων, πρίον-ος, δ.

Low-bred, ignoble, ἀγεννής, ές. Tail, οὐρά, ᾶς, ή.

Breadth, πλάτος, πλάτε-ος (-ovs), τό.

Unbearable, ἀφόρητος, ον. (Comparat. ἀφορητότερος.)

Prisoner of war, αλμάλωτος, ον (αλχμή, cuspis, άλίσκειν, capere).

To cut off, ἀποκόπτ-ειν.

To surpass or be superior,  $i\pi\epsilon\rho$ - $\epsilon\chi$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ , (with gen.).

To contemplate, behold,  $\Im \epsilon \omega \rho - \epsilon i \mathbf{r}$  (- $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

To read, ἀναγιγνώσκ-ειν.

Low, base, ταπεινός, ή, όν.

### Exercise 26.

# 214. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος συνέσει τε ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων ζώων καὶ δίκην καὶ θεοὺς νομίζει <sup>44</sup>. 2. Πολλὰ πολλάκις νοήσει ἀλλ' οὐκ <sup>46</sup> ὅμμασιν θεωροῦμεν. 3. Πῆχυς καλεῖται <sup>8</sup> καὶ τὸ σύμπαν μέλος, ὅσον <sup>6</sup> ἐστὶ μεταξὺ τῆς τε κατὰ καρπὸν καὶ τῆς κατ' ἀγκῶνα διαρθρώσεως. 4. Πολλὰς μὲν μαχαίρας ἔχουσι, πολλὰ δὲ ξίφη, πολλοὺς δὲ πελέκεις καὶ ἀξίνας. 5. Λυκοῦργος ἐκέλευε <sup>4</sup> τὰς οἰκίας ποιεῖν ἀπὸ πελέκεως καὶ πρίονος μόνον. 6. Φεῦγε ἔκγονον ὕβρεως ἀδικίαν. 7. Τοῖς σοφοῖς ὥσπερ μάντεσι πιστεύομέν τισι <sup>51</sup>. 8. Οἱ κόλακες φύσιν ἀγεννῆ καὶ ταπεινὴν ἔχουσιν. 9. Οἱ ἐκεῖ <sup>6</sup> καὶ ὄψει <sup>48</sup> καὶ ἀκοῆ καὶ ὀσφρήσει καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς τοιούτοις <sup>6</sup> πολὺ τῶν ἐνθάδε <sup>2</sup> διαφέρουσιν. 10. 'Εν τῆ Συρία τὰ πρόβατα τὰς οὐρὰς <sup>36</sup> ἔχει τὸ πλάτος πήχεως <sup>45</sup>. 11. Οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος φεύγουσι.

\* is called' (= καλέ-εται).  $^{\text{b}}$  δοον (= quantum) 'as muck (of it as').  $^{\text{c}}$  ή κατὰ κυρπὸν διάρδρωσις (the articulation at the wrist =) the wrist joint: so ή κατ' ἀγκῶνα διάρδρωσις.  $^{\text{d}}$  sc. the Lacedamonians.  $^{\text{c}}$  K. 244. 10.  $^{\text{c}}$  τομοῦτος = talis: understand 'things.'

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. The man takes-his-estimate of \$\sigma\$ Alexander, not from \$^{18}\$ Alexander's own nature, but from his own cowardice. 2. Nothing is more unbearable than insolence. 3. Read me \$^{16}\$ the law of assault. 4. The power of the city is (K. 241. 2) great \$\|\|.^\*\] 5. By his power of speaking he conquered his opponents. 6. We will aid the god with foot, hand, voice, and all our power of every kind \$^{47}\$. 7. Themistocles courted him with a present of money. 8. The soldiers cut-off (pres.) the necks of their prisoners-of-war with an axe. 9. The walls of the city are beautiful \$\|\|.\] 10. Insolence, and pleasure, and all \$\circ\$ manner of senselessness, rulesover those (\$\circ\$ who dwell) in cities \$\|\|.\]

ε  $\beta \epsilon \omega \rho - \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu$  (  $= \epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), i. e. to contemplate him. Alexander, 'Αλέξανδρος.  $^{\rm h}$  μοί, enclit.

## LESSON XXIX.

ήχώ, αίδώς.

215. The terminations of nouns in  $\omega$  and  $\omega_{\varsigma}$  are as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	DUAL.
N. G. D. A. V.	ώ (όος), οῦς (όῖ), οῖ (όα), ώ οῖ	oí, &c. as 2d Declension.	ώ, &c. as 2d Declension.

OBS. Note the peculiar vocat. oî.

<sup>\*</sup>This mark || means that this notion is to stand first in the sentence.

### 216. VOCABULARY 22.

Shame, reverence, alδώs, ή.

Persuasion, obedience, πειζώ, ή.

Goddess, ζεά, as, ή.

Shamelessness, ἀναίδεια, ή.

The inspector of boys (at Sparta),
παιδυνόμος, δ.

A taxiarch (the commander of a
τάξις or division), ταξίαρχος, δ.

Device, contrivance, ἐπίνοια, as,  $\hat{\eta}$ . Endurance, patience, καρτερία,  $\hat{\eta}$ . Toil, labor, πόνος, ου, δ.

Lover, έραστής, οῦ, ὁ.

Opinion, glory, δόξα, ης, ή.

Maker, author, hence (improprie) of a thing, the instrument, δημιουργός, οῦ, ὁ.

Oratory, ἡητορική, ἡ, (τέχνη, art, understood,) prop. fem. adj. oratorical.

To receive, λαμβάν-ειν.

To take one's work easily, to be lazy or idle,  $\hat{\rho}_{\alpha}$   $\hat{\rho}_{$ 

Το supply, to bestow, παρέχεσβαι.

### Exercise 27.

# 217. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Θεὰν οὐ τὴν ᾿Αναίδειαν ἀλλὰ τὴν Αἰδῶ νομίζουσι. 2. Ὁ κόλαξ πολλὰ χρήματα παρὰ ¹³ ᾿Αμεινοκλέους Ἦπειθοῦ λαμβάνει. 3. Ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ὁ παιδονόμος τοὺς παίδας τοὺς ῥαδιουργοῦντας (= ῥαδιουργέ-οντας) ἰσχῦρῶς κολάζει, ὥστε πολλὴν μὲν αἰδῶ, πολλὴν δὲ πειθῶ ἐκεῦ συμπαρεῦναι. 4. Ὁ Κῦρος τοῦ μὲν ταξιάρχου τὴν ἐπίνοιαν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τὴν πειθῶ ἐπαινεῦ. 5. Οὕτως χρὴ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὅ ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι, γιγνώσκοντας, ὅτι τὰς μεγάλας ἡδονὰς καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ τὰ μεγάλα ἡ πειθῶ καὶ ἡ καρτερία καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ καιρῷ πόνοι καὶ κίνδῦνοι παρέχονται. 6. Τιμῆς ἐρασταί εἰσιν μετὰ σωφροσύνης τε καὶ αἰδοῦς καὶ ἀληθινῆς δόξης. 7. Γιγνώσκω ὅτι πειθοῦς δημιουργός ἐστιν ἡ ῥητορική.

'Αμεινοκλῆs, 207.
b = simul adesse, to be present there at the same time: ωστε, so that, with infin. (to be rendered by a finite verb).
e = in posterum; for the future, henceforth: καλ, also; i. e. as you have hitherto been.
d μέγας.

- b) Translate into Greek.
- Deem that Persuasion, not Force 46, is a goddess.
   Hermes (= Mercury) conducts to 29 mankind Rever-

ence and Justice. 3. The bad call shame silliness. 4. Tellias, the son of Eucles, called reverence and shame a divine fear. 5. We ought to surpass others in 's justice and reverence. 6. Bad masters teach the young not by 'persuasion, but by violence. 7. Nearly' all will yield to persuasion, but very few to force.

· ὑπό with gen.

ι σχεδόν τι.

### LESSON XXX.

Imperative. Adjectives in vs.

218. The terminations of the Imperative are:

P	RESENT.			AO	RIST.
1	έτω	S.	ον		ατω
	έτωσαν, or (more	P.	at€		ατωσαν
C	ommonly) όντων.			Oľ	αντων.
D. ετον	έτων	D.	ατον		ατων

#### 219. EXAMPLES.

PRESENT.	AORIST.			
S. λῦ-ε λυ-έτω	S. λῦσ-ον λυσ-άτω			
Ρ. λύ-ετε λυ-έτωσαν	Ρ. λύσ-ατε λυσ-άτωσαν			
or λυ-όντων.	or λυσ-άντων.			
D. λύ-ετον λυ-έτων	D. λύσ-ατον λυσ-άτων			

220. a) The Imperative of the *Present* is used as in other languages, in requests, commands, exho. tations, permissions, and the like.

It is used in general precepts, and when the action commands or advised, against which we are warned, &c. is either considered as continuing (lasting, that is, for some time) or being repeated from time to time.

b) The Imperative of the Aorist is used when the action commanded, advised, permitted, &c. is considered as a single, definite action (not as being continued for any length of time, or being repeated). Thus παῦσον

τὸν λόγον, end your speech (by a single effect of the will, &c.).

221. This distinction is often but small: and it disappears when the verb has only one of the forms in use.—The Aorist Imperative may be used of an action that really has (and must have) duration, but then it does not indicate this: it speaks of it simply as one, definite action.

222. The negative with an Imperative is  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ , but the Aorist Imperative is hardly ever used with  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  (the Aorist Subjunctive being used, as we shall see) instead of it.

223. Adjectives in us are contracted in the dat. sing. and the nom. accus. and vocat. plural.\*

224. PARADIGMS.

γλυκύς,	γλυκεῖα, γλυκύ, ε	sweet.
m. Ν. γλυκύς G. γλυκέ-ος D. {γλυκέ-ῖ } γλυκεί } Α. γλυκύν	SINGULAR.  f. γλυκεία γλυκείας γλυκείας γλυκεία	n. γλυκύ γλυκέ-ος γλυκέ-ῖ { γλυκεῖ } γλυκύ
V. γλυκύ	γλυκεία PLURAL.	γλυκύ
π. Ν. γλυκέ-ες γ γλυκείς G. γλυκέων	f. γλυκεῖαι γλυκειῶν	n. γλυκέα γλυκέων
<ul><li>D. γλυκέσι(ν)</li><li>A. γλυκέας { γλυκείς {</li></ul>	γλυκείαις γλυκείας	γλυκέσι γλυκέα
V. γλυκέ-ες γ γλυκείς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
m. Ν.Α.V. γλυκέε G.D. γλυκέοιν	DUAL. f. γλυκεία γλυκείαιν	π. γλυκέε γλυκέοιν

<sup>\*</sup> Νοι γλυκ-έε, ποι γλυκ-έα, Νοι γλυκ-έοιν contract you may: So γλυκ-έος and γλυκ-έων Contraction ever let alone.

### 225. VOCABULARY 23.

Sweet, pleasurable, nous.

Quick (also mentally), ¿ξύς.

Slow, Bpadús.

Short, small, Boaxus.

Appetite, ὄρεξις, εως, ή.

Ready-witted, clever, shrewd, ayxi-

vous (see 136).

Having a good memory, of a retentive memory, μνήμων, μνήμονος (see 191).

Prone (to) δξύρροπος, ον (from δξύς and ρέπειν).

Fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ές.

Part, μόριον, ου, τό.

Again, πάλιν.

Confession, δμολογία, as, ή.

Confidently, boldly, βαβρων, (partic. of βαβρείν: lit. "feeling confidence.")

Sycophant, informer, συκοφάντης, ου, ό.

Otherwise, andws.

To commit injustice, ἀδικεῖν (= -έειν.)

To deliberate, to decide, βουλεύειν. To hear, to listen to, ἀκού-ειν (with gen.)

To abide by, ἐμμέν-ειν (with dat.)

To wail, μέν-ειν.

To make to cease, put a stop to, παύ-ειν: παύειν τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, to stop a man from his government or magistracy = to deprive him of his magistracy.

To define, δρίζ-ειν. (Hence the horizon = the boundary-line of

earth and sky.)
Το test, prove, δοκιμάζ-ειν.

Το test, prove, οοκιμαζ-ειν

To examine, έξετάζ-ειν.

Participation, κοινωνία, as, ή.
Το snatch at, to seize, ἀρπάζ-ειν (rapere).

### Exercise 28.

## 226. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ ἡδέος ἐστὶν ὅρεξις. 2. Οἱ ὀξεῖς καὶ ἀγχίνοἱ καὶ μνήμονες ὡς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὰς ὀργὰς ὀξύρροποὶ εἰσιν. 3. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς ἔνεκα κέρδους βραχέος ἀδικοῦσι. 4. Ἐν βραχεῖ μορίφ ἡμέρας περὶ πολλῶν σωμάτων καὶ χρημάτων καὶ πόλεων καὶ δόξης βουλεύομεν. 5. Πρὸς τοὺς ᾿Αθηναίους πέμπετε περὶ Ποτιδαίας. 6. Λέγε τὸν νόμον (Æsch.). 7. "Οτι ἀληθη λέγω, ἀκούσατε τῶν ψηφισμάτων (Æsch.). 8. Λέγε δὴ πάλιν ὁ (= quod) Δημοσθένης κατὰ Δημοσθένους ἔγραψε προσέχετε, ὧ ἄνδρες. 9. Μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα ἀλλὰ τὸ πρᾶγμα. 10. Τὴν μάχην μοι, ἔφη

ό Κῦρος, λέξον ἐκάστων, ἥτις ἐστί. 11. Βοηθήσατ ἐ μοι, καὶ μὴ διδάσκετε τοὺς συκοφάντας μεῖζον ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δύνασθαι. 12. Θαρρῶν ἐμμενέτω τῷ ὁμολο-γία. 13. Ἐμμενόντων • τοῖς ὅρκοις.

\* 'on the subject of :' lit. about. b a sentence with 'that' (ὅτι) often depends on a suppressed notion; such as, to see, to convince yourselves, &c. c the Aorist implies one definite statement. Λέξον μοι την μαχ. ἐκάστων ήτις ἐστι = ήτις ἐστιν ἡ μάχη ἐκάστων. The acc. is here placed as the object of λέξον, instead of as the subject (nom. case) to ἐστί. ήτις is fem. of ὅστις (quæ, qualis), what, of what kind. a μεῖζον δύνασ $\mathfrak{F}$ αι (= plus posse or valere), to have more power, to be stronger. e see 218.

### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Stay, and do not do otherwise. 2. Of poys, some are quick, and others slow. 3. Hear, O Athenians, the decrees against Æschines. 4. Remove him from <sup>18</sup> his command. 5. Define for me (μοί, enclit.) up to <sup>1</sup> how many years we ought to consider men young. 6. Prove your friends by their participating <sup>9</sup> with you in daiger. 7. Bring them hither<sup>8</sup>, and examine what <sup>h</sup> they say. 8. Do not snatch-at the honors of the state.

t μέχρι, c. gen. (quot = πόσοι, -αι, -α. -ων). Define single definite act.

8 to bring ... hither, δεῦρο παράγειν. Say: 'bringing them hither ... examine.'

h  $\tau l = quid$  (it retains the acute).

### LESSON XXXI.

Subjunctive of the Present and Aorist Active.

227. The Subjunctive, like the Principal Tenses (242), has third dual  $o\nu$ ; third plural  $\sigma\iota$ .

It has the long e and o sounds  $(\eta, \omega)$  where the Indicative has the short ones  $(\epsilon, o)$ .

## Terminations of the Subjunctive.

S. ω	ns.	$\eta (=\eta$ - $\iota$ s, $\eta$ - $\iota$ )
Ρ. ωμεν	$\eta  au \epsilon$	ωσι
D.	ητον	ητον.
	EXAMPLES.	
	(Subjunctive Pres	sent.
S. τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ης	τύπτ-η
Ρ. τύπτ-ωμεν	τύπτ-ητε	τύπτ-ωσι
D.	τύπτ-ητον	τύπτ-ητον
	(Subjunctive Am	rist.)
S. τύψ-ω	τύψ-ης	τύψ-η
Ρ. τύψ-ωμεν	τύψ-ητε	τύψ-ωσι
D.	τύψ-ητον	τύψ-ητον.

228. The Subjunctive of the Aorist does not (like the Indicative) denote past time, but a single, definite action considered as standing alone: whereas the Subjunctive of the Present denotes a continued or repeated \* action.

229. Thus with  $\delta\pi\omega_{S}$ ,  $\delta\omega_{S} = ut$  ('in order that'), the Present Subjunctive is used of general purposes, and the like, and wherever duration is to be pointed out.—It must, however, be remembered, that the Aorist Subj. may be used of an action that really does and must continue for a considerable time; but then the tense does not imply this, but considers it as one action, complete in itself.

230. On the other hand, the *Present Subj.* cannot be used of a *single*, *definite* action, *performed once*.

231. But with those particles of *time* that are compounded with  $\tilde{a}\nu$  (e. g.  $\tilde{b}\tau a\nu$ , quum, quoties,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\iota\delta \acute{a}\nu$ , postquam) the *Subj. Aor.* = the Latin *futurum exactum*.

<sup>\*</sup> By a repeated action is meant an action spoken of indefinitely, such an action, whenever it takes place; such a state, whenever it exists.

#### 232. Examples (for imitation).

#### a. Temporal Particles.

do (of a habit, general truth, &c.).

όταν ποιήσης, quum (quoties) feceris, when you shall have done; when you have done. Often = when you do (from the difference of our English idiom).

έπειδαν ποιήσης = postquam feceris.

#### b. Final Particles.

ίνα (ὅπως) ποιῆς, ut facias; that you may do (habitually). ίνα (ὅπως) ποιήσης, ut facias, that you may do (once).

#### c. Conditional Particle.

έαν ποιης, si facias; si quando facias. έὰν ποιήσης, si feceris: si quando facias (semel).

d. I All these particles take μή, not οὐ, for not; μηδείς, not ούδείς, for nobody.

#### 233. Vocabulary 24.

In the way of, ἐμποδών, (adv. with dat.)

Any wild animal that is hunted, βηρίον, ου, τό: τὰ βηρία = game.

Young animal, σκύμνος, ου, ό: οί σκύμνοι, the young (ones).

Dog, κύων, κυν-ός, δ et ή.

Female, Shave, eta, v.

Young bird, νεόττιον, ου, τό.

Viviparous, ζωοτόκος, ον. (ζωός, vivus; τεκ, root of τίκτειν, parěre.)

Four-footed, τετράπους, τετράπουν, (gen. τετράποδος, &c.)

Herb, grass, πόα, as, ή.

At any other time, ἄλλοτε.

Wax, κηρός, οῦ, ὁ.

Pitch,  $\pi i \tau \tau a$  (Attic for  $\pi i \sigma \sigma a$ ). Oil, έλαιον, ου, τό.

Healthy, ύγιεινός, ή, όν.

Water, ΰδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, τό.

Without pleasure, and as.

To hinder,  $\kappa\omega\lambda\dot{\upsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (fut.  $\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$ ). To counsel, advise, συμβουλεύ-

 $\epsilon i \nu$ , (with dat.) To make plain, to show, δηλό-ειν.

Right time, kaipós, où, 6. Opportunely, at the right time, eis καιρόν.

To bind, to tie up, δέ-ειν.

To cease, leave off,  $\pi a \acute{v} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$  (= to stop oneself).

To sing,  $\tilde{a}$ - $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu$  (=  $\tilde{a} \epsilon i \delta \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

To sit (of a bird), ἐπωάζ-ειν.

To dream, ἐνυπνιάζ-ειν.

To be suffering, to be ill, κάμν-ειν (laborare).

To eat, ἐσβί-ειν.

To be in pain,  $d\lambda \gamma \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Less, ήττον.

To be strong, ἰσχύ-ειν.

Fit, ἐκανός, ή, όν (idoneus).

To collect (in a heap), ἀβροίζ-ειν. Dung, manure, κόπρος, ου, δ.

To dine,  $\delta \epsilon \iota \pi \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu)$ .

To drink, πίν-ειν.

Being present, παρών (= praesens, part, pres. of παρείναι).

### Exercise 29.

(Learn Paradigms 29, 32: Boûs, ois.)

234. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Δέομεν τον κύνα, ὅπως μὴ άρπάζη τοὺς τῶν Ֆηριων σκύμνους. 2. Ή βήλεια άηδων παύεται άδουσα, όταν ἐπωάζη και τὰ νεόττια ἔχη. 3. Ἐνυπνιάζειν φαίνονται οὐ μόνον ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἵπποι καὶ κύνες καὶ βόες · ἔτι δὲ πρόβατα καὶ αἶγες καὶ πᾶν τὸ τῶν ζωοτόκων καὶ τετραπόδων γένος. 4. Οἱ λύκοι πόας ἄλλοτε μὲν οὐκ έσθίουσιν, όταν δὲ κάμνωσι. 5. Οἱ βόες τοῦς πόδας ήττον άλγοῦσιν, d εάν τις τὰ κεράτια άλείφη κηρῷ ἡ πίττη ή έλαίο. 6. Υγιεινότεραι όιες των αίγων ισχύουσι δέ μάλλον αί αίγες των όίων. 7. Τούς λύκους φασίν, όταν πεινωσιν, ε έσθίειν τινα γην. 8. Έπειδαν απαντα άκούσητε, κρίνατε. 9. Αθθίς σοι συμβουλεύσομεν, έαν μή κωλύση με τὸ γῆρας. 10. Εἰς καιρὸν ήκεις, ὅπως τῆς δίκης ἀκούσης παρών της ἀμφὶ τοῦ πατρός. 11. Ποιήσω ταῦτα, ἵνα δηλώσω τοὺς ἐμποδὼν ὄντας τῆ τῶν Έλλήνων ευδαιμονία.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Speak, that I may hear (single action). 2. I say this, that you may remove (one definite act) Tellias from his command. 3. We say this, that nobody may trust those who have done such things. 4. When (=after) you have made him fit to govern, let him govern. 5. A good husbandman is carefuls to collect (say: 'provides how [ $\delta \pi \omega s$ ] he may collect,' i. e. habitually) his manure. 6. When you have collected the manure, you shall dine. 7. Do not think that they drink without-pleasure, when (=whenever, if at any time) they drink water. 8. It is a custom with the Persians (dat.) to kiss relations, when' that is ( $\gamma \epsilon$ ) they see be them after a long time.

 $\mathbf{g}$  επιμελείται ( = επιμελέ-εται). h The subj. of δράω is (irregularly) 18ω, -ης, -η, &c.

### LESSON XXXII.

First Future and Aorist of Liquid Verbs.\*

235. Short root.] Many verbs are strengthened forms of simpler roots.—To obtain the short from the strengthened root, we must retrace the step or steps by which the strengthening was effected:

1) By changing the radical vowel or diphthong into the short vowel from which it arose.

at becomes ă.

et before a mute must be changed into t.

et before a liquid must be changed into e.

ov becomes o.

 $\eta$  (when it has arisen from a) becomes  $\breve{a}$ .

<sup>\*</sup>i. e. verbs whose root ends in a liquid.

#### EXAMPLES.

φαιν	φαν	λειπ	λιπ	τειν	τεν
а́коυ	ακο	ληβ	λαβ	φβειρ	$\phi$ 3 $\epsilon \rho$

- 2) By rejecting the latter of two consonants:  $\tau \epsilon \mu \nu$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \mu$ .
  - a) Since  $\pi \tau = any P$ -sound  $+ \tau$ , the short root may end in  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ , or  $\phi$ .
  - b) From  $\zeta (= \sigma \delta)$  the former is ejected:  $\phi \rho a \zeta, \phi \rho a \delta$ .
  - c) But a strengthened root in  $\zeta$  has sometimes arisen from a short root ending in  $\gamma$ :  $ol\mu\omega\zeta$ ,  $ol\mu\omega\gamma$ .
  - d)  $\Sigma \sigma$ ,  $\tau \tau$ , are mostly strengthened roots from short roots that end in a *K*-sound ( $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ , or  $\chi$ ): but sometimes from roots that end in a *T*-sound:  $\pi \rho \alpha \sigma \sigma$ ,  $\pi \rho \alpha \gamma$ .  $\phi \rho \iota \sigma \sigma$ ,  $\phi \rho \iota \kappa$ .  $\pi \tau \iota \sigma \sigma$ ,  $\pi \tau \iota \iota \chi$ .  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \sigma \sigma$ ,  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \tau$ .  $\kappa \rho \rho \iota \sigma \sigma$ ,  $\kappa \rho \rho \iota \sigma$ .

236. In the Active Voice, *liquid* verbs have only what is called the Second Future. It is formed by adding  $\hat{\omega}$  to the short root.

237. The Aorist Act. of liquid verbs is without  $\sigma$ ; it lengthens the vowel of the Future; and for that purpose changes

 $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon i$  \  $\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon \sigma \pi \epsilon i \rho a$  a into  $\eta$  \  $\phi a \nu \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon \phi \eta \nu a$ .\*

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	AORIST.
σφάλλ-ω, to trip up	σφάλ-ῶ	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma\phi\eta\lambda$ - $a$
φαίν-ω, to show	φάν-ῶ	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\phi\eta\nu$ - $a$
$\mu \in \nu - \omega$ , to remain	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μειν-α
σπείρω, sow	σπερ-ῶ	έ-σπειρ-α
τίλλ-ω, to pluck	τἴλ-ῶ	-τiλ-a
ἀμύν-ω, to defend	ἀμὔν-ῶ	ήμῦν-α.

- \* But the following take Aor. 1. in ava:
  - a) All in ραίνω, ιαίνω (except τετραίνω, μιαίνω).
  - b) ἐσχναίνω, κερδαίνω, κοιλαίνω, λευκαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πεπαίνω.
  - c) σημαίνω, σαίνω, have -ηνα or -ανα. καθαίρω has -ηρα, or -αρα.

The terminations of the Future of liquid verbs are  $\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{\epsilon is}$ ,  $\hat{\epsilon i}$  $0\hat{v}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\hat{i}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $0\hat{v}\sigma\iota(\nu)\mid\epsilon\hat{i}\tau\circ\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\hat{i}\tau\circ\nu$ .

238.  $T'_{\ell} \pi o i \hat{\omega} = What \ am \ I \ to \ do? \ what \ shall \ I$ do? (called the 'deliberative subjunctive.')

239.  $O\dot{v} \,\mu\dot{\eta}$  with Fut. and Aor. Subj.

- a) Οὐ μὴ γράψεις; (cum interrogatione), Will you not not-write? = 'don't write:' 'don't write, I tell you.'
- b) Thus οὐ μή, used interrogatively with the Second Person of the Future, is virtually a strong prohibition: but without interrogation it is (with any Person of the Future or (more commonly) the Subjunctive of the Aorist) a strong denial:

οὐ μὴ γράψω (fut.),  $-\epsilon \iota \varsigma$ ,  $-\epsilon \iota$ , &c. \(\frac{1}{2}\) I(you, he) willοὐ μὴ γράψω (aor. subj.), -ης, -η, &c. \ not write.

- c) The last idiom is explained by an ellipse of δέος ἐστί (metus est) or δεινόν έστι (verendum est). So that οὐ μὴ γράψεις, or γρά- $\psi \eta s = o \dot{v} (\delta \epsilon o s \epsilon \sigma \tau \dot{v}) \mu \dot{\eta} \gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \psi \epsilon \iota s \text{ or } \gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \psi \eta s, \text{ [there is no fear lest]}$ you should write = you will certainly not write.
- d) Sometimes instead of the simple of  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ , there is a compound of one or both (e. g. οὔτοι, οὖδείς, οὔποτε· μηδείς, μήποτε). Render as if it were or  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ , adding the additional force of the compound.

#### 240. Vocabulary 25.

Το sow, σπείρ-ειν.

To wait, and (like manere) to wait for (a person, acc.) μέν-ειν. To distribute, allot, νέμ-ειν.

To gain, κερδαίν-ειν.

To reap (a harvest), gather fruit, &c. Βερίζ-ειν.

To fear, δείδ-ειν.

To insult, ὑβρίζ-ειν.

To scoff, jeer at, σκώπτ-ειν.

To talk nonsense,  $\lambda \eta \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ .) Laid waste, (of cities, &c.) ruined, ἀνάστἄτος, ον.

To disagree (lit. to sound differently), to dissent, to make a different statement, διαφωνείν  $(= \epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu.)$ 

What kind of, moios, moia, moior (qualis). Hoiós τις has nearly the same force, but adds a notion of indefinite magnitude to it.

Assuredly not, ovrou (non sane). Who in the world? Tis TOTE (= quis quidem.) More, πλείων, (compar. adj.)

#### Exercise 30.

(Learn tls, tls, Paradigms 37, 38.)

# 241. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Ταῦτα ποιῶν, οὐ μὴ δείσης τοὺς πολεμίους. 2. Οὔτοι σ' 'Αχαίων μή τις ὑβρίση. 3. Οὐ μὴ σκώψεις; 4. Οὐ μὴ ληρήσεις; 5. Οὐ μή σε κρύψω ταῦτα. 6. Τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐ μήποτε βελτίους ποιήσετε. 7. Δέκα ἔτη μειναντες 'Αχαῖοι τὴν Τροίαν ἀνάστἄτον ἐποίησαν. 8. Μενοῦμεν αὐτούς. 9. Τῆ ὁμολογία πότερον ἀ ἐμμενοῦμεν ἡ διαφωνήσομεν; 10. Ποῖόν τινα ἐλπίζεις καρπὸν ὧν δ ἔσπειρας Θερίσειν; 11. ''Αλλων σπειράντων καὶ φυτευσάντων, τὸν καρπὸν ὑμεῖς ἐΘερίσατε. 12. ''Αρ' οὐχ ο οἱ Θεοὶ πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δυστυχίας τε καὶ βίον κακὸν ἔνειμαν; 13. Τί ποιῶμεν; 14. Πότερον ἀ κερδανοῦσιν οἱ κακοὶ τοιαῦτα ποιήσαντες, ἡ οὕ; 15. Οἱ φιλοκερδεῖς ἐπιθυμοῦσιν ἄρχειν, ἵνα πλείω ε κερδαίνωσι.
- \* K. 280. 4. b Gen. pl. of ős, qui (Pdm. 49): καρπὸν . . . . ων = καρπὸν . . . τούτων, ἄ; the relative being put in the case of the antecedent τούτων (= corum) by attraction. c ãρ' οὐ or ãρ' οὐχ. d πότερον ἥ. for πλείονα, neut. plur. (more things = ) more Pdm. 12.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. What am I to do? 2. They will not remove him from his command. 3. Did they remove him from his magistracy, or not? 4. Who in-the-world will remove them from their command? 5. He will not reap the fruit of what he sowed. 6. Who in-the-world will sow on 25 rocks and stones? 7. Will you sow on 25 the water? [No.] 8. What am I to say? 9. Will you abide-by your oaths, or not?

## LESSON XXXIII

## The Tenses.

242. The *Tenses* are divided into *principal* and *historical* tenses.

Principal Tenses. Historical Tenses.

PRESENT.
PERFECT.

IMPERFECT. PLUPERFECT.

FUTURE.

AORIST.

243. After "va, " $\sigma\pi\omega$ s,  $\omega$ s (=ut), 'that,' 'in order that,' the Subjunctive answers to the Latin Present Subjunctive,\* and follows the principal tenses. (See 229.)

 $M\dot{\gamma}$  κλέπτ-ε, do not steal (forbids stealing generally).

Mη κλέψ-ης τοῦτο, do not steal this (forbids stealing in a particular instance).

244. As a general rule, in prohibitions with  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ , the Imperative of the Present is used, or the Subjunctive of the Aorist. The Present Imperative is used in general precepts, and whenever the action forbidden is considered as continuing or being repeated.—The Subjunctive of the Aorist (whether with  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ , or after "va, &c.) does not denote past time (like the Indicative of the Aorist), but a single definite action; an action done once, without any reference to duration or repetition.† Cf. 229.

<sup>\*</sup> The present subjunctive denotes continuance or repetition.

<sup>†</sup> Such an action (as has been observed in 229) may have durction (even necessar.ly), but then the Aorist Subj. considers it as one action, without any reference to this (necessary) duration.

## 245. Vocabulary 26.

Το reproach, δνειδίζ-ειν.

Calamily, misfortune, συμφορά, âs, ή.

To blot out, expunge, έξαλείφ-ειν. Το cut off, ἐκκόπτ-ειν.

A vexatious information, συκοφαντία, ας, ή.

Nourishment, food,  $\tau \rho \circ \phi \acute{\eta}$ ,  $\mathring{\eta} s$ ,  $\mathring{\eta}$  ( $\tau \rho \acute{\epsilon} \phi - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , nutrire).

Juice, χυμός, οῦ, ὁ (χέω, fundo). Experience, ἐμπειρία, ας, ἡ.

Strength, loxús, loxú-os, ή.

To be strong, to avail, lσχύ-ειν (valere).

To diversify, to relieve, to decorate, ποικίλλ-ειν. Wall of a house,  $\tau \in i\chi \circ s$ , ov,  $\delta$  (= paries).

I am here, πάρειμι.

Spirit, εὐψυχία, as, ή.

Being lifted up (= with pride, with exultation), ἐπαιρομένος, η, ον (participle).

Capable of being taught, that can be taught, διδακτός, ή, όν: also ός, όν.

To grudge, to envy,  $\phi \Im o \iota \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $-\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Unseen, invisible, ἀόρᾶτος, ον.

The future, what is to be, τὸ μέλλον (= quod futurum est).

(Eng.) To reproach a man with any thing.

(Greek.) To reproach any thing to a man, (ὀνειδίζειν τί τινι: cf. exprobrare alicui paupertatem, &c.)

## Exercise 31.

# 246. a) Translate into English.

1. Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσης κοινὴ γὰρ ἡ τύχη, καὶ τὸ μέλλον ἀόρατον. 2. Ἐξαλείψομεν τὸν νόμον, ἵνα τὰς συκοφαντίας ἐκκόψωμεν. 3. Ἡ μέλιττα χρῆται τροφῆ οὐδεμία ἀλλ' ἢ τῆ γλυκὺν ἐχούση χυμόν. 4. Μὴ ποιησης τοῦτο. 5. Τὸν δῆμον μὴ ἀπολύσητε. 6. ἀνεὰ εὐψυχίας οὐδεμία τέχνη πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους ἰσχύει. 7. Μὴ τοῦς ἐξ Εὐβοίας καὶ Σπάρτης λίβοις τοὺς τοίχους ποίκιλλε. 8. "Οταν λέγης ἐπαιρόμενος, ὅτι ε ἵππον καλὸν ἔχω, ἤλίβιος εἶ. 9. Εἰ ἔχεις ἡ ἡμῖν ἐπιδείξαι ε ὡς διδακτόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀρετή, μὴ φβονήσης ἀλλὰ ἐπίδειξον."

 $^{a} = \chi \rho \delta - \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota$ , from  $\chi \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \partial \alpha \iota$  (  $= \chi \rho \delta - \epsilon \sigma \partial \alpha \iota$ ), uti, which contracts as into  $\eta$  instead of  $\alpha$ . It governs the dut:  $\chi \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \partial \alpha \iota \tau \rho o \phi \hat{\eta}$  (literally) (cibo uti =) to take (any) food.  $^{b} \hat{\alpha} \lambda \lambda' \hat{\eta}$  (literally 'but than')

= nist or prater after oddels άλλος, or oddels only.

6 στι (that) precedes the quoted words of another person, and is then not to be translated.

6 have = have it in your power; can.

6 ἐπίδειξον is Imper. Aorist (2nd person), and ἐπιδείξαι, Infin. Aorist of ἐπιδεικνύται, to show; to prove.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Do not wonder-at the strength of the giant. 2. Do not reproach the just man with the misfortunes • sent from the gods. 3. Do not admire external goods. 4. The soldier's spirit will avail against dangers. 5. The arts of the general availed nothing against the spirit and experience of the enemy. 6. I am here to remove (say: 'that I may remove') them from their command.

 $\epsilon \delta (\dot{\eta}, \tau \delta) \xi \omega = external. \xi \omega, adv. without; outwardly.$ 

## LESSON XXXIV.

# Optative of Present and Aorist.

247. In these tenses, the Optative (like the other moods) drops the augment of the Indicative.

	St	ibjunctiv	re.	Optative.			Infin.
PRESENT	ω ωμεν	ης ητε ητον	η ωσι ητον	οιμεν οιμι	οις οιτε οιτον	οι οιεν οίτην	€ιν
Aorist	(as	Prese	nt)	αιμι αιμεν	αις αιτε αιτον	αι αιεν αίτην	aı*

248. Besides the Aorist Optative in  $a\iota\mu\iota$ , another is in use (called the Æolic Aorist) in  $\epsilon\iota a$ . In the second and third sing, and third plur, this is far more common than the other form.— $\epsilon\iota as$ ,  $\epsilon\iota \epsilon$ .—plur.  $\epsilon\iota a\nu$ .

<sup>\*</sup> With accent on penult.

## 249. EXAMPLES.

PRESI	ENT.	AORIST.			
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.		
λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι	λύ-σω	λύ-σαιμι		
λύ-ης	λύ-οις	λύ-σης	λύ-σαις (λύ-σειας)		
λύ-η	λύ-οι	λύ-ση	λύ-σαι (λύ-σειε[ν])		
λύ-ωμει		λύ-σωμεν	λύ-σαιμεν		
λύ-ητε		λύ-σητε	λύ-σαιτε		
λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν	λύ-σωσι(ν)	λύ-σαιεν (λύ-σειαν)		
λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον	λύ-σητον	λύ-σαιτον		
λύ-ητον	λυ-οίτην	λύ-σητον	λυ-σαίτην		
Sub	junctive.		Optative.		
So,		PRESENT.			
τύπτ-ω,	75, 7,8	ες.   τύπτ-οι	ui, ois, oi, &c.		
λέγ-ω,	ης, η, δ	τς.   λέγ-οιμ	i, ois, oi, &c.		
πείβ-ω,			u, ois, oi, &c.		
βαυμάζ-α	ο, ης, η, δ	ις.   Βαυμάζ-	οιμι, οις, <b>οι</b> , &c.		
		AORIST.			
τύψ-ω,	ns, n, 8	τς.   τύψ-αιμ	u, ais, ai, &c.		
λέξ-ω,			i, ais, ai, &c.		
πείσ-ω,					
βαυμάσ-					
τιμήσ-ω	, ης, η, δ	το.   τιμήσ-α	ιμ <b>ι</b> , αις, αι, &c.		
(Opt.	Aor. also 7	ύψ-εια, ας &c.	λέξ-εια, as, &c.)		

- 250. a) In the Optative (as in the Subjunctive, 244), the Present refers to a continued or repeated action; the Aorist to a single, definite one.
  - b) The Optative (like the Latin Imperfect Subjunctive) follows "iva,  $\text{"o}\pi\omega \text{s}$ , 'es (=ut) when they depend on an historical tense (242).
  - c) If "Iva,  $\delta \pi \omega_{S}$ ,  $\delta s$  are followed by  $\mu \dot{\eta}$  (not où),  $\mu \eta \delta \epsilon l \dot{s}$  (not où  $\delta \epsilon l \dot{s}$ ), &c.

## 251. VOCABULARY 27.

Talked about every-where, περιβόητος, ον: περιβόητον είναι, to be the common talk.

Quietness, rest, ήσυχία, as, ή: ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, to keep quiet. Recompense, punishment, τιμωρία, as, ή.

Act of impiety, an impiety, ἀσέ βημα, ἀσεβήματ-ος, τό.

Manifest, evident, δηλος, η, ον.

Place, τόπος, ου, δ.

Destitute of, ἐρῆμος, η, ον (with gen.): it may be translated 'without.'

Possessing a right, κύριος, a, ov: κύριος εἰμι ποιεῖν τι, I have the right to do any thing.

Windy, full of wind, ὑπηνέμιος, ον: ὑπηνέμιον ὦόν, a wind-egg, which produces no chicken.

Yesterday, χαές (adv. cras). Lycurgus, Λυκοῦργος, ου, ὁ.

To bid, tell, order, κελεύ-ειν.
Το remain (in a country, &c.),

καταμέν-ειν. Hither, here (= hither), δεῦρο. To perceive, to discover, κατανοείν  $(= -\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu)$ .

Το be present, παρείναι (Imperf. παρῆν, ῆς, ῆ, ῆμεν, ῆτε, ῆσαν, ῆτον, ῆτην. Partic. παρών, οῦσα, όν. Gen. παρόντος, &c.).

To call, καλεῖν (= -ϵϵιν): fut. and aor. with  $\epsilon$ , not  $\eta$ : καλέσω; ἐκάλεσα.

Dinner, δείπνον, ου, τό: καλείν ἐπὶ δείπνον, to invite to dinner. Το hope, ἐλπίζ-ειν.

To commit a fault, sin, δμαρτάνειν.

To seek, to look for,  $\zeta \eta \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (=  $-\epsilon \epsilon \imath \nu$ ).

## 252. PARADIGMS.

		P	RESEN'	r.—E	<i>ὶμί</i> , <b>I</b> an	n.		
In	dicative.		S	abjunci	tive.		Optative.	
<ul><li>S. εἰμί</li><li>P. ἐσμέν</li><li>D.</li></ul>		<ul><li>ἐστί(ν)</li><li>ἐστί(ν)</li><li>ἐστόν</li></ul>			$\eta$ $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$ $\eta$ $\tau$ $\sigma$		<ul><li>εἴης</li><li>εἴητε</li><li>and</li><li>εἴητον</li></ul>	$\epsilon i \epsilon \nu$
η๊ν	Sing. $\mathring{\eta}\sigma\Im a$		ημεν	Plur	ἦσαν		Dual. ηστον ητον 01	ήστην : ήτην

## Exercise 32.

(Learn Paradigms 41, 42, 43, 45.)

253. a) Translate into English.

1. Έγω τότε, ἵνα μὴ περιβόητος εἴην, ἡσυχίαν ῆγον.
2. Ἡ ψυχὴ ἡγεῖται τιμωρίαν οἱ (= sibi) ἥξειν τῶν ἀσεβημάτων.
3. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλός ἐστιν⁴ ἐπιθυμῶν\* ἄρχειν, ὅπως πλείω λαμβάνη.
4. Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς δῆλος ἡν ἐπιθυμῶν τιμᾶσθαι,ς ἵνα πλείω κερ-

OPTATIVE. 97

δαίνοι. 5. Σευθης πέμπει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ ἑρμηνέα πρὸς Εενοφῶντα, κελεύων αὐτὸν καταμεῖναι ταρ' ἑαυτῷ χιλίους ὁπλίτας ἔχοντα. 6. Οἱ πέρδῖκες οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τίκτουσι καὶ ἐπωάζουσι, ἵνα μή τις κατανοήση τὸν τόπον. Λυκοῦργος, ὅπως μὴ ἔρημοί ποτε οἱ παῖδες εἶεν ἄρχοντος, ἐποίησε τὸν ἀεὶ παρόντα τῶν πολῖτῶν κύριον εἶναι κολάζειν, εἴ τι ἀμαρτάνοιεν. 8. Π' Αριστόδημε, καὶ χθὲς ἐζήτουν σε, ἵνα καλέσαιμι δεῦρ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον. 9. "Απερ (Pdm. 49) αὐτοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἔπεισαν, ὑμᾶς ἐλπίζουσι πείσειν (fut. infin.). 10. Παρῆσαν καὶ οἱ ρήτορες ἵνα τὸν δῆμον τοῖς σοφοῖς λόγοις πείσειαν.

• = ἐπιδυμέ-ων, pres. particip. (nom. m.) b Note 7. · ° = τιμάεσδαι, to be honoured. d to remain (Aor. Infin.): παρά (by) here
= with. ° ποτέ (ever), indefinite, is enclitic. ἔρημος, gen. ' t τὸν
τῶν πολιτῶν ὰεὶ παρόντα = illum ex civibus, qui quovis tempore præsens
esset. In this way ἀεί (semper) = at any given time. Hence ὁ ὰεὶ παρὰν τῶν πολὶτῶν = any citizen who happened to be present at the time.

Neut. of τὶς. ἁμαρτάνειν τι = to commit any fault. h = ἐζήτε-ον.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. They expunged the law, that they might cut-off the vexatious-informations. 2. The young-man is admiring his (own) horse. 3. The boy evidently admires 's the Hoplite. 4. The orators had evidently not persuaded even themselves. 5. The orator wasthere, that he might persuade the people of the Athenians. 6. The generals were-there, that they might sharpen the passions of the people. 7. The peacocks lay wind-eggs. 8. Who saw the men from the Piræus? 9. Most men (say: 'the most of men') love honors and honorary-privileges.

## LESSON XXXV.

Some of the Passive Tenses. 254. Passive.

Present. Imperfect. Future. Aorist. ομαι όμην βήσομαι βην

255. The Imperfect and Aorist take the augment; the terminations beginning with  $\Im$  will affect the final consonant of a mute root, because  $\Im$  when two mutes come together, they must be of the same order of breathing (i. e. both smooth mutes, both middle, or both aspirate). Hence to retain the  $\Im$ , we must change the final consonant of the root (called the characteristic) into the corresponding aspirate. Thus

any p-sound with  $\vartheta = \phi \vartheta$ , any k-sound with  $\vartheta = \chi \vartheta$ .

256. Hence, (a) τριβ-ξήσομαι = τριφξήσομαι: πεμπ-ζήσομα = πεμφξήσομαι.—'Αλειφ-ξήσομαι requires no change.

b) Πλεκ-Βήσομαι =  $\pi$ λεχ-Βήσομαι:  $\phi$ λεγ-Σήσομαι =  $\phi$ λεχ-Βήσομαι =  $\phi$ λεχ-Βήσομαι requires no change.

c) A t-sound before z is changed into s. Hence  $\psi \epsilon v \delta - z \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma \mu a t = \psi \epsilon v \sigma - z \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma \mu a t$ :  $\pi \epsilon \iota z - z \dot{\eta} \sigma \sigma \mu a \iota$ .

- 257. a) Verbs whose root ends in  $\pi\tau$ ,  $\kappa\tau$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ , are lengthened forms from simpler roots. The final consonant of that simpler root is called the true characteristic.
- b) The true characteristic of verbs in  $\pi\tau$  is a p-sound  $(\pi, \beta, \text{ or } \phi)$ .
- c) The true characteristic of verbs in  $\kappa \tau$  is a k-sound  $(\kappa, \gamma, \text{ or } \chi)$ .
- d) The true characteristic of verbs in  $\zeta$  is usually  $\delta$  (a t-sound): but sometimes a k-sound (235. 2. c).
  - e) The true characteristic of verbs in σσ, ττ, is usu-

ally a k-sound: but sometimes a Hence

258. a) Verbs in  $\pi\tau$  follow the policy, and have fut. and aor. φ-θησομαι, φ-θην.

b) Verbs in  $\kappa\tau$ , and usually those in  $\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\tau\tau$ , follow the k-sounds, and have  $\gamma$ -2 $\eta\sigma$ 0 $\mu\alpha$ 1,  $\gamma$ -2 $\eta\nu$ 2.

c) Verbs in  $\zeta$  usually follow the t-sounds, and have  $\sigma$ -Ansonau,  $\sigma$ -Ansonau,

. d) Verbs in  $a\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $o\omega$ , lengthen the *characteristic* vowel, as in the Future Active, by (usually) changing  $a, \epsilon, o$ , into  $\eta, \eta, \omega$ , respectively.

# 259. EXAMPLES.

-		Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Aorist.
	p-sounds	τρίβ-ομαι πέμπ-ομαι τύπτ-ομαι	έ-τρι,3-όμην έ-πεμπ-όμην έ-τιπτ-όμην	τριφ-≌ήσομαι πεμφ-≌ήσομαι τυφ ≌ήσομαι	ἐ-τρίφ-≌ην ἐ-πέμφ-≌ην ἐ-τύφ-≌ην.
-	k-sounds	πλέκ ομαι <b>λέγ-ομαι</b> ἄρχ-ομαι	- ε-πλεκ όμην - ε-λεγ-όμην - ηρχ-όμην	πλεχ-≌ήσομα <b>ι</b> <b>λεχ-</b> ≌ήσομαι ἀρχ-≋ήσομαι	<ul><li>ϵ-πλέχ-βην</li><li>ϵ-λέχ-βην</li><li>ἤρχ-βην.</li></ul>
	t-sounds	ψείδ-ομαι πεί3-ομαι	έ-ψευδ όμην έ-πει2-όμην	ψευσ-Βί,σομαι πεισ-Βήσομαι	έ-ψεύσ-Ξην έ-πείσ-Ξην.
1	ζ. :	αυμάζ-ομαι ε	₹-Σαυμαζ-όμην 3	αυμασ-≌ήσομαι ἐ	-2αυμάσ-2ην
	$\sigma\sigma$ , $\tau\tau$	τάσσ-ομαι τάττ-ομαι	-τασσ-όμην -ταττ-όμην	ταχ-Βήσομαι	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au\dot{a}\chi$ - $\Im\eta \nu$ .

## 260. Pure Verbs:

φιλέ-ω	φιλούμαι *	è-pilanjin	φιλη-βήσομαι	έ-φιλή-≈ην
τιμά-ω	τιμωμαι †	ε-τιμώμην	τιμη Σήσομαι	$\epsilon$ - $\tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta}$ - $\Im \eta \nu$
δουλύ-ω	δουλοίμαι ‡	$\epsilon$ -δουλούμην	ζουλω-Ξήσομαι	
λύω	λύ-ομαι	$\hat{\epsilon}$ -λυ-όμην	λυ-3ήσομαι	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\Im \eta \nu$ .

261. Note. The verbs whose characteristic is a liquid, have more peculiarities, and will be treated of separately.

262. Terminations: o $\mu a_i$ , both in *Present* and *Fut.*, as in Pres. of deponent verbs ( $\eta$ ,  $\epsilon \tau a_i$ , &c.). Cf. 151.

<sup>\* =</sup>  $\phi$ ιλέ-ομαι,  $\epsilon$ -φιλε-όμην. † =  $\tau$ ιμά-ομαι,  $\epsilon$ - $\tau$ ιμα-όμην.  $\dagger$  = δουλό-ομαι,  $\epsilon$ -δουλο-όμην.

	Y	,			1 ~			1		1-2
	IMPERF.	ounv.	ov.	€TO	OHEZA,	ETZE,	0770	OHEZOV,	$\epsilon \sigma \approx o \nu$ ,	$\epsilon \sigma = \eta \nu$
4	Aor.	nv.	775.	27	ημεν,	$n\tau\epsilon$ .	noav		ητον,	ו עמדת
		-1- 1	.1-1	.1	11	1 /	1		1 '	

263. Note. The other persons of the contracted forms (οίμην ώμην) will not be used at present.

261. The terminations of the participles are:

Pres. Fut. Aor.

όμενος Δησόμενος Δείς (cum acuto)

(3ης-)ό-μενος, -μένη, -μενον, regular

-Seis, -Seiσα, -Sev, G. -Sevτos, &c. (Pdm. 34.)

265. On the augment of verbs compounded with a preposition.

- a) The general rule is, that the augment follows the preposition.
- b) The final vowel of the prepositions that end in a vowel, is elided, except in  $\pi\epsilon\rho i$  and  $\pi\rho i$ .  $\Pi\rho o \cdot \hat{\epsilon}$  is often changed by what is called crasis [Note 11] into  $\pi\rho oi$  (the breathing being marked over the v):  $\mathring{a}\pi o \mathring{b}\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\mathring{a}\pi \cdot \acute{\epsilon} \mathring{b}a\lambda\lambda ov$ : but  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota \mathring{b}\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota \acute{\epsilon} \mathring{b}a\lambda\lambda ov$ ,  $\pi\rho o \mathring{b}\acute{a}\lambda\lambda \omega$ ,  $\pi\rho o \acute{\epsilon} \mathring{b}a\lambda\lambda ov \pi\rho oi$ .
- c) The prepositions  $\partial v$ ,  $\sigma \dot{v}v$ , have often undergone a change by being assimilated to the initial consonant of the verb according to the following laws:

 $\nu$  before a p-sound, or  $\psi$ , becomes  $\mu$ .

 $\nu$  before a k-sound, or  $\xi$ , becomes  $\gamma$ .

 $\nu$  before a liquid becomes that liquid.

266. When  $\epsilon \nu$ ,  $\sigma \nu \nu$ , have been thus assimilated, they will resume their natural form before  $\epsilon$ .

	(by	assimilation)	(Imperf.)
εν-βάλλω	=	<i>ἐμ-βάλλω</i>	έν-έ-βαλλον
συν-βάλλω	==	συμ-βάλλω	συν-έ-βαλλον
εν-κλείω	=	έγ-κλείω	έν-έ-κλειον
έν-χέω		έγ-χέω	έν-έ-χεον
έν-μένω		<i>ἐμ-μένω</i>	έν-έ-μενον
έν-λείπω		$\dot{\epsilon}\lambda$ - $\lambda\epsilon i\pi\omega$	$\dot{\epsilon} \nu - \dot{\epsilon} - \lambda \epsilon \iota \pi o \nu$ .

d) Έκ will become έξ before a vowel:  $\epsilon \kappa$ -βάλλ-ω,  $\epsilon \xi$ - $\epsilon$ -βαλλον.

## 267. VOCABULARY 28.

To educate, maider-eiv.

Mars's hill, the hill of the Areopagus. "Αρειος πάγος ("Αρειος = Martius).

Kindly, ευμενώς.

To receive, ὑποδέχ-εσ a.

To worst, κακίζ-ειν.

The Mode (= Xerxes), 6 Mhos.

Retreat, αναχώρησις. εως, ή.

Circuit (of wais, &c.), περίβο-

Every-where, on all sides,  $\pi a \nu \tau a - \chi \hat{\eta}$  (or  $\chi \hat{\eta}$ ).

To carry further out, to extend. ἐξάγ-ειν.

To send down (to a country nearer the coast), καταπέμπ-ειν.

Salrap, σατράπης, ου, δ.

To torture, put to the ruck, βaσανίζ·ειν: (βάσανος, touch-stone, test; torture.)

Marriage, yápos, ou, ô.

To keep silence, hold one's tongue,  $\sigma\iota\omega\pi\hat{a}\nu$  (=  $\acute{a}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

To dissolve, to destroy (i. e. a ferm of government), καταλύ-ειν.

Democracy, δημοκρατία, as, ή.

Oligarchy, όλιγαρχία, as, ή.

To slay, to murder, φονεύ-ειν.

Tyrant, τύραννος, ου, ό. (In the Greek sense, one who ruled by his own will, not by law; usually after having obtained absolute power in a state that ought to be free.)

Teacher, διδάσκαλος, ου, ό.

To be tempest-tossed, to be tossed by a storm, χειμάζ-εσζαι.

To put in at, land at προσμίσγειν (with dat.).

Tarentum, Tápas, -aντοs. ό. More quickly, more easily, 3âττον.

To acquit, ἀπολύ-ειν.

## Exercise 33.

# 268. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Ο Κῦρος ἐπαιδεύξη ἐν τοῖς Περσῶν νόμοις. 2. 'Απὸ τοῦ 'Ιλισσοῦ ' λέγεται ὁ Βορέας τὴν ' Ωρείξυιαν ἀρπάσαι ' λέγεται αὖ καὶ ὁ λόγος, ὡς ἐξ ' Αρείου πάγου ἡρπάσξη. 3. Κακισβέντας ὑμᾶς οὐδεὶς εὐμενῶς ὑποδέξεται. 4. Μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Μήδου ἀναχώρησιν μείζων ὁ περίβολος πανταχῆ ἐξήχξη τῆς τῶν ' Αξηναίων πόλεως 5. Κῦρος κατ-ε-πέμφξη ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς σατράπης Λυδίας τε καὶ Φρυγίας καὶ Καππαδοκίας. 6. ' Αρ' οὐκ ἐβασανί-

σθησαν οἱ δοῦλοι; 7. Τὴν ἐν Ἐρετρία ὀλιγαρχίαν τὴν τῶν ἱππέων Διαγόρας δὴ <sup>13</sup> κατέλῦσεν ἀδικηθεὶς περὶ γάμον. 8. Ὁ κριτὴς ὑβρισθεὶς ὑπὸ τούτου οὐ σιωπᾶ. 9. Ο εκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 10. Τὰ ἀδελφὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 11. Πολλαὶ δημοκρατίαι ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελυθησαν. 12. Υευσθήσομαι τῶν ἐλπίδων. 13. Ὁ Γύλιππος χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει. 14. Εἰ νυνὶ σοῦ ε ἀκούσας ἐλθεῖν τεισθήσομαι, πολὺ βᾶττον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν πεισθήσομαι. 15. Οἱ τοῦ βιβλιοπώλου δοῦλοι ἐβασανίζοντο.

\* The Hissus, a river in Attica. For the fable of Boreas and Orithyia, see Keightley's Mythol. b = to have carried off. •  $\mu$ el- $\zeta \omega \nu \in \xi h \chi \partial \eta$ , lit. was carried out larger. i. e. was carried f. river out. and so became larger. Hence  $\mu \epsilon (\zeta \omega \nu )$  is a productic (= anticipative) predicate; as in  $\mu \in \gamma$  as  $\eta \nu \xi \eta \partial \eta$  (the was increased great) =) in great great.

d The adv. μάλιστα (= maxime) is here used adverbially with the article and prep. Translate, 'with extreme violence,' most violently.'
 σοῦ, gen. after ἀκούειν = to listen to (an adviser).
 ἐλλεῖν, to go.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. O slaves, you will be examined-by-torture. 2. His slaves having been examined-by-torture, he will be acquitted. 3. You were both taught by the same master. 4. You will all be insulted by these persons. 5. I will not be persuaded to do this.' 6. The Mede was disappointed of his expectation. 7. Gylippus, being seized by the wind, is carried-out to sea. 8. The garlands shall be woven. 9. The slaves of Xenophon were insulting the wise geometer. 10. We were all taught wisdom by the same teacher.

#### LESSON XXXVI.

#### Middle Voice.

269. Besides the Active and Passive Voices, the Greek language has a Middle Voice, which denotes an action (1) done by the agent to himself; or (more commonly) one which (2) he does for his own benefit; or (3) gets done for his own benefit.

The relation, however, to *oneself* is often much more distant and obscure.

Middle verbs may be considered Deponents, when their middle force is so slight, that they appear to have the simple meaning of active verbs

Obs. The Middle Voice does not belong to all the verbs that are capable of receiving the meanings just mentioned.—The pupil must never assume its existence without authority.

270. It is only for the Futures and Aorists that the Middle Voice has forms of its own. For the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, it does not differ in form from the Passive.

271. Such *Middle Verbs* as may be considered *Deponents*, are divided into

- 1. Deponents Middle = those with Future and Aorist of the middle form.
- 2. Deponents Passive = those whose Aorist is of the passive form; their Future is mostly of the middle form.
- 272. The terminations of the *Future* and *Aor. Middle* are (for all but *liquid* verbs : see 274):

	FUT.	AOR.
Indic.	σομαι	σάμην
Infin.	σεσβαι	σασβαι
Particip.	σόμενος	σάμενος

273. These terminations are appended like  $\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma a$ , in the *Active* (141); the *Aor*. taking the augment (123, 124) in the *Indicative*, but not in the Moods and Participle.

μετα-πέμπομαι	μετα-πέμψομαι	μετ-ε-πεμψάμην
δέχομαι	δέξομαι	ε-δεξάμην
ἀλείφομαι	ἀλείψομαι	ἠλειψάμην
δουλό-ομαι	δουλώσομαι	ε-δουλωσάμην
λούομαι	λούσομαι	ε-λουσάμην

Both for Act. and Mid. a after any of the letters in  $\rho\epsilon\iota$  (i. e.  $\rho$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or  $\iota$ ) is lengthened into  $\bar{a}$  (not  $\eta$ ); but  $\chi\rho\acute{a}o\mu a\iota$ ,  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma o\mu a\iota$ , is an exception.  $^{3}A\kappa\rhoo\acute{a}o\mu a\iota$  makes  $\mathring{a}\kappa\rhoo\acute{a}\sigma o\mu a\iota$ .

274. Verbs whose roots end in a liquid, have for the terminations of the Fut. and Aor. Mid.  $o\hat{v}\mu a v$  and  $\acute{a}\mu \eta v$ , the radical vowel being shortened in the Future and lengthened in the Aorist, as in the Active Voice (237).

275. The terminations of the Fut. Indic. (except for *liquid* verbs) are the same as those of the Present *Indic.* (151).

IMPERF.	όμην	ου	€70
	όμεβα	$\epsilon\sigma$ 3 $\epsilon$	οντο
Aor.	όμ€3ον (σ)άμην	€σ3ον (σ)ω	<ul><li>€σ ℑην</li><li>(σ) ατο</li></ul>
110111	$(\sigma)\dot{\alpha}\mu\epsilon \Im a$	$(\sigma)\alpha\sigma\beta\epsilon$	$(\sigma)a\nu\tau o$
	(σ)άμεβον	(σ)ασ3ον	(σ)άσαην

276. The Fut. of the liquid verbs is:

οῦμαι	$\hat{\eta}$ or $\epsilon \hat{\iota}$	€îτα <b>ι</b>
ούμε 3α	$\epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma \Im \epsilon$	οῦνται
ούμε 30ν	€ίσ≌ον	€ῖσ≌ον

## 277. Vocabulary 29.

(Learn έλυόμην. λύσομαι.

Provide myself with, παρασκευάζομα (παρασκευάζ-ω, to prepare, provide).

Enslage to myself, subjugate, δουλοῦμαι (= δουλό-ομαι): δουλώ τινὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ.

To wage war (from one's own resources, &c.),  $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\mu o\nu$   $\pi o\iota\epsilon\hat{\iota}\sigma \Im a\iota$ :  $\pi\delta\lambda\epsilon\mu o\nu$   $\pi o\iota\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu = to$  cause a war.

ποιείσβαι, 1) sibi facere; 2) sibi faciendum curare; 3) putare, credere; e. g. in δεινόν ποιείσβαι, to think it a terrible thing.

To make it for oneself (i. e. in one's judgment) of less value than = to think any thing of less importance than, περὶ ἐλάττονος ποιεῖσαί τι.

(I give myself to taste =) I taste (of), gen.  $\gamma \epsilon \acute{\nu}o\mu a\iota$ .  $\Gamma \epsilon \acute{\nu}\epsilon \iota \nu =$  to give another to taste.

I wash (myself), λού-ομαι.

To anoint myself,  $\dot{a}\lambda\epsilon\dot{i}\phi$ - $\epsilon\sigma$ 3 $a\iota$ .

To brighten, to polish, λαμπρύνειν: λαμπρύν-εσβαι, to polish (any thing of one's own).

To cease, leave off,  $\pi a \acute{v} - \epsilon \sigma \exists a \iota$  ( $\pi a \acute{v} - \omega$ , stop another, make to cease).

To begin (to do any thing, i. e. by applying my own strength, &c.),  $\mathring{a}\rho\chi$ - $\epsilon\sigma\Im a\iota$ .

I advise a person, συμβουλεύω τινί: I consult with him, συμβουλεύομαί τινι. έλυσάμην. Paradigm 58.)

(Give counsel to myself =) destermine, resolve, βουλεύ-ομαι.

(I make trial of myself =) try, endeavor, πειρά-ομαι.

I hide, conceal myself, ἀποκρύπτομαι (ἐμαυτόν, Plat.): also, (nearly as in the Act.) to hide, conceal.

To go through, relate, διηγέ-ομαι. To revenge myself on, to punish, τιμωρέ-ομαι.

To serve in the field, to serve, to march, στρατεύ-ομαι.

To strike, παί-ειν: Mid. if to strike part of oneself.

Thigh, μηρός, οῦ, δ.

Shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, ή.

Companion, έταιρος, ου, δ.

Το transgress, παραβαίν-ειν.

Jail, ἱστίον, ου, τό.

Rudder, πηδάλιον, ου, τό.

Pilot, κυβερνήτης, ου, δ.

To ward off, ἀμύν-ειν: Mid. to ward off from one's self; also to revenge oneself upon any body (acc. of person: on account of or for any thing, ὑπέρ τινος).

of or for any thing, υπερ τινος).

To enjoin, to command, ἐντέλλ-

To rush,  $\delta\rho\mu\hat{a}\nu$  (=  $-\acute{a}\epsilon\iota\nu$ .)

(To show forth from oneself =)

to declare, ἀποφαίν-εσβαι.

I prepare, κατασκευάζ-ω: I prepare for myself = I build, I equip (vessels), κατασκευάζ-ομα.

[3] (1) A middle verb may take a reflexive pronoun, εμαυτφ̂.

-όν, έαντφ̂, -όν, &c. (2) The Active may be used with the reflexive pron.: σφάττειν έαντόν.

## Exercise 34.

# 278. a) Translate into English.

1. Τελαμών ὁ Αἰακοῦ μεβ' 'Ηρακλέους ἐπὶ Λαομέδοντα έστρατεύσατο. 2. 'Ολίγον προ τῶν Μηδικῶν τ καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου, ος μετὰ Καμβύσην Περσών έβασίλευσεν, οί περί την Σικελίαν τύραννοι τριήρεις κατεσκευάσαντο. 3. Πρώτον διηγήσασθαι βούλομαι τὰ πραχθέντα τη τελευταία ημέρα. 4. Οὐκ ἐγώ σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος, δυ σὺ παραβαίνων περί ελάττονος των ήδονων εποιήσω. 5. Οὐδεν ἀποκρυψάμενος άπαντα διηγήσομαι ύμιν τὰ πεπραγμένα. 6. Πειράσομαι μεθ' ύμῶν τον ἄνδρα τιμωρήσασθαι. 7. Πάντες ελούσαντο. 8. Είς βαλανείον ήκω λουσόμενος. 50 9. Ταῦτ' ἀκούσας ὁ Κῦρος ἐπαίσατο τὸν μηρόν. 10. 'Ο Κύρος πάσαν την 'Ασίαν κατ-ε-στρέψατο. 11. 'Αγις οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου ε τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιήσατο. 12. Οἱ στρατιώται έλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας. 13. Έν τῶ ἔξωι δρόμω ηλείφοντο έταιροί τέ τινες αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτός. 14. Οί πολίται τοὺς πολεμίους ύπερ πολλών άδικημάτων άμυνουνται. 15. 'Ο στρατηγός τοις στρατιώταις ένετείλατο έπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὁρμῆσαι. 16. Ὁ κριτής τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφήνατο.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The enemy will march against our city. 2. We will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. 'The

a a little.

b τὰ Μηδικά (the Median affairs =) the Persian invasion.

c Dat. of time: ἐν is expressed when there is no adjective or other attributive.

d with you = with your assistance.

 $<sup>{}^{\</sup>bullet}$  & K particular on order of a little (or secondary) importance. If  $\delta$  & &  ${}^{\bullet}$  (see exterior), the outer.

Greeks marched against the Persians. 4. All men wish to taste of honor. 5. The pilot provided himself with sails and rudders for his ships othat were good for nothing. 6. His companions having anointed-themselves are coming hither. 7. The Mede will not enslave Europe. 8. After he had washed, 58 the children were broughth to 29 him. 9. We will declare our opinions. 10. We revenged ourselves on the Lacedæmonians for their invasion of Attica.

s ship, ναῦς: see Irregular Substantives, Note 9. h φέρειν (ferre), to bring (= carry), has irreg. aor. pass. ἡνέχθην. See List VII., Pdm. 74.

#### LESSON XXXVII.

"Av with Imperfect and Aorist of the Indicative.

279. The particle av has a conditional force (= si forte). With the Imperfect Indicative this particle is usually translated by 'would ——;' the Aorist Indic. by 'would have ——.'

280. But sometimes the *Imperfect* with av is translated by 'would have ——.' This is when continuance or repeated occurrence at a past time is to be intimated.

 $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \bar{v}$ - $o\nu$   $\ddot{a}\nu$ , solverem (I would loosen).  $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \bar{v}\sigma$ -a  $\ddot{a}\nu$ , solvissem (I would have loosenea).

2. εἰ ἐκέλευσας, ἐποίησα ἄν (si jussisses, fecissem) if you had ordered me, I would have done it.

3. εἰ μὴ ἐκέλευσας, οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησα (nisi jussisses, non fecissem), if you had not ordered me, I would not have done it.

Ons. (a) that the Aor. with  $\epsilon l$  is rendered by the English Pluperfect: (b) that 'not' with  $\epsilon l$  is  $\mu h$ .

On the place of av, see Note 10.

## 281. VOCABULARY 30.

To care for, κήδ-εσβαι.

To be on one's guard, φυλάττεσθαι (cavere): ποιείν τι, I am
on my guard against doing any
thing; I am careful not to do
it.

To deprive (acc. of person, gen. of thing),  $\dot{a}$ ποστερ-είν (= -έειν). To hinder, κωλύ-ειν.

Consideration, reputation, dignity, ἀξίωμα, -ατος, τό.

To differ, διαφέρ-ειν: hence (to be distinguished favorably from=) to excel, to surpass (gen. of person, acc. of thing, or ἔν τινι).

Dreadful, terrible, δεινός, ή, όν.

To value, τιμᾶσβαι (= -άεσβαι): ἐτιμησάμην ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν χρηματων, answers to our 'I would have given a great deal' (lit. 'would have valued beyond much money').

So large, τηλικοῦτος (tantus), Pdm. 52.

To be able, δύνασβαι (irreg. inf.)

= posse, with adjectives of
quantity (like nultum, plus,
minus, tantum valere, &c.),

= 'to have much (more, so
much) power.'

Sophist, σοφιστής, οῦ, δ.

To conquer,  $\kappa \rho \alpha \tau - \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (=  $-\epsilon \epsilon \imath \nu$ ), with gen.

To wall in, to wall round,  $\tau \epsilon \chi i \zeta - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i : - - \tilde{\epsilon} \rho \nu \mu a$  (lit. to wall round a stronghold =), to construct a fortified camp.

Brazier, coppersmith, χαλκοτύπος, ου, ό.

Worker in iron, blacksmith, σιδηρεύς, έως, δ.

Worker in leather, shoemaker, saddler, σκυτεύς, έως, δ.

To work, perform,  $\epsilon \rho \gamma \dot{\alpha} \zeta - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$  (= operari): it changes  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon \iota$  in the augmented tenses.

Workshop, ἐργαστήριον, ου, τό. Carpenter, τέκτων, -ονος, ό.

## Exercise 35.

# 282. a) Translate into English.

1. Εἴ τι ἐμοῦ ἐκήδου, οὐδενὸς ἂν οὕτως μ' ἀποστερεῖν ἐφυλάττου, ὡς ἀξιώματος καὶ τιμῆς. 2. Εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἐκωλύετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλέα. 3. Εἰ

τὸ ἔχειν οὕτως, ὥσπερ τὸ λαμβάνειν, ἡδὺ ἡν, πολὸ ᾶν διέφερον εὐδαιμονία οἱ πλούσιοι τῶν πενήτων. 4. 'Ο βάνατος οὐδὲν δεινόν, ἐπεὶ καὶ Σωκράτει ἂν ἐφαίνετο. 5. Έγὼ πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν χρημάτων ἐτιμησάμην τηλικοῦτον δύνασβαι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, ὅσον οἱ σοφισταὶ λέγουσιν. 6. Εἰ μὴ μάχη ἐκράτησαν, τὸ ἔρῦμα τῷ στρατοπέδῷ οὐκ ἂν ἐτειχίσαντο. 7. Οἱ χαλκοτύποι καὶ οἱ τέκτονες καὶ οἱ σιδηρεῖς καὶ σκυτεῖς καὶ γραφεῖς πάντες πολεμικὰ ὅπλα κατεσκεύαζον ὅστε τὴν πόλιν ὄντως ἡγήσω ἂν πολέμου ἐργαστήριον εἶναι. 8. Οἱ παίδες πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν ἄριστα ἡ ἐπαιδεύθησαν. 9. Κόννος ὁ Μητροβίου ἐμοῦ κάκτον ἡ ἐπαιδεύθη. 10. Κλεόφαντος πολλὰ καὶ βαυμαστὰ εἰργάζετο, ὰ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτὸν ἐπαιδεύσατο. °

\* èmei, since; a conditional clause is implied: since if it were so; or, 'since otherwise;' 'else.' b Neuter adj. ắριστος, best: κακίων worse. Neuter Adjectives are often used adverbially: the plural of the superlative is the more common; the singular of the comparative. c The Middle Voice sometimes means to get a thing done (269, 3). Hence παιδεύεσ $\vartheta$ αι = to have a person taught (erudicular curare). The Aor. has here the force of Pluperf.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. In this way (οὔτως) you would have been well trained to virtue. 2. Let them rejoice °in being trained to virtue. 3. Let no one suppose you to say, that we ought to look to advantage, and not to what is just. 4. If we had not been excellently trained up to virtue, we should not ever have conquered our desires. 5. If these things were true, I should not hinder you.

d τὸ δίκαιον.

#### LESSON XXXVIII.

# 283. Moods of Present Pass. and Mid. First Aorist Middle.

Ind	icative.	Imper.	Subjunc.	1 6	Optative.	Infi	nitive.	Participie.
Pres. \	ύ-ομαι	λύ-ου	λύ-ωμαι	λì	ι-οίμην	λύ-ε	σΞαι	λυ-όμενος
Aor. è	-λυσ-άμην	λισ-αι	λύσ-ωμαι	λı	υσ-αίμην	λύσ	-ασἒαι	λυσ-άμενος
			PRES	SEI	NT.			
	Indicative.		Imperative.		Subjunc	tive.	Opt	tative.
S.	λύ-ομαι			Ì	λύ-ωμα	L	λυ-οί	μην
	λύ-η	λι	oυ		λί-η		λύ-οι	C
	λύ-εται	λι	ల-€రావα		λύ-ηται		λύ-οι	το
P.	λυ-όμεβα			1	λυ-ώμε	3a	λυ-οί	μεβα
	λύ-εσεε	λι	ύ-εσπε		λί-ησε	Ę	λί-οι	$\sigma z \epsilon$
	λύ-ονται		υ-έσ <mark>3ωσαν</mark> : λυ-έσ3ωι	- 1	λύ-ωντα	11	λύ-οι	ντο
D.	λυ-όμε 201	,			λυ-ώμε	Zov	λυ-οί	μεβον
	λύ-εσβον	λ	ύ-εσ3ον		λύ-ησ3	ον	λύ-οι	ισβον
	λύ-εσ3ον	λ1	υ-έσ3ων	-	λύ-ησ3	ον	λυ-οί	ໃσສກນ

# 284. (First) Aorist Middle (in liquid verbs without s).

}	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
S.	<ul><li>ἐ-λυ-σάμην</li></ul>	,	λύ-σωμαι	λυ-σαίμην
	<i>ἐ</i> -λύ-σω	λῦ-σαι	λύ-ση	λύ-σαιο
	<i>ἐ</i> -λύ-σατο	λυ-σάσ≌ω	λύ-σηται	λύ-σαιτο
P.	ἐ-λυ-σάμεβα ἐ-λύ-σασβε	λύ-σασαε	λυ-σώμεβα λύ-σησβε	λυ-σαίμεβα λύ-σαισβε
	<i>ϵ</i> -λύ-σαντο	λυ-σάσβωσαν οτ λυ-σάσβων	λύ-σωνται	λύ-σαιντο
D.	ἐ-λυ-σάμεβον		λυ-σώμε 3ον	λυ-σαίμε 3ον
	€-λύ-σασ≌ον	λύ-σασβον	λύ-σησ3ον	λύ-σαισβον
	έ-λυ-σάσ Ξην	λυ-σάσβων	λύ-σησ3ον	λυ-σαίσ 3ην

285. [ Bούλομαι (relle) and οἴομαι (putare) take  $\epsilon\iota$  (not  $\eta$ ) in the second singular of the Present Indicative.

286. The *Optative*, in principal sentences, stands in wishes (whence the name *Optative*): λύ-οιμι, may I loosen (habitually): λύσ-αιμι, may I loosen (once).

287. With  $\epsilon i \Im \epsilon$  (= utinam) the Optative refers to

the present or future, the Aorist Indicative to the past, which, being past, is unalterable.

είθε λύ-οιεν, λύσ-αιεν (utinam solverent), would that they would loosen.

είθε ἐλῦσαν (utinam solvissent), would that they had loosened.

#### 288. Vocabulary 31.

To be benefited, to derive advantage, ωφελείσβαι (= έ-εσβαι).

A fed animal, βόσκημα, aros, τό.
Plur. cattle (as Ted for the butcher).

To make rich, πλουτίζ-ειν: pass. to grow rich or be enriched.

Ungrateful, ἀχάριστος, ον.

Elder (= senior), an aged person,  $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \acute{\nu} \tau \epsilon \rho \sigma s$ , ov,  $\delta$ . (A compar. adj.)

Brother, ἀδελφός, οῦ, δ. Το receive, ἀποδέχ-εσαι.

Flute, ailiós, oil, o.

If (with subj.),  $\epsilon \acute{a}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon i \ \H{a}\nu$ ).

If (with subj.),  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{a}\nu$  ( $\equiv$   $\dot{\epsilon}i$   $\ddot{a}\nu$ ). Native, national,  $\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\dot{\omega}\rho ios$ , ov.

Το work, ἐργάζ-εσβαι. Το go, ἔρχ-εσβαι.

Quiet, ησυχος, ον.

with acc.

To be concealed from, escape the notice of, λανβάν-ειν (latere),

Το rail at, λοιδορείσθαι ( = έ-εσθαι), with dat.

Middle, in the middle, μέσος, η, ον

To be poor, πέν-εσβαι.

To do, fare, πράττ-ειν (with adv.): εὖ πράττειν, to fare well, to be prosperous.

To delight, ηδ-εσβαι (delectare).

To think, οί-εσθαι.

## Exercise 36.

# 289. a) Translate into English.

1. Ἡδέσθω ὑπὸ λόγων ἀφελούμενος ὁ νέος. 2. Μηδεὶς οἰέσθω με λέγειν, ὡς ἔστι δικαιοσύνη διδακτόν. 3.
Εἰ ἀπὸ βοσκημάτων οἴει δεῖν πλουτίζεσθαι, τῶν βοσκημάτων ἐπιμέλου. 4. Δεινὸν τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις λοιδορήσασθαι. 5. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐνίκησε τοὺς Γελωνοὺς αὐτὸς
ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατευσάμενος. 6. Γενναίως μαχώμεθα περὶ
τῆς πατρίδος. 7. ᾿Αναγκαῖόν ἐστι τὸν υίὸν πείθεσθαι τῷ
πατρί. 8. Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ πένονται. 9. Νόμοις τοῖς

ἐγχωρίοις ἔπεσθαι καλόν ἐστιν. 10. Μὴ ἀποδέχου τῶν φίλων τοὺς πρὸς τὰ φαῦλά σοι χαριζομένους. 11. "Εκαστος ἥσυχος μέσην τὴν ὁδὸν ἐρχέσθω. 12. Οἱ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις πειθέσθων. 13. Τὼ ἀδελφώ μοι ἔπεσθον. 14. Εἰ βούλει καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 15. 'Εὰν βούλη καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 16. Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολὺν χρόνον. 17. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετ' αὐλῶν ἐστρατεύοντο. 18. Εἴθε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλεύοιντο. 19. Δύο καλὼ ἵππω εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὴλαυνέσθην. 20. 'Εὰν πένη, ὀλίγοι φίλοι. 21. Εἴθε τὴν γνώμην καὶ σὺ ἀποφήναιο.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. If  $(\epsilon \lambda v)$  the soldiers fight courageously, they will be admired. 2. Sons should obey their fathers. 3. Let not an ungrateful man be deemed a friend. 4. Would that you would go-on-the-expedition yourself! 5. Would that the king had himself marched against the Geloni! 6. Let us obey (say: `follow') the laws of the state. 7. Let nobody rail-at an aged  $\circ$  man. S. Let nobody rail-at this old man.

## LESSON XXXIX.

Moods of Aorist Passive, and Fut. Pass.

290. Indic. Imp. Subj. Opt. Inf. Particip

291. EXAMPLES.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
		FU	TURE.	
	λυ-βήσομαι	(none.)	(none.)	λυ-3ησοίμην
		FIRS	T AOR.	
S.	ϵ-λύ-ສην		λυ-3ῶ	λυ-βείην
	ε-λύ-3ης	λύ-3ητι	λυ-ສີກິ່ຣ	λυ-3είης
	έ-λύ-3η	λυ-Ξήτω	$\lambda v$ -ສຶ $\hat{\hat{\eta}}$	λυ-Βείη
P.	ἐ-λύ-3ημεν		- λυ-βῶμεν	λυ-Βείημεν, -Βείμεν
	έ-λύ-3ητε	λύ-3ητε	λυ-Ξητε	λυ-βείητε, -βείτε
	ϵ-λύ-Ξησαν	λυ-βήτωσαν οτ -βέντων	$\lambda v$ - $\Im \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$	λυ-Ξείησαν, -Ξείεν
D.	έ-λύ-Ξητον	λύ-Ξητον	λυ-3ητον	λυ-βείητον, -βείτων
	$\hat{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda v$ - $\Xi \dot{\eta} \tau \eta v$	λυ-Ξήτων	λυ-βήτον	λυ-Βειήτην, - Βείτην

292. Λύοιμι ἄν, solvam. λύσαιμι ἄν, solvam, solverim: both in English, I would, should, or (sometimes) may, might loosen. This Optative with ἄν is often used (as credam, crediderim, &c. in Latin) to give a courteous tone of doubt and diffidence to an opinion positively entertained. It is often translated by the future: λύοιμι ἄν, I will loosen.

293. The Present Optative with a denotes a continued or repeated action; the Aorist Optative a single, definite one, considered by itself, and without any intimation of its duration.

294. In dependent sentences, the *Present* and *Future* are regularly followed by the Subjunctive; the *Historical* tenses usually by the Optative (but with many exceptions).  $Mav \Im \acute{a}vo\mu \epsilon v$  ( $\mu a \Im \eta \sigma \acute{o}\mu \epsilon \Im a$ )  $\~iva$  ( $\acute{o}s$ ,  $\~ivas$ )  $\~ivas$ )  $\~ivas$  ( $\~ivas$ )  $\~ivas$ )  $\~ivas$  ( $\~ivas$ ) 'ivas) 'ivas); 'iva

<sup>\*</sup> ἔμαθον is what is called a Second Aorist from μανθάνω (List IV. Pdm. 74): its fut. is of Mid. form, μαθήσομαι.

δευθήσεσθε), si (quum) discatis (discitis), erudimini (erudiemini); but εἰ (ὅτε) μανθάνοιεν, ἐπαιδεύοντο, si (quum) discerent (discebant), erudiebantur.

295. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Aorist, when connected with particles of time and condition, and with the relative used indefinitely or hypothetically (when, that is, who = whoever, whosoever, or if any one), answer to the Latin futurum exactum: εὰν, ὅταν, ὅς ἀν μάθη, εἴσεται, si, quum, qui (= quicunque) didicerit, intelliget; εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ, ὅτε, ος μάθοι, ἐπιστήσεται (or ἐπιστήσοιτο), dixit, si, quum, qui (= quicunque) didicisset, intellecturum esse.

296. The pupil should observe that, in the examples just given (which are intended for his imitation), the relative  $\tilde{\sigma}_{5}$ , and the adverbs of time ( $\tilde{\sigma}_{7}\epsilon$ ) and condition ( $\epsilon i$ ), take  $\tilde{a}\nu$  when they are connected with the Subjunctive; and that the  $\epsilon i$  and  $\tilde{\sigma}_{7}\epsilon$  are combined with this  $\tilde{a}\nu$ , and thus assume the forms  $\epsilon \hat{a}\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\sigma}_{7}a\nu$ . So  $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i$ ,  $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i \delta i$  (quum, postquam), coalesce with  $\tilde{a}\nu$  into the forms  $\epsilon \pi \hat{a}\nu$  or  $\epsilon \pi \hat{i}\nu$ , and  $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i \delta \hat{a}\nu$ . The  $\tilde{a}\nu$  does not coalesce with  $\tilde{\sigma}\pi o\nu$ , where;  $\tilde{\sigma}\pi o\nu$ , whither, &c.

297. The force added by ἄν to relative pronouns and particles (see Note 10), is that of the Latin cunque, the English -ever, -soever. Thus ὅπου αν στρατοπεδευωνται (= where they encamped, if haply they did encamp = ) wherever they encamped.—With the Optative without ἄν they have this force in such sentences as those in 295.

## 298. Vocabulary 32.

To throw around themselves, to surround themselves with, περιβάλλ-εσζαι. Το entrench themselves, περιβάλλεσζαι τάφρον.

To encamp, στρατοπεδευ-εσαι. Trench, τάφρος, ου, ή. Multitude of hands or of workmen, πολυχειρία, ας, ή. Easily, εὐπετῶς.

Naturally, reasonably, εἰκότως.

Cowardly, δειλός, ή, όν.

Absurdity, alogía, as, ή.

I asked, ηρόμην. See ἔρομαι, List I.

Exemption (from taxes, &c.),  $ar\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota a$ , as,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

To compel, ἀναγκάζ-ειν.

Quiet, ήσυχία, as, ή. Το keep quiet, ήσυχίαν έχειν.

To converse, διαλέγ-εσαι (with

Younger, νεώτερος, α, ον.

I sail, take a royage, πλέ-ω (Aor. ἔ-πλευ-σα).

A seed (of a pomegranate, &c.), κόκκος, ου, δ.

Pomegranate, poiá, as, n.

To open, ἀνοίγ-ειν.

I said,  $\epsilon i\pi o\nu$  (- $\epsilon s$ , - $\epsilon$ ).

To judge, pronounce a judicial sentence, κρίν-ειν.

To be worsted, ήττ- $\hat{a}\sigma$ 3aι (=  $\hat{a}$ ·  $\epsilon\sigma$ 3aι).

To leave, λείπ-ειν.

Supreme, valid, κύριος, α, ον.

To hold an  $(\partial \rho \chi \dot{\eta})$  office or magistracy,  $\partial \rho \chi - \epsilon \iota \nu$ .

Wealth, πλοῦτος, ου, δ.

Receptacle, grave, Βήκη, ης, ή.

To move, to disturb,  $\kappa \iota \nu - \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $-\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Insatiably desirous (not to be filled), ἄπληστος, ον (with gen.).

#### Exercise 37.

Obs. In Example 4,  $\tau a \hat{v} \partial'$ ,  $o \hat{v} \partial'$ , are for  $\tau a \hat{v} \tau a$ ,  $o \hat{v} \tau \epsilon$ . The short final vowel being elided by apostrophe, the smooth mute  $(\tau)$  is changed into the aspirate  $(\partial)$ , because the next word begins with an aspirated vowel.

# 299. a) Translate into English.

1. Οι βάρβαροι, ὅπου αν στρατοπεδεύωνται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν. 2. Οὐκ αν εἰκότως δειλὸς νομίζοιτο ὁ τοιοῦτος; 3. Πολλὴ αν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ φοβοῖτο τὸν βάνατον ὁ τοιοῦτος. 4. Ταῦβ ώς οὐ παρὰ τὸν νόμον ἐστίν, οὕτ αν ᾿Ανδροτίων ἔχοι λέγειν, οὕβ ὑμεῖς πεισθείητε. 5. Ἡδέως αν ἔγωγε ἐροίμην τὰ Λεπτίνην, τίς αὐτὴ ἡ ἀτέλειά ἐστιν. 6. Ἐσκόπουν [= ἐσκόπε-ον] τίν αν τρόπον το ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν ᾿Αθηνόδωρος ἀναγκασθείη. 7. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τούτοις μάλιστα ἐβέλουσι πείθεσθαι, οῦς αν ἡγῶνται βελτίστους εἶναι. 8. Εἰ νεώτερος ἦν, οὐκ αν ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμπον, ἀλλ ἀντὸς ἄν σοι πλεύσας ἀ ἐνταῦθα διελέχθην. 9.

Δαρείος ροιὰν μεγάλην ἀνοίξας, τυθρομένου τινός τί ἄν ἔχειν βούλοιτο τοσοῦτον, ὅσον ἐστὶ τῶν κόκκων τὸ πλῆθος, εἶπε · Ζωπύρους · ἢν δὲ ε ἀνὴρ ἀγαθιὸς καὶ φιλος ὁ Ζώπὅρος. 10. Κὰν βασιλεύς τι προστάξη κρίναι τῶν μὴ δικαίων, οὐ κρινοῦμεν.

\* = φοβέ-οιτο.

• ἔχειν sometimes = to have in one's power, to be able.

• We should render τούτοις... oùs ἀν... by 'those whom;' but the meaning is, those, whoever they may be, whom: in Latin, parērē iis, quos putent (not quos putant).

• πλέ-ειν (navigare) makes Αοτ. ἔπλευσα.

• having opened ... ἤνοιξα Αοτ. οἱ ἀνοίγω (in the more classic Greek Λοτ. ἀνέφξα).

• πυθόμενος.

having askied. Ἐπυθόμην is a Scond Arrist from πυνθάνομαι. List IV.

§ In Latin, erat autem Zopyrus. &c. we should use `now (Zopyrus was...).'—See δειλός. τοιοῦτος, Pdm. 52. Give Fet. and Ar. (A...) of νομίζω, and go through them.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. We will do this, that all the citizens may obey the laws. 2. We did this, that all the citizens might obey the laws. 3. If the Greeks are worsted (p),\* none will be left (Opt. with ἄν). 4. If you punish those who commit-injustice (p), your laws will be good and supreme. 5. If you do not punish the boy, he will be wicked. 6. How would the soldiers march? 7. It is necessary, wherever omen hold-office from otheir wealth, that this should be an oligarchy. 8. If you were not a bad man, and insatiably-desirous of wealth, you would not disturb the graves of the dead. 9. He said that the barbarians, wherever they encamped, easily entrenched their camp by reason of (διά, c. acc.) their multitude-of-hands. 10. Would you wish to injure rather than to be injured?

b See Example 1 in a; but make the change as in 295; entrenched may be either Present Optat. or Present Indicative.

<sup>\*</sup> (p) means that the preceding clause is to be translated by a participle.

## LESSON XL.

# Perfect Active.

300. Reduplication.] The Perfect takes a reduplication, when the verb can receive one.

301. The reduplication is a syllable prefixed, made up of the initial consonant of the verb and  $\epsilon$  ( $\tau v\pi$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \tau v\pi$ ). But if the verb begins with an asymate mute, the smooth mute of the same organ is used for the reduplication:  $\phi \epsilon v\gamma$ ,  $\pi \epsilon \phi \epsilon v\gamma$ .

302. The Perfect does not take the reduplication, but the simple augment instead of it, when the verb begins with  $\dot{\rho}$ ; with a double consonant (32); with two consonants not being a mute and liquid; or with  $\gamma \nu$ ,  $\gamma \lambda$ ,  $\beta \lambda$ .

ψαλλ-, έ-ψαλλ-. γνω-, έ-γνω-. μνημ-, έ-μνημ-.

- a) Of those in βλ, βλάπτω, βλασφημέω, and sometimes βλαστάνω take the reduplication.
- b) Those beginning with γλ now and then take the reduplication. γλύφω, γέγλυμμαι.—ἔγλυμμαι is more classical.
- 303. When the Perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an augment:  $\xi \eta \tau \dot{\epsilon} \omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon} \xi \dot{\gamma} \tau \eta \kappa a$ .

The reduplication or augment of the Perfect remains through the moods and in the participle.

301. When the Perfect takes a reduplication, the *Pluperfect* prefixes the augment to it. But when the Perfect takes an augment, the Pluperfect makes no further change:

τέ-τυφα, έ-τετύφειν. έ-ζήτηκα, έ-ζητήκειν.

305. Verbs that begin with  $\dot{\rho}$ , double  $\rho$  after the augment; and the Perfect and Pluperfect take the syl-

labic augment (123), not the reduplication: ράπτω. ἔρραφα, ἐρράφειν.

306. The termination of the *Perfect Active* is  $\kappa a$  or  $\dot{a}$ ; that of the Pluperfect  $\kappa \epsilon \omega \nu$  or  $\epsilon \dot{\nu}$ : the rough breathing over the a and  $\epsilon \iota$  being used to indicate, that the *final consonant* of the root is to be changed into *its* aspirate\* if it is a *smooth* or *middle* mute.

## 307. I. MUTE VERBS: ]†

	Term.	Pres.	Perf.	Pluperf.
a) P-roots + those in πτ	á	τύπτ-ω	τέ-τυφ-α	έ-τε-τύφ-ειν
b) K-roots + those in κτ	á	πλέκ-ω	πέ-πλεχ-α	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$
c) T-roots (t-mute thrown				
away)	ка	πεί3-ω	πέ-πει-κα	έ-πε-πεί-κειν
d) $\zeta$ -roots: mostly as $c,258$	Ku ‡	κομίζ-ω	κε-κόμι-κα	E-KE-KOMI-KELV
e) $\sigma\sigma$ - $(\tau\tau$ -) roots: mostly			,	
as b, 258	á j	τάσσ-ω	τέ-ταχ-α	έ-τε-τάχ-ειν

- 308. II. Liquid Verbs: characteristic  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ; or  $\lambda\lambda$ .] Termination  $\kappa a$ , the vowel of the root being shortened as in Future. (Hence  $\phi a \iota \nu$ -,  $\phi a \nu$ -.) But
  - a) Monosyllable roots with ε or ει change their vowel-sound into a.
  - b) Roots in  $\nu$  change  $\nu$  into  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa a$ .

Mute roots are divided into roots ending in a P-sound; roots ending in a K-sound; roots ending in a T-sound (30); which may be called, for the sake of shortness, P-roots, K-roots, T-roots.

‡ The  $\zeta$ -roots that are softened from an original K-root (see 257), form their Perfect like the K-roots.—Of these however (which are principally verbs expressing some sound), the Perf. Act. is hardly ever found.

§ The  $\sigma\sigma$ - ( $\tau\tau$ -) roots that are strengthened from an original **T-root** (257), form their Perfect like the T-roots.

<sup>\*</sup> By 'ils aspirate' is meant the aspirate of the same organ. See 30, 31.

<sup>†</sup> Roots are called pure or impure, according as they end in a rower or in a consonent.—Impure roots are divided into mute or liquid roots, according as the characteristic (that is, the last letter of the root) is a mute or a liquid.

c) But some in  $\nu$  throw away the  $\nu$ : especially,  $\kappa\rho\bar{\imath}\nu\omega$  (judge),  $\kappa\lambda\bar{\imath}\nu\omega$  (bend),  $\tau\epsilon\bar{\imath}\nu-\omega$  (stretch), reject the  $\nu$  (the vowel being shortened, and, in the case of  $\tau\epsilon\bar{\imath}\nu-\omega$ , changed into  $\breve{a}$  by rule a).\*

Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.
στέλλ-ω			_
	στελ-ῶ	ἔ-σταλ-κα ⋅	έ-στάλ-κειν
φαίν-ω	φάν-ῶ	πέ-φαγ-κα (raré)	έ-πε-φάγ-κειν
βραδύν-ω	βραδύν-ῶ	βε-βράδυ-κα	ε-βε-βραδύ-κει
κρίν-ω	κρίν-ῶ	κέ-κρἴ-κα	έ-κε-κρί-κε <b>ιν</b>
κλίν-ω	κλίν-ῶ	κέ-κλι-κα†	έ-κε-κλί-κειν
τείν-ω	τεν-ῶ	τέ-τα-κα	<b>ἐ-τε-τ</b> ά-κειν

(With the exceptions of  $\kappa \epsilon \kappa \rho \iota \kappa \alpha$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \tau \iota \kappa \alpha$ , the Perfect A<sub>-</sub>tive from verbs in  $\nu \omega$  is hardly found in good Attic writers. Kr.)

Μέν-ω, νέμ-ω, form their Perfects as if from μενέω, νεμέω: μεμένηκα, νενέμηκα.

309. III. Pure Veres: .crmination κα with vowel (if short) lengthened.

	Pres.	Fut.	Perf.	Pluperf.
	τιμά-ω	τιμήσ-ω	$\tau \epsilon$ - $\tau$ ίμη-κα	έ-τε-τιμή-κειν
	φιλέ-ω	φιλήσ-ω	πε-φίλη-κα	έ-πε-φιλή-κειν
	δουλό-ω	δουλώ-σω	δε-δοίλω-κα	ἐ-δε-δουλώ-κειν
ľ	δακρύ-ω	δακρύ-σω	δε-δάκρῦ-κα	ἐ-δε-δακρύ-κειν
				'

310. Terminations of the Perf. and Pluperf. Indic.

Perf. a, as,  $\epsilon$  |  $\check{a}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\check{a}\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\bar{a}\sigma\iota(\nu)$  |  $\check{a}\tau\sigma\nu$ ,  $\check{a}\tau\sigma\nu$  |  $\check{a}\tau\sigma\nu$ ,  $\check{a}\tau\sigma\nu$  |  $\check{e}\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma a\nu$  (less commonly |  $\epsilon\iota\tau\sigma\nu$ ).

311. Moods.

Βο πλύνω, κτείνω.

<sup>†</sup> In Polybius, &c.

## 312. VOCABULARY 33.

Belonging to women, yuvaikelos, a, ov.

To go into, put on, ἐνδύ-ειν. To pursue, ἐπιδιώκ-ειν.

To go under, to set (of the sun, &c.), καταδύ-ειν.

To loosen, destroy, καταλύ-ειν.

To be about or going to do any thing, μέλλ-ειν: τὸ μέλλον, the future.

To prophesy, προφητεύ-ειν.

To bring forth, φύ-ειν: πέφυκα = naturâ comparatus sum.

Concord, unity, δμόνοια, as, ή. Attire; dress, στολή, η̂s, ή.

To govern (a state), πολιτεύ-ειν.

Word, έπος, ους, τό: pl. epic poetry.

To be in earnest, σπουδάζ-ειν: perf. ἐσπούδακα = I am in earnest, as a fixed, permanent state; I am eager or in a hurry.

Tragedy, τραγωδία, as, ή.

Making, composition, moingus, €ως, ή.

To pollute, μιαίν-ειν.

Το deny, ἀρνείσβαι (= -έεσβαι), Dep. pass. (i. e. with aor. of pass. form in  $\Im \eta \nu$ ).

To practise, to premeditate (a speech),  $\mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \tau \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $-\dot{a} \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

## Exercise 38.

# 313. a) Translate into English.

1. Οί πολέμιοι έκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκᾶσιν. 2. Φερεκύδης έλεγε, μηδενί θεώ τεθυκέναι. 3. Νέος πεφυκώς πολλά χρηστά μάνθανε. 4. Ο μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλως πεπροφήτευκεν. 5. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 6. Μήδεια τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκυῖα ἔχαιρεν. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταιάς κατελελύκεσαν. S. Σαρδανάπαλος στολήν γυναικείαν ενεδεδύκει. 9. "Ότε ήλιος κατεδεδύκει, οί πολέμιοι ἐπλησίαζον. 10. Πεφύκασιν ἄπαντες καὶ ίδία καὶ δημοσία ἀμαρτάνειν. 11. ἀνεὺ ὁμονοίας οὐκ ἂν εῦ πολιτευθείη πόλις. 12. Έπὶ μεν έπων ποιήσει "Ομηρον έγωγε μάλιστα τεθαύμακα, ἐπὶ δὲ τραγφδία Σοφοκλέα. 13. Τον σώφρονα βίον τοῦ ἀκολάστου ήδίω κεκρίκαμεν. 14. Έγω τον λόγον μεμελετηκέναι φημί και οὐκ αν άρνη-Sείην.

Ques. What is the English of ποιήσαιμι αν? Decline έπος, ποίησις. Give the Tenses of δαυμάζω, μελετάω.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Have we not judged the temperate  $\circ$  to be happier than the intemperate? 2. I have often wondered-at the geometer's wisdom. 3. I have sent you the notes  $\circ$  that I have by  $(\pi a \rho \grave{a})$  me. 4. This  $\circ$  man has polluted the temple of Hermes (= Mercury). 5. The sycophant has not kept his oaths. 6. If we had done this, Philip would not have been behaving insolently  $\circ$  for so long a time (acc.).

· ύπόμνημα, τό.

#### LESSON XLI.

Perfect and Pluperfect Active, continued. Sentences introduced by ὅτι, ὡς.

314.  $K\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\omega$ ,  $\pi \acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$  (steal, send, turn), take o in the penult of Perfect and Pluperf. Act. So  $\lambda \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$  (gather) in its compounds, with irregular augment  $\epsilon \emph{l}$ .

Hence κέκλοφα, πέπομφα, τέτροφα, ξυν-είλοχα, έξ-είλοχα.

315. The Perfect Participle with  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon i \eta \nu$  (Subj. and Opt. respectively, of  $\epsilon i \mu l$ , sum) is often used as the Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect and Pluperfect. They denote a still continuing state more strongly than the regular forms.

316. The Perfect Participle is also used with ἔσομαι (ero) to form a Future Perfect: πεποιηκώς ἔσομαι,

fecero.

317. Liquid verbs whose characteristic is  $\mu$ , and a few whose characteristic is  $\nu$  or  $\lambda$ , undergo metathesis (that is, a transposition of letters) before the  $\kappa a$ ,  $\kappa \epsilon \iota \nu$ , are added; the short vowel of the root is then length

ened as for *pure* verbs.—Several such verbs must be considered *irregular*, because either the *Present* has been irregularly strengthened, or they form their *Future* or *Aorist* irregularly. Such verbs are:

Present in use.	Short Root.	By metathesis.	Perfect.
κάμν-ω (laboro)	каµ-	кµа-	κέ-κμη-κα
τέμν-ω (cut)	τεμ-	τμε-	τέ-τμη-κα
βνήσκ-ω (die)	Sav-	ສິນα-	τέ-3νη-κα
βάλλ-ω (cast)	βαλ-	βλα-	βέ-βλη-κα
καλέ-ω (call)	καλ-	кда-	κέ-κλη-κα

Γιγνώσκω forms its Fut. and Perf. as if from γνο-; its Future is of Middle form. Γιγνώσκ-ω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα.

- 318. The Optative of the Aorist has the meaning of a præteritum in dependent sentences introduced by  $\delta\tau\iota$ ,  $\dot{\omega}s$  ('that'), and in dependent interrogative sentences, e. g. those with  $\epsilon i$  (if =) 'whether.'
- 319. In these sentences the *Indicative* is used after a *principal tense*. After an *historical* tense this Indicative becomes *regularly* the *Optative*; but very frequently this change does not take place, the *Indicative* being retained after a past tense just as after a present one.\*
- 320. The Future of the Optative is strictly confined to the office of taking the place of the Future of the Indicative in oblique narration (that is, when a person's sentiments, words, &c. are related by another using a past tense). Hence it may be used in the sen tences we are now speaking of, when they are dependent on a verbum declarandi in a past tense.

He says that he will He said that he would come, come, λέγει ὅτι ἥξει ἐἶπεν ζοτι ἥξοι or ἔλεῖεν ὅτι ἥξει.

<sup>\*</sup> The Present tense is usually retained where we should rather

Το steal, κλέπτ-ειν.

reason to cry.

321. IF From many verbs, and especially from many mute verbs of the P- and K- sounds, which have a monosyllabic root, no Perfect and Pluperfect Active can be produced. (Kr.)

## 322. VOCABULARY 34.

To call, καλείν (= -έειν).

Intemperate, ἀκρατής, ές (with gen.).

Waiting, crying, κλαῦμα, -ατος,
τό. Κλαῦμα γίγνεταί τινι = he, any body, will cru, or have

To throw away, ἀποβάλλ-ειν.

To consider, σκοπείσ $\exists$ aι (= - $\acute{\epsilon}$ e  $\sigma$  $\exists$ aι).

Madness, λύσσα, ης, ή (rabies).
Το full upon, ἐμπιπτ-ειν, with dat.: perf. πέπτωκα (as if from πτό-ω), verb. irreg. List VII.
Violence, impeluosity, σφοδρότης, ητος, ή.

Hope, expectation, έλπίς, ίδος, ή.

(For the Opt. of  $\epsilon i\mu i$  see Pdm. 68.)

## Exercise 39.

# 323. a) Translate into English.

1. Μῶν οὐ κέκλοφας τὴν νίκην; 2. Εἰπεν ὅτι οἰ στρατιῶται ἀποβεβληκότες εἶεν τὰ ὅπλα. 3. Οὐδὲ τοὺς παίδας ὀργῆ χρὴ κολάζειν τοὺς τὸν τῆς ἀλώπεκος σκύμνον κεκλοφότας. 4. Γαστρὸς ἀκρατῆ κεκλήκαμεν τὸν ἄνδρα διὰ τὴν σφοδρότητα τῶν περὶ ἐδωδὴν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ πόσιν. 5. "Όταν οἱ δεσπόται ἐσπουδάκωσι, κλαύματα τοῖς δούλοις γίγνεται. 6. Εἰ, ῥαθυμούντων ἡμῶν, ὁ βασιλεὺς ὡς ἀεί τι μεῖζον τῶν ὑπαρχόντων δεῖ πράττειν ἐγνωκὼς ἔσται, σκοπεῖσθε εἰς τί ποτ ἐλπὶς ταῦτα τελευτῆσαι. 7. "Εδεισαν οἱ Κερασούντιοι μὴ λύσσα τις ὥσπερ κυσὶν ἡμῶν ἐμπεπτώκοι. 8. Τῆ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ τέθνηκεν. 9. Λέγει (præs. histor.) ὅτι πέντε ἡμερῶν ἄξει (or ἄξοι) αὐτοὺς ὅθεν ὄψονται τὴν θάλατταν. 10. 'Ηρόμην αὐτοὺς εἰ μέλλουσιν (or μέλλοιεν) τοὺς παίδας κολάσαι.

The next day; ἡμέρα understood.

expect it to be changed into the Imperfect: ἡρόμην τίνες εἰσίν, more frequently than τίνες ἦσαν, rogabam quinam essent.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Has he not invited you to dinner? 2. Are you not angry with those who have stolen the game? 3. He said that the king had cut off the prisoner's head. 4. He said that Aristodemus was dead. 5. He told me that the soldier had thrown away his arms.

## LESSON XLII.

# Perfect Passive.

324. There is only one and the same form for the Perfect Passive and the Perfect Middle: their reduplication and augment follow the same rules as the Perf. Active (301, sqq.).

325. (The pupil must by no means suppose that a Perfect in  $\mu a \iota$  is both Passive and Middle. It is only some verbs that are used in a Middle sense.)

326. The terminations of the Perf. and Pluperf. of the Passive and Middle are respectively  $\mu \alpha \iota$ ,  $\mu \eta \nu$ : but the initial  $\mu$  causes certain *euphonic* changes of the *haracteristics*, according to the following laws:

- a) Any p-sound (or  $\pi\tau$ ) with  $\mu = \mu\mu$   $\begin{cases} \tau \acute{\epsilon} \tau \rho i \beta \mu a i \\ = \tau \acute{\epsilon} \tau \rho i \mu \mu a i \end{cases}$ b) Any k-sound (or  $\kappa\tau$ ) with  $\mu = \gamma\mu$   $\begin{cases} \pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \lambda \epsilon \kappa \mu a i \\ = \pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \lambda \epsilon \gamma \mu a i \end{cases}$ c) Any t-sound with  $\mu = \sigma\mu$   $\begin{cases} \pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon i \beta \mu a i \\ = \pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon i \sigma \mu a i \end{cases}$
- d) (1) The  $\zeta$  roots usually follow the t-sounds, and take  $\sigma\mu\mu$ ,  $\sigma\mu\eta\nu$ ; but (2) the few whose roots originally ended in a k-sound take  $\gamma\mu\mu$ ,  $\gamma\mu\eta\nu$ .
- e) The  $\sigma\sigma$   $(\tau\tau$ -) roots usually follow the k-sounds, and take  $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\gamma\mu\eta\nu$ ; but the few whose roots originally ended in a t-sound take  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\mu\eta\nu$ .

f) The liquid roots require no change except in those in  $\nu\omega$ . Of these (1) verbs in  $a\nu\omega$ ,  $\nu\nu\omega$ , generally reject the  $\nu$ , and make compensation for its loss by s: but (2) a few assimilate the  $\nu$  to the  $\mu$  (that is, take  $\mu\mu$  for  $\nu\mu$ ), (3) a very few reject the  $\nu$ , and make compensation for it by lengthening the vowel of the penult: (4)  $K\rho'\nu\omega$ ,  $\kappa\lambda'\nu\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon'\nu\omega$ , reject the  $\nu$  (as in Perf. Act., 308, c: the last with the same change of  $\epsilon\iota$  into a); and retain the short vowel of the Future.

327. Pure verbs usually lengthen a short or doubtful yowel.

	Present.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
a)	τρὶβ-ω	τέ-τριμ-μαι	ἐ-τε-τρίμ-μην (rub)
b)	δέχ-ομαι	δέ-δεγ-μαι	έ-δε-δέγ μην (receive)
c)	ψεύδ ω	ἔ-ψευσ-μαι	- ἐ-ψεύσ-μην (deceive)
	πείδ ω	πέ-πεισ-μαι	$\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon$ i $\sigma$ - $\mu\eta\nu$ (persuade)
1. § 1.	Σαυμάζ-ω	τε-βαί μασ-μαι	-ε-τε-Βαυμάσ-μην (wonder-at)
$d$ ) $\begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$ .	στηρίζ-ω	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\sigma$ τ $\hat{\eta}$ $\mu$ $\hat{\iota}$ $\gamma$ - $\mu$ $\hat{\alpha}$ $\hat{\iota}$	έ-στηρίγ-μην
e) 1.	μιαίν-ω	με-μίασ-μαι	-ε-με-μιάσ-μην (pollute)
2.	αἰσχύν-ω	ήσκυμ-μαι	ησκύμ-μην (shame; -oμαι, am
3.	τραχύ-νω	τε τράχυ μαι*	$\epsilon - \tau \epsilon - \tau \rho \alpha \chi \dot{v} - \mu \eta v$ [ashamed]
A .	κρίν-ω	κέ-κρί μαι	$\epsilon$ - $\kappa\epsilon$ - $\kappa\rho$ i- $\mu\eta\nu$ † (judge)
-21	τείν-ω	τέ-τά-μαι	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\tau \epsilon$ - $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ - $\mu \eta \nu$ (stretch)
5.	στέλλ-ω	<i>ϵ-σταλ-μαι</i>	ε-στάλ-μην (send)
f)	ποιέ-ω	πε-ποίη-μαι	$\epsilon$ -πε-ποιή-μην (make)
	τιμά-ω	τε-τίμη-μαι	έ-τε τιμή μην

(Observe that at of Perf. Pass. is considered short in accentuation.)

328. The terminations are:

Perfect.		Pluperfect.
μαι, σαι,	ται, μη	ην, σο, το,
$\mu \epsilon \beta a, \sigma \beta \epsilon,$	νται, με	βa, σβε, ντο,
μεθον, σθον,	σθον. με	εθου, σθου, σθην.
λέ λἴ-μαι	λε-λίν-μεβα	λε-λύ-με≌ον
λέ-λυ-σαι	$\lambda \hat{\epsilon} - \lambda v - \sigma \Im \epsilon$	$\lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \sigma \Im o v$
λέ-λυ-ται	$\lambda$ έ-λυ-νται	$\lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \sigma \Im o \nu$
έλε-λύ-μην	έλε-λύ-μεβα	έλε-λύ-μεβον
έλέ-λυ-σω	ἐλέ-λυ-σβε	$\epsilon \lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \sigma \Im o \nu$
έλέ-λυ-το	έλέ-λυ-ντο	$\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\dot{\nu}-\sigma\Im\eta\nu$

<sup>\*</sup> Also τε-τράχυσ-μαι.

<sup>†</sup> So κλίνω.

The terminations that begin with  $\mu$  will of course all cause the same euphonic changes:  $\tau \epsilon \cdot \tau \nu \mu \cdot \mu a\iota$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \cdot \tau' \mu \cdot \mu \epsilon 2a$ . &c.; but those that begin with  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$ , will cause other changes (which will be given in the next Lesson). The pupil can, at present, only be expected to form all the persons of pure verbs and of some liquid verbs.

329. The participle is -μένος (paroxytone), -μένη, -μένον.

#### 331. Vocabulary 35.

Lawgiver, νομοβέτης, ου, δ. (νόμος, τιβέναι, ponere).

To adorn, to arrange or order, κοσμεῖν (= -ϵειν).

Perfectly, παντελώς.

Thing learnt, lesson (learnt), μά-3ημα, ατος, τό. (μα3-, short root of μάνβανειν.)

To pollute, μιαίν-ειν.

To juggle, γοητεύ-ειν.

To pay court to, βεραπεύ-ειν.

To set free, ἀπαλλάττ-ειν. Pass. or Mid. to be released from or to set oneself free from = to remove or depart from (with gen.).

Unclean, impure, ἀκάβαρτος, ον. Brutish, βηριώδης, ες.

I sit still, κάβημαι (sedeo), a perf. form. Pdm. 71.

Irrational, senseless, ἄλογος, ον. Music, μουσική (τέχνη, art, un-

derstood). Gymnastics, γυμναστική (τέχνη,

Gymnastics, γυμναστική (τέχνη, understood).

To be divided into factions, to be distracted by factions, στασιάζ- ειν.

To disturb, ταράσσ-ειν, οι ταράττ-ειν. Pass. to be in a state of disorder or anarchy.

House, family, οἰκία, as, ή.

Of or belonging to a τύραννος; royal; of their tyrant, τυραννικός, ή, όν.

Panthēa, Πάνθεια, as, ή.

To order, arrange, appoint, τάο σ· ειν οι τάττ-ειν (fut. -ξω).

To move,  $\kappa \bar{\iota} \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $-\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

## Exercise 40.

## 332. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Η πόλις ὑπὸ τοῦ νομοθέτου εὖ τε καὶ παντελώς κεκόσμηται. 2. 'Ανάγκη το μάθημα έν αὐτη τη ψυγή λαβόντα δάπιέναι δη βεβλαμμένον η ωφελημένον. 3. Τῶν πονηρῶν μεμιασμένη ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ ἀκάθαρτος τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλάττεται, ἄτε θεραπεύουσα ο τοῦτο καὶ γεγοητευμένη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὑπό τε τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ ἡδονῶν. 4. Περί τὰ κεκρυμμένα τῶν πραγμάτων ἀνάγκη τολλούς φόβους γίγνεσθαι. 5. Η Πάνθεια ταχὺ πάνυ καὶ πασων εφαίνετο διαφέρουσα · των άλλων καίπερ ι καθημένη κεκαλυμμένη τε καὶ εἰς 25 γῆν ὁρῶσα. 6. H οὐ καλῶς προσέταττον οί ἐπὶ τούτοις 17 τεταγμένοι νόμοι, παραγγέλλοντες τω πατρί τω σώ σε έν μουσική και γυμναστική παιδεύειν; 7. Φίλιππος Θετταλοίς στασιάζουσι καλ τεταραγμένοις έπὶ 4 τὴν τυραννικὴν οἰκίαν έβοήθησεν. 8. Πολλή που η κακία πολιτείας ούτως αἰσχρῶς τὰς γυναίκας είναι τεθραμμένας. 9. 'Ο άκρατης το σώμα τη θηριώδει και αλόγω ήδονή επιτρέψας ενταύθα τετραμμένος! Choei.

sc. ἐστί.
b having received: acc. partcp. from λάβων, λαμβάνειν, List IV.
to go away (ἄπ-ειμι: ἀπό, εἶμι, ibo, Pdm. 68). Supply as acc. to the Infin. 'a man.'
d ἄτε Θεραπεύουσα = quippe quæ colat.
διαφ. governs gen.
f καίπερ = quanvis with participles: very seldom with finite verbs.
δ = δρά-ουσα.
h πού (enclit.) = opinor.
i lit.: 'will live turned (here =) hither,' i. e. will live with reference to this.

Ques. What is the difference between αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεύς and ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεύς? 8. Why is πολλή printed with the acute?

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. We have the times of our life appointed by the gods. 2. Thus the whole would be both a well-ordered and well-appointed thing. 3. These things have not

yet been moved. 4. The damsel has her face covered. 5. The city had been adorned with very excellent laws. 6. The souls of the wicked have been juggled by sensual pleasures. 7. Alas! I have been deceived of my hopes. 8. Some go-away injured, and others even benefited.

### LESSON XLII.\*

Persons and Moods of Perfect Passive.

333. The same changes that take place before μαι, will of course take place before μεθον, μεθα:

τέ-τυμ-μαι, βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-πεισ-μαι, τε-τύμμεθα, βε-βρέγμεθα, πε-πείσμεθα.

334. From the terminations beginning with  $\sigma \Re$ , the  $\sigma$  is thrown away, when the root ends in a consonant. Hence the p and k mutes, being conformed to  $\Re$ , will be the aspirates:

τέ-τριφ-θον, λέ-λεχ-θον, βέ-βρεχ-θον, &c. for τέ-τριβ-σθον, λέ-λεχ-σθον, βέ-βρεχ-σθον, &c. Λ t-mute will become  $\sigma$ , or, which is the same thing,

the t-mute is thrown away before  $\sigma \vartheta o \nu$  ( $\pi \acute{e} - \pi \epsilon \iota - \sigma \vartheta o \iota$  for  $\pi \acute{e} - \pi \epsilon \iota \vartheta - \sigma \vartheta o \iota$ ).

335. The changes for  $\nu$  before  $\mu$  have been already given. The  $\nu$  can be retained before both  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $\vartheta$ . Hence  $\pi'\epsilon\phi a\nu$ - $\sigma a\iota$ ,  $\pi'\epsilon\phi a\nu$ - $\tau a\iota$ ,  $\pi'\epsilon\phi a\nu$ - $\vartheta o\nu$ , &c.

336. By applying, in this way, the rules for the euphonic changes [Note 8], we shall find that, where the root ends in a *mute* or  $\nu$ , these letters assume the following forms when combined with the initial consonant of the termination.

p-sounds.	k-sounds.	t-sounds.	ν.
Ρ. μμ, φ3, —	$\gamma\mu$ , $\chi$ 3, —	$\sigma\mu$ , $\sigma\beta$ , —	μμ or σμ, νσ, ντ, μμ or σμ, ν3, — μμ or σμ, ν3, ν3.

Of course the 2nd pers, singular (being a  $\sigma$  termination) will have the same consonant as the Fut,; the 2nd and 3rd dual, and 2nd plur. (3 terminations) the same as the Aor, 1. Pass.

337. The termination of the third person plural,  $\nu\tau a\iota$ , cannot be attached to mute roots. A circumlocution is used instead of it: the Perfect Participle with  $\epsilon i\sigma i(\nu)$ , are. So the Perf. Partcp. with  $\hat{\eta}\sigma a\nu$  for third plural of the *Pluperfect*.

338.		SINGULAR.		
λείπω, leave.	βρέχω, wet.	ψεύδω, cheat.	aἴρω, lift up.	φαίνω, show.
λέλειμμαι <b>λ</b> έλειψαι λέλειπται	βέβρεγμαι βέβρεξαι βέβρεκται	έψευσμαι έψευσαι έψευσται PLURAL.	ἦρμαι ἦρσαι ἦρται	πέφασμαι πέφανσαι πέφανται
λελείμμε α λέλει φας λελειμμένοι δ είσίν	βεβρέγμεςα βέβρεχςε βεβρεγμένοι δ είσίν	έψεύσμεςα έψευσςε έψευσμένοι είσίν DUAL.	ἤρμεβα ἦρβε ἡρμένοι ) εἰσίν (	πεφάσμεβα πέφανβε πεφασμένοι εἰσίν
λέλειφ3ον λέλειφ3ον	βεβρέγμεσον βέβρεχσον βέβρεχσον	έψεύσμε3ον έψευσ3ον έψευσ3ον	ทॅρμε3ον ที่ρ3ον ที่ρ3ον	πεφάσμεβον πέφανβον πέφανβον

So Pluperfect : ἐλελείμμην, ἐλέλειψο, ἐλέλειπτο κc.

339. Moods.

Indie. Imper. Subj. Opt. Infin. Partep.

$$\mu a \iota = \sigma \circ \begin{cases} partep. \\ with \tilde{\omega}^* \end{cases} \begin{cases} partep. \\ with \epsilon \iota \eta \nu \end{cases} \sigma \Im a \iota \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma s.$$

340. In the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle, the forms are produced, as in the Indicative, by the ejection or change of conso-

<sup>\*</sup> There occur, however, a few Subjunctives and Oplatives of the Perf. Pass. from verbs whose characteristic is adapted for receiving the termination of the Subjunctive, and the  $\iota$  of the Optative. It is only, however, from  $\kappa \tau \acute{a}o\mu a\iota$ ,  $\mu\iota\mu\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$ , and  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , that such forms are at all common.

nants. The Participles (as μ terminations) follow the Indic.: τέτριμ**ναι**, τετριμ-μένος, τέταγ-μαι, τεταγ-μένος. They are Paroxytone (341)

### Imperative.—Singular.

πεπαίδευσο	τέτριψο	τέταξο	πέπεισο	ήγγελσο
πεπαιδεύσ3ω	τετρίφαω	τετάχθω	πεπείσαω	ηγγελβω
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

#### Infinitive.

πεπαιδεύσθαι | τετρίφθαι | τετάχθαι | πεπείσθαι | ήγγελθαι

Participle.

πεπαιδευμένος | τετριμμένος | τεταγμένος | πεπεισμένος | ήγγελμένος

341. The Infin. and Participle of the Perf. Pass. have the accent on the penult. Hence the Participle is paroxytone; the Infin. properispomenon, if the penult is a diplethong or long vowel (the at being considered short in accentuation); if not, paroxytone: πεπαιδεῦσθαι, γεγενησθαι. τετύφθαι, ήφανίσθαι. - τετυμμένος.

### 342. VOCABULARY 36.

Trace, "χνος, εος, τό. Το track, ὶχνεύ-ειν.

Το leave, καταλείπ-ειν.

Enoe, Olven, ns, n.

Borders, μεβόρια, τά (prop. neut. adj.).

To surround with a wall, to fortify, TEIXIG-ELV.

Neck, throat, τράχηλος, ου, δ.

Temple (of the head), κρόταφος, ου, δ.

To stretch tight, κατατείν-ειν. Pass. to be stretched; hence, of veins, to be swelled.

Passionale, δυσόργητος, ον. Olive, olive-complexioned, µελί-

χλωρος, ον.

To dry up, ἀποψύχ-ειν. Part. of perf. pass. ἀπεψυγμένος== cold (indifferent).

To snow,  $\nu i \phi - \epsilon \iota \nu$ .

To cause to disappear, ἀφανίζ-ειν.  $-\tau \dot{\eta} \nu \gamma \dot{\eta} \nu = to cover the earth.$ 

Embassy, πρεσβεία, as, ή.

I fear, δέδοικα=vereor (Perf. of δείδω, with meaning of Pres.).

Forgetfulness, \(\lambda\gamma\), \(\eta\), \(\delta\),

To cause in \_\_\_\_, to cause, ¿µποιείν (acc. of nearer, dat. of remoter object).

Pledges, security, πιστά, τά, (' faithful things.') πιστά Βεῶν ποιείσβαί τινι = to swear to any one by the gods).

To shut,\* κλεί-ειν.
A summit, a castle, ἄκρα, as, ή.
Freedom, self-government, αὐτονομία, as, ή.
Το implant, ἐμφυτεύ-ειν.
Το build, found, ἰδρύ-ειν.

To shut, lock-up, κατακλεί-ειν.
Το be said, λέγ-εσβαι (dici).
Α robber, ληστής, οῦ, δ.
Α treaty, συνβήκη, ης, ή.
Cube,—die, κύβος, ου, δ.

## Exercise 41.

## 343. a) Translate into English.

1. Σὺ ταῦτα πάντα ἔχεις, ὰ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἔχουσι πεπαίδευσαι γὰρ ἱκανῶς. 2. Ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἔχνος τῆς τοῦ Θησέως πραότητος ἐν τοῖς ἤθεσιν ᾿Αθηναίων καταλέλειπται. 3. Οἰνόη οῦσα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας ἐτετείχιστο. 4. Τέτριπται τὸ φάρμακον. 5. Οἰς ἡ τὰ περὶ τὸν τράχηλον καὶ τοὺς κροτάφους αἱ φλέβες κατατεταμέναι εἰσί, δυσόργητοι. 6. Οἱ μελίχλωροι ἀπεψυγμένοι εἰσίν. 7. Ἰχνεύομεν τοὺς λαγώς, ὅταν νίφη ὁ θεὸς ὁ ὥστε ἠφανίσθαι τὴν γῆν. 8. Τὸ χρόνον γεγενῆσθαι μετὰ τὴν πρεσβείαν πολύν, δέδοικα μή τινα λήθην ὑμῖν ἐμπεποιήκη. 9. Πέπαυσο. 10. Μόνον σὺ ἡμῖν πιστὰ θεῶν πεποίησο. 11. Αἱ πύλαι ἐκέκλειντο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ὅπλα ἐφαίνετο.

\* Even now; even at the present day (lit. still even now). b quibus.  $\tau \grave{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \rho l \ \tau \flat \nu \tau \rho \acute{\alpha} \chi$ . = in the parts about the neck; a local accusative.

Remember that in 'the house is built' (domus ædificata est), 'is built' is the Perfect; so whenever 'am' with the past participle denotes a permanent state as the result of a past action.

<sup>\*</sup> Perf. Pass. κέκλεισμαι and κέκλειμαι.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The earth is covered. 2. A cloud veiled and hid (say: having veiled hid) the sun. 3. The soldiers have been slaughtered. 4. Two brothers have been educated by the same master. 5. The monarchy has been destroyed by the people. 6. Many temples have been built for the gods by the Athenians. 7. Let the door be shut oimmediately. 8. Before action deliberate well. 9. There is implanted in all men, a desire of self-government. 10. Let the prisoners-ofwar be slain. 11. The enemy are said to be shut-up in the castle. 12. The otwo sons of Zenophon, Gryllus and Diodorus, had been educated in Sparta.

f προ-καλύπτ-ειν.

## LESSON XLIII.

Contracted Verbs in άω. Pres. and Imperf. Act. (Learn τιμάω, Pdm. 59.)

344. Contract Pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ , or o, which are contracted with the following vowel or diphthong. Contraction takes, place only in the *Present* and *Imperfect* of both Voices, because it is only in these two tenses that the characteristic vowel is followed by another vowel.

345. The contractions for verbs in  $\dot{\alpha}\omega$  are these:

- a before an e-sound becomes  $\vec{a}$
- $\boldsymbol{a}$  before an  $\boldsymbol{o}$ -sound becomes  $\boldsymbol{\omega}$

 $\iota$  being subscript if the e-sound is  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\eta$ ; or the o-sound,  $\iota\iota$ .

Thus, 
$$a\epsilon = \bar{a}$$
  $ao = \omega$ 

$$a\eta = \bar{a}$$
  $a\omega = \omega$ 

$$a\epsilon\iota = a$$
  $ao\iota = \omega$ 

$$a\eta = a$$
  $ao\upsilon = \omega$ .

346. As and as are contracted into  $\eta$  and  $\eta$  (instead of into a and a), from  $(\xi \acute{a} \epsilon \nu) \xi \acute{\eta} \nu$ , to live;  $(\pi \epsilon \nu \acute{a} \epsilon \nu) \pi \epsilon \nu \acute{\eta} \nu$ , to be hungry;  $(\delta \iota \psi \acute{a} \epsilon \iota \nu) \delta \iota \psi \acute{\eta} \nu$ , to be thirsty;  $(\chi \rho \acute{a} \epsilon \sigma \Im a) \chi \rho \acute{\eta} \sigma \Im a \iota$ , to use. These are also the regular contractions from  $\kappa \nu \acute{a} \omega$ , scrape;  $\sigma \mu \acute{a} \omega$ , smear;  $\psi \acute{a} \omega$ , rub.

347. Contracted Verbs have very frequently (instead of out, ois, &c.) the Optative

οίην, οίης, οίη οίημεν, οίητε, οίησαν οίητον, οιήτην οιμεν, οίτε, οίεν. Οτ οίτον, οίτην

For verbs in  $a\omega$ , the a- $o\iota = \varphi$ : so that the form becomes  $\phi\eta\nu$ ,  $\phi\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\eta$ , &c.

348. The Present Optative in  $\circ$ in $\nu$  (for  $\epsilon$ - $\circ$ in $\nu$ ), and  $\phi$ n $\nu$  (for  $\alpha$ - $\circ$ in $\nu$ ), is the prevailing form in the Singular, at least for the first (and second) Persons: in the Plural it is rare;  $\phi$ n $\sigma$ a $\nu$  is nowhere found,  $\circ$ in $\sigma$ a $\nu$  hardly ever. (Krüger.)

### 349. VOCABULARY 37.

To love; also, to be contented,  $\mathrm{d}\gamma\mathrm{d}\pi\mathrm{d}\nu$  (= $\mathrm{d}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), with acc. or dat.

Imn.ortal, ἀβάνατος, ον. Miserably, unfortunately, ἀβλίως. Το deceive, ἐξαπατῷν (= άειν).

To love, ἐρậν (with gen.).

Age; especially youth or manhood, ἡλικία, as, ἡ.

Boldly, Βαρραλέως.

Appearance, outward figure, lôéa, as, ń.

To sound,  $\phi$ βέγγ-εσβαι. To conquer, νικᾶν (=άειν).

Το pity, δλοφύρεσβαι (with acc.).

To see, ὁρậν (see List VII).

Point, height, full nower, via

Point, height, full power, vigor, ἀκμή, ῆs, ἡ.

Το lighten, ἀστράπτ-ειν.

Το thunder, βροντᾶν (=άειν).

To do, act,  $\delta \rho \hat{\mathbf{a}} \nu$ .

To rush, δρμậν.

Before,  $\pi\rho i\nu$  (with infin. K. 337).

How? πωs;

To stir up together, throw into | To end, die, τελευτάν (=άειν). confusion, συγκυκάν. Fighting with, fellow-combatant, ally, σύμμαχος, ον.

Dare, venture, τολμάν. To be silent, σιωπάν.

## Exercise 42.

# 350. a) Translate into English.

1. Πολλάκις γνώμην έξαπατῶσιν ίδέαι. 2. Μή σε νικάτω κέρδος. 3. Πολλάκις νικά καὶ κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρῶσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ² άνθρωποι έν τη της ηλικίας άκμη τελευτώσιν. 6. Ή σιώπα, η λέγε ἀμείνονα. Τ. 'Ανάγκη ἐστὶ πάντας άνθρώπους τελευτάν. 8. Νοῦς ὁρά καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει. 9. Θαβραλέως, ὧ στρατιῶται, δρμῶμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. 10. Πρὶν μὲν πεινῆν, πολλοὶ ἐσβίουσι, πρὶν δὲ διψήν, πίνουσιν. 11. Οὐκ ἔστι τοῖς μὴ δρῶσι σύμμαχος τύχη. 12. Περικλής ήστραπτεν, έβρόντα, συνεκύκα την Έλλάδα. 13. Είθε πάντες τους γονέας άγαπῷεν. 14. Είθε ήγαπήσαμεν τοῦς παροῦσιν. 15. Πῶς ἂν τολμώην τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 16. Τὸ μὲν σῶμα πολλάκις καὶ πεινή καὶ διψή · ή δὲ ψυχή πῶς ἂν ἢ διψώη ἢ πεινώη; 17. Ψυχη άθάνατος καὶ άγηρως ζη διὰ παντός (sc. χρόνου). 18. Κρεῖττον τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐστιν, ἢ ζῆν άθλίως. 19. 'Ολοφυρόμεθα τον έν τη της ήλικίας άκμη τελευτώντα. 20. "Οταν ὁ αὐλὸς Φθέγγηται, παντάπασι σιωπῶμεν.

α πολύς. b Note 13.

Ques.—7. Why does the enclitic fort retain its accent here? 10. Give the tenses of πίνειν, List VII. 11. Account for the accent of έστι. 18. Is of or  $\mu\eta$  the usual word for 'not' with an Infin.?

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. Time conquers and changes all things. 2. Anger compels many men to do evil. 3. Do not keepsilence, if you see any persons ill-affected towards the government. 4. Neither hear nor see what you ought not. 5. We honor those who brave-dangers for their country. 6. I trusted: I was utterly-deceived. 7. You (pl.) were deceiving the stranger. 9. Deceive no body.

## LESSON XLIV.

Contracted Verbs in  $\epsilon \omega$ . Present and Imperf. Act.

351.  $E_{\epsilon}$  becomes  $\epsilon \iota$ .

eo becomes ov.

 $\epsilon$  is thrown away before long vowels and diphthongs.

Thus, 
$$\epsilon \eta = \eta$$
  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota = \epsilon \iota$   $\epsilon \eta = \eta$   $\epsilon \iota \iota = \iota \iota$   $\epsilon \omega = \omega$   $\epsilon \omega = \omega$ 

352. Before the Opt. in  $ol\eta\nu$  (347), the  $\epsilon$  will disappear throughout;  $\pi o\iota - \epsilon - ol\eta\nu = \pi o\iota - ol\eta\nu$ .

## 353. VOCABULARY 38.

To be dispirited, despair, ἀ3υμεῖν.

To neglect, ἀμελεῖν (with gen.).
To flow away, ἀπορδεῖν.

To practise, ἀσκείν.

To want,  $\delta \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ , gen.);  $\delta \epsilon i$ , there is need, it is necessary, one must (with acc. and infin.).

To be unfortunate, δυστὔχεῖν.

To sell,  $\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$ .

To be fortunate, happy, εὐτυχεῖν.

To approve, praise, ἐπαινεῖν.

To will, be willing, βέλειν, έβέλειν (velle). Request, prayer, εὐχή, ης, ή.

To take trouble, to work, πονείι (laborare).

Το expect, presume, προσδοκάν.

To accomplish, τελείν.

Bundle or mats of reeds, rushes,

&c. ρίψ, ρίπ-ss, ή.

To do in common with any one, help, assist, συλλαμβάν-ειν (with dat.).

To work with any one, help, assist, συμπονείν (with dat.).

To think, be sensible, φρονείν.

To confess, to profess, δμολογείν. To be a retail trader, καπηλεύειν.

Even if, even though, κἄν (=καὶ | φρονεῖν.
Το demand (money, &c.) πράττι σο be high-minded, proud, μέγα | εσβαι.

### Exercise 43.

## 354. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Τιμώμεν τούς άγαθούς, ίνα άμα τῷ τιμᾶν ἀσκῶμεν. 2. 'Ο πεισθείς ήμων τω λόγω εὐτυχεί τε καὶ εἰς χρόνον ἄπαντα εὐτυχοῖ. 3. 'Ανὴρ πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, κἂν εὐτυχή. 4. Σιγάν μάλλον, ή λαλείν πρέπει. 5. "Ο τι αν ποιήτε, νομίζετε δράν θεόν. 6. Φίλος φίλω συμπονων αύτω πονεί. 7. Οι άνθρωποι θνητοί μη φρονούντων [Note 7] ύπερ θεούς. 8. Ο μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα Φρονείτω. 9. Οὐδέποτ' άθτιμεῖν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα. δεί, τὰ βελτίω [Note 13] δὲ προσδοκᾶν ἀεί. 10. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 11. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκεῖτε καὶ έργω καὶ λόγω. 12. 'Απὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 13. Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ημέλει, τούς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπήνει. 14. Είθε, ὧ θεός, τελοίης μοι την εὐχήν. 15. Είθε εὐτυγοῖτε, ὧ φίλοι. 16. Θεοῦ θέλοντος, κὰν ἐπὶ ριπὸς πλέοις. 17. Οὐκ ἀθυμοθμεν τόις παρούσι πράγμασιν. 18. Φύσει υπάρχει τοις έθελουσι πονείν και κινδυνεύειν τὰ τῶν ἀμελούντων. 19. "Εστιν οίι άμελούντες των οίκείων των άλλοτρίων έπιμελοῦνται. 20. Τὴν δικαιοσύνην καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀρετην ἀσκείτε. 21. Τὰ αὐτὰ ἐποίουν, ὅτε φεύγοντες ἐδυστύχουν αὐτοί.
- \* Neut. of  $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s$  (Pdn. 50): printed  $\delta \tau \iota$  or  $\delta \tau \iota$ , to distinguish it from  $\delta \tau \iota$ , that.

  \*  $\delta \kappa \alpha \kappa \hat{\omega} s \pi \rho \acute{\alpha} \tau \tau \epsilon \iota \nu = to be doing ill; to be unfortunate.$ \*  $\delta \alpha \dot{\upsilon} \tau \delta s$  (give the English of it).

  \* K 331. Rem. 4.
  - b) Translate into Greek.
- 1. Are we not with-reason most angry with  $^{32}$  those who are most able  $^{4}$  (p) not to act-unjustly.  $^{6}$  2. In  $^{10}$

such things they are poor, but you are rich. 3. Those who bring (p) to you kings' garments, or wrought copper or gold, sell them more artfully than those who profess (p) to be-retail-traders. 4. I would not praise such persons. 5. Did you not sell (imperf.) vegetables? 6. Reason is the remedy for the soul when it is sick (p). 7. We think that othe man who is fortunate (p) is also wise. S. Honor your parents, love your friends, obey rulers.

d δυνάμενος.

\* μή is more usual than οὐ with the infin.

### LESSON XLV.

Contracted Verbs in όω. Present and Imperf. Act.

355.  $O_{\epsilon}$ , oo, oov, become ov.

 $o\eta$ ,  $o\omega$ , become  $\omega$ .

on (subscript),  $o\epsilon\iota$ ,  $oo\iota$ , become  $o\iota$  (but  $o\epsilon\iota = o\nu$  in Infin.).

356. Oo and oe are contracted into  $\omega$  (instead of into ov), and  $\acute{o}_{\eta}$  into  $\acute{\varphi}$  (instead of into oî), in  $\acute{\rho}_{i}\gamma\acute{o}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\rho}_{i}\gamma\acute{o}\omega$ , to freeze, Inf.  $\acute{\rho}_{i}\gamma\acute{o}\nu$  and  $\acute{\rho}_{i}\gamma\acute{o}\nu$ , Part. Gen.  $\acute{\rho}_{i}\gamma\acute{o}\nu$  ros

and ριγούντος, Subj. ριγώ, Opt. ριγώην, &c.

357. On the Imperfect and the Aorist of the Indic.] The Imperfect Indicative answers, not only to our Imperf. (with was — ), but also to our (and the Lat.) Perfect. It then denotes a continued or repeated action; the Aorist, a single, definite one, stated without any intimation of its lasting.—It may necessarily have a duration even of indefinite length, but the tense does not intimate it.

358. Infin. of the Aorist.] The Infinitive of the Aorist is usually not a præteritum, except after verba

declarandi et putandi, and in the construction of acc. Infin. with the article: with these exceptions it is usually construed by the English Present, but denotes single, definite actions: the Infin. of the Present being used of continued or repeated ones.

a) Λέγομαι (νομίζομαι) ποι $\hat{\eta}$  σαι  $\left\{ egin{array}{l} = dicor & (credor) \\ fecisse. \end{array} 
ight.$ 

Βούλομαι (δύναμαι) ποι η σαι  $\begin{cases} = volo \ (possum) \\ facere. \end{cases}$ 

b) Τό σε ποιησαι τοῦτο, tene hoc fecisse!

### 359. VOCABULARY 39.

To darken, destroy, weaken, blunt,  $\mathring{a}\mu a \nu \rho o \hat{\nu} \nu (= \acute{o} \epsilon \iota \nu)$ .

Carelessness, ἀμέλεια, ας, ή.

To live in, reside in,  $\epsilon \mu \beta \iota o \hat{v} \nu$  (= $\epsilon \iota v$ ).

To trick, entrap, δολοῦν (==όειν).
Το enslave, subjugate, δουλοῦν (==όειν).

To set free, ϵλευβεροῦν (= δειν). (To raise up again =  $\hat{j}$  to amend, to correct, ϵπανορβοῦν (= δειν). To think right or fair, to claim,

to expect, ἀξιοῦν (=όειν).
Το make equal, ἐξισοῦν (=όειν).

To emulate,  $\zeta \eta \lambda \circ \hat{\nu} \nu$  (=  $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). To seek, strive,  $\zeta \eta \tau \epsilon \hat{\nu} \nu$  (=  $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Life,  $\zeta \omega \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\hat{\eta} s$ ,  $\dot{\hat{\eta}} s$ ,

Divine, godlike,  $\Im \epsilon \widehat{los}$ , a,  $o\nu$ .

Hunger, λιμός, οῦ, δ.

Pit, ὄρυγμα, ατος, τό (ὀρύττειν, fodere).

Thing woven=snare, πλέγμα, aros, τό.

Communion, intercourse, κοινωνία, as, ἡ. βεία κοινωνία= communion with the Deity.

Desire, striving, ὄρεξις, εως, ή.

Intimate, olkelos, a, ov; also, os, ov.

To make straight, erect, δραοῦν (= 6ειν).

Neither—nor, οὔτε—οὔτε.

To make equal,  $\sigma v \nu \epsilon \xi o \mu o i o \hat{v} \nu$  (=  $\delta \epsilon i \nu$ ).

Violent, σφοδρός, ά, όν.

To make blind,  $\tau v \phi \lambda o \hat{v} v (= \delta \epsilon \iota v)$ .

With difficulty, xalenws.

### Exercise 44.

# 360. a) Translate into English.

Δολοῦσιν ὖς ἀγρίους πλέγμασι καὶ ὀρύγμασι.
 Λέγεται οὖτος ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐλευθερῶσαι.
 Καί σε βουλοίμην ἂν ἀποφήνασθαι τὴν

γνωμην. 4. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢλευθέρουν τοὺς ελληνας. 5. Ἐπεὶ ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγξατο καὶ ἐπαιάνιζον οἱ Ελληνες, ἐνταῦθα οἰκέτι ἐδέξαντο οἱ πολέμιοι ἀλλ' ἔφευγον. 6. Αἱ φιλὶαι τὰ ἔθη ζητοῦσι συνεξομοιοῦν. 7. Χαλεπῶς ἂν ταῖς τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀρεταῖς ἐξισοίης τοὺς ἐπαίνους. 8. Ζήλου, ὡ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 9. Ἡ τύχη πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοῖ. 10. Πλῆθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἀμαυροῖ. 11. Αἱ περί τι σφοδραὶ ὀρέξεις τυφλοῦσιν εἰς τὰ ἄλλα τὴν ψυχήν. 12. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλῶμεν. 13. Χρυσός ἐστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 14. Οἱ πολέμιοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδόλουν. 15. Οἱ νεανίαι τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 16. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Strangers were not allowed to live-in Sparta. 2. The Ephori are empowered to punish whomsoever they please (297). 3. The Ephori were empowered to punish whomsoever they pleased. 4. Idleness destroys the excellence of natural-disposition, but instruction corrects its badness. 5. Emulate the good man and the sober-minded one. 6. Do not tell even to your most intimate of riend what you wish to be concealed. 7. It is right to give  $(\pi a \rho \acute{\epsilon} \chi \epsilon \iota \nu)$  to others whatever (say: as many things as  $^{56}$ ) you expect to receive from them. 8. What is sudden and unexpected (say: the sudden and unexpected) enslaves the spirit.

δηλοῦν = ostendere.
 k. 318. 6.
 λαβεῖν, Inf.
 λαρβάνω.
 See Irr. Verbs, List IV.

### LESSON XLVI.

Verbs in aw. Pass. and Mid. Aorist Infin.

## 361. Vocabulary 40.

To accuse of, charge with, altiaσβαι (=άεσβαι); τινά τι (as here) is rare, except in case of neut. pron. Also with ori = to blame - because.

Introduction, commencement, ¿σήγησις, εως, ή.

At once,  $\eta \delta \eta$ .

Better, λώων (=λωΐων). Note 13.

To proclaim, κηρύττ-ειν.

To hear, listen to, ἀκροᾶσβαι  $(=\acute{a}\epsilon\sigma \Im a\iota,)$  with gen.

To devise, contrive, μηχανδοβαι  $(=\acute{a}\epsilon\sigma \Im a\iota).$ 

Not befitting, disgraceful, aeiκής, έs.

One running through the whole day, a courier, ήμεροδρόμος, ου, ὁ (ἡμέρα, δραμείν, to run). To endeavor, to try, πειρᾶσβαι  $(= \acute{a} \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota).$ 

The buying of a horse, immoveia, as, ή (ΐππος, ώνεισβαι, to buy).

To be raised-in-price (of corn), to be rising, ἐπιτιμᾶσβαι.

To give over, λήγ-ειν (used with the participle).

To acquire, κτάσβαι (=άεσβαι). Perf. κέκτημαι (I have acquired=) I possess.

Sandal, shoe, ὑπόδημα, ατος, τό. To use, employ, χρησαι (=άεσ-Sai).

362. For the meaning of the Aor. Infin. cf. 358: and for that of the Aor. Opt. and the construction of clauses introduced by ὅτι, ὡς, cf. 318, 319.

done it

1. He says, that he has 'He said, that he had done it,

λέγει, ὅτι ἐποίησε (οι | εἶπεν ) ὅτι ποιήσειεν φησὶ ποιῆσαι) (ἔλεξεν) ζότι ἐποίησεν. έφη ποιήσαι.

- 2.  $\begin{cases} \beta o'\lambda \epsilon \tau a\iota \ \kappa \lambda \epsilon' \psi a\iota \ (\tau\iota) = vult \ \text{furari } (aliq\iota_i id). \\ \phi \eta \sigma' \kappa \lambda \epsilon' \psi a\iota \ (\tau\iota) = dicit \ \text{se } (aliquid) \ \text{furatum} \end{cases}$ esse.
- 3. θαυμαστον το πεισθήναί τινας, ώς —, it is strange that some persons should have been persuaded that --, &c.

An infinitive or participle dependent on a præteritum, is considered as a præteritum.

## Exercise 45.

## 363. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢτι ῶντο αὐτοὺς τήν τε ἐσήγησιν τοῦ παντός, καὶ ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς ἤδη ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι οἰ δέχουται τὰς 'Αθηναίων σπονδάς. 2. Σωκράτης ἀκούσας ήτιᾶτο αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἡρώτα, πότερον λώον είη αὐτώ πορεύεσθαι ἡ μένειν. 3. Έπεὶ ταῦτα έκηρύχθη, έγνωσαν α οί στρατιώται ὅτι κενὸς ὁ φόβος είη. 4. Κύρος μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Έλλήνων, έλεγεν ὅτι ἡ όδὸς ἔσοιτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγανείς Βαβυλώνα. 5. Όμοίως ἀμφοῖν ἀκροάσασθαι δεί. 6. "Ελεγεν ότι όμοίως άμφοιν άκροάσασθαι δέοι (οι δεί). 7. Εύνους λόγος λύπην ίαται. 8. Περικλής ύπὸ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ἡγαπᾶτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 9. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 10. Οὐκ άεικές, εάν τις υπ' εχθρων εξαπατάται [Note 7]. 11. Είτε ύπο φίλων έθέλεις άγαπασθαι, τούς φίλους εὐεργέτει. είτε ύπό τινος πόλεως ἐπιθυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ωφέλει είτε ύπο της Έλλάδος πάσης άξιοις έπ' άρετη θαυμάζεσθαι, την Έλλάδα πειρώ εὖ ποιείν.

a Pdm. 69. b or  $\delta \epsilon \chi o \iota \nu \tau o$ . c or  $\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \eta \sigma \epsilon \iota \epsilon$ . Observe the Imperf. d Pdm. 63. e or  $\epsilon \sigma \tau l$ , or (less commonly)  $\tilde{\eta} \nu$ . f  $\epsilon \tilde{\nu} \nu o \nu s$  (explain its accent).

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Those who confer-benefits (p) never cease to be loved (say: continues being loved). 2. We do not obtain our friends by being treated well, but by treating them well. 3. We will first write how a man may be least deceived in buying-a-horse. 4. We see the corn raised-in-price in the Piræus. 5. (Why

have not you declared =) declare at once your opinion about what is now asked (p). 6. They will not give-over devising and preparing all \*manner of contrivances, until you are willingly deceived. 7. You the injured  $\|$  \*party do not at all accuse him, but are blaming some of yourselves. 8. These persons are devising and preparing the death of their neighbors (say: death to their neighbors).

διατελεῖν. h Say suffering (πάσχοντεs), i. e. being the recipients. e i εῦ δρậν, c. acc. h ως ἃν (= quomodo si ita forte sit, c. subj.). l εως ἃν (c. subj.).

## LESSON XLVII.

Verbs in εω. Pass. and Mid.

## 364. VÖCABULARY 41.

To be ashamed before any one, reverence, esteem, αἰδεῖσζαι (= ϵϵσβαι), with acc.

Te distrust, ἀπιστεῖν (= έειν), with dat. ἀπιστεῖσαι, to be disbelieved.

believed.
Το want, δεῖσβαι (with gen.).

The year, etos, eos, tó.

Strong, powerful, ἰσχῦρός, ά, όν. To break into (lit. to dig through),

διορύττ-ειν.

To despise, καταφρονείν (with gen.). καταφρονείσται, to be despised.

Talkative, λάλος, ον. Το hate, μΙσείν (= έειν). To move, κινείν. Mid. to move oneself, to move (intrans.).

To hum,  $\beta o \mu \beta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (= $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

As, in order that, ὅπως (subj. after a principal tense; opt. after a historical tense; after verbs of care, endeavor, &c., indic. fut.

Near, πλήσιος, a, ον. Οἱ πλήσιον (adv.), those near, our fellow-men.

To besiege, πολιορκείν.

Having undivided wings, δλόπτερος, ον: τὰ ὁλόπτ.=insects whose wings are undivided.

To frighten,  $\phi \circ \beta \in v$  (= $\epsilon \in v$ ), Mid. to be frightened, to fear.

## Exercise 46.

# 365. a) Translate into English.

1. "Ότε πλούσιος ἢν, ἐφοβούμην μή τίς μου τὴν οἰκίαν διορύξας καὶ τὰ χρήματα λάβοι καὶ αὐτόν τί με κακὸν ἐργάσαιτο. 2. Οἶς αἴσθησις ὑπάρχει, καὶ τὸ λυπεῖσθαι καὶ χαίρειν. 3. Παντὶ τῷ πεφυκότι κινεῖσθαι μὴ δυναμένῳ δ' ἀεὶ καὶ συνεχῶς κινεῖσθαι μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι καὶ ὡφέλιμον τὴν ἀνάπαυσιν. 4. Βομβοῦντα φαίνεται τὰ ὁλόπτερα, ὅταν κινῆται. 5. Αἰδοῦ τοὺς θεούς. 6. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ποιοῦ ἐταῖρον. Τ΄ Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 8. Τὸν ἰσχῦρὸν δεῖ πρᾶον εἶναι, ὅπως οἱ πλησίον αἰδῶνται μᾶλλον, ἢ φοβῶνται. 9. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 10. 'Απιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι, κὰν ἀληθεύωσιν. 11. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 12. 'Ο μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδενὸς δεῖται νόμου.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Do not only praise the good, but also imitate them. 2. In Thymbrium there was a fountain called that of Midas. 3. Cyrus did not suffer the evildoers and unjust to laugh-at thim, but punished them (= used to punish: imperf.) all most-unsparingly.

4. That which is held-in-estimation at any time is practised.

5. Some persons move whilst they are asleep (p), and do many waking actions.

6. We who were then delighted (p) are now grieved.

7. Troy was besieged ten years (acc.) by the Greeks.

8. The citizens feared lest the city should be besieged.

9. Let nobody fear death.

Say: 'the.' b  $\hat{\epsilon}\hat{a}\nu=\hat{\epsilon}d\cdot\epsilon\nu$ , sinere, takes for its augment after the  $\epsilon$ : imperf.  $\epsilon \imath \omega \nu$ , &c. c  $\hat{a}\epsilon i$  (= semper).

### LESSON XLVIII.

Contracted Verbs in όω. Pass. and Mid. 366. Vocabulary 42.

Strength, alkn, ns, n.

To make proud, yaupoûv (= $\acute{o}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ). Mid. to be proud of, exult in (acc. or with  $\acute{e}\pi\acute{\iota}$  and dat.).

To oppose, resist, thwart, ἐναντιοῦσβαι (with dat.).

To obscure utterly, to blot out,

annihilate, ἐξαμαυροῦν.

Custom, manner, character, ἢ3ος,
ϵος (ους) τό.

To part, divide, μερίζ-ειν. Flesh, σάρξ, σαρκός, ή. Haughty, proud, ὑπερήφανος, ον. To bring low, to humble, ταπει-

To worst, subduc, subjugate, χειροῦσαι.

To convert into blood, εξαιματοῦν.

To punish, ζημιοῦν.

## Exercise 47.

# 367. a) Translate into English.

1. Οὐκ ἀναμένομεν ἔως ἃν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα κακῶται. 2. Δουλούμεθα τῆ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῦς πάθεσιν. 3. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦται ταχύ. 4. Ἡ φιλία εἰς πολλοὺς μεριζομένη ἐξαμαυροῦται. 5. Τοὺς φίλους ἐλευθερῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐχθροὺς χειρώμεθα. 6. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφία, μήτ ἀλκῆ, μήτε πλούτω. 7. Το ἡθος μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἔργων δηλοῦται. 8. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῦτο. 9. Οὐ καλόν ἐστι, ἐπὶ τῆ σοφία γαυροῦσθαι. 10. Οἱ τοῦς ἀγαθοῦς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοί εἰσι ζημιοῦσθαι. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 12. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιοῦντο.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The Greeks are enslaving themselves. 2. How would a man be less punished by the state, or how would one be more honored than if he were to obey (el with Opt. Pres.) the laws? 3. This oman is doing what he pleases, and enslaving the cities of the Greeks.

4. The secreted-essence b of the food is changed (p) and converted-into-blood. 5. Alas! we are enslaving ourselves. 6. They said, that the citizens had enslaved themselves.

° Oneseif. themselves. As ipse in Latin is often prefixed to sibi, se, so advise, in Greek to éaut- $\hat{\varphi}$ , -ou, -ous: aut- $\hat{\varphi}$ , -ou, -ous. b àua-sumíasis,  $\hat{\eta}$ , properly, a raportising, an exhalation: probably considered here as a subtle essence extracted from the solid food. chéyou takes mostly  $\text{vi}: \phi\eta\mu l \text{ mostly acc. c. infin.}$ 

## LESSON XLIX.

Tempora Secunda. Second Aorist.

368. The Second Aorist is an Aorist formed from the short root (235) by augmenting it, and adding the following terminations:

 $(o\nu, \delta\mu\eta\nu$  being conjugated like the *Imperfects* with those terminations;  $\eta\nu$  like the *First Aor. Pass.*).

369. Comparatively few, and those mostly primitive (many of them irregular) verbs, form the Second Aorist. It is not formed from any with the derivative endings  $\dot{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\dot{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega$ 

370. Very few verbs have both a First Aorist (as we must henceforth call it) and a Second Aorist in the Active and Middle. The co-existence of the two forms is less uncommon in the Passive.  $\tau_{\rho\ell\tau\omega}$  is the only verb that has all the possible Aorists.

371. Besides the changes given (in 235) as the necessary steps for obtaining the short root ( $\eta$  and  $a\iota$  into a;  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\tau$  into  $\check{\iota}$ :  $\epsilon\upsilon$  into  $\upsilon$ ), the  $\epsilon$  of monosyllable

roots is always changed into a for liquid verbs, and sometimes for mute verbs.

#### EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.	PASS.
βάλλω (cast)	έβαλον	έβαλόμην	
τρέπω (turn)		έτραπόμην	έτράπην
φεύγω (fly)	έφυγον		2 40
τρίβω (rub)			έτριβην
κλέπτω (steal)	44		<i>ϵκλάπην</i>
τέμνω (cut)	έτεμον*		έχάρην
χαίρω (rejoice) πλέκω (weave)			εχαρην επλάκην
λείπω (leave)	<i>έλιπον</i>	[ ελιπόμην]	$\left[\epsilon\lambda(\pi\eta\nu)\right]$
Neth W (tealer)	ENCHOD	[exenoperio]	[ exchip)

372. The following are very common Second Aoi ists from *irregular* verbs.

#### EXAMPLES.

	ACT.	MID.
λαμβάνω (ληβ-)	<b>έ</b> λαβον	έλαβόμην
(capio)	2/ 0	2 ~/
λανβάνω (ληβ-) (lateo)	ἔλαβον	έλαβόμην
μανβάνω (μηβ-)	ξμαβον	
(disco)	34	
τυγχάνω, (chance; hit) πυνβάνομαι (πευβ-)	έτυχον	ἐπυβόμην
(inquire, learn by inquiry)		εποσομην
δάκνω (bite)	έδακον	
κάμνω (laboro)	έκαμον	1

Λανβάνω ποιῶν  $\tau\iota = I$  do it unconsciously (to myself) or with  $\tau\iota$  being observed (by others).

373. Some Second Aorists have not the short penult. Two such, of very frequent use, are ἡλθον, veni, and εὖρον, inveni (see ἔρχομαι, List VII: εὐρίσκω, List V). Εῖλον (ἔλε, &c.) is Aor. 2. from obsolete root έλ., used to supply the wanting tense of αἰρέω (List VII). ἀμαρτάνω, ἡμαρτον (List III).

<sup>\*</sup> Observe the  $\epsilon$ : it has  $\xi\tau\alpha\mu\nu\nu$  once in Thuc.; the only instance in Attic prose before Aristot. (Kr.)

374. If  $T\rho \dot{\phi} a\sigma \Xi a\iota = in fugam convertere$  (e.g. hostes):  $\tau \rho a = se$  convertere (to turn oneself; to go).

375. The Moods of Aor. 2. for the Active and Mid. have the same terminations as the Present Act. and Mid.; those for Aor. 2. Pass. the same as for Aor. 1. Pass.

### But

- a) Infin. Aor. 2. Act. is perispomenon:  $\hat{\epsilon i \nu}$ .
- b) Partep. Aor. 2. Act. is oxylone: ών, οῦσα, όν (όντος, &c.).
- c) Imperat. Aor. 2. Mid. is perispomenon: ov.
- d) Infin. Aor. 2. Mid. is paroxytone: έσβαι.

376. Remember that when you find a participle in ών, όν, xxytone (or in όντος. όντι, όντα, &c. paraxytone), you may conclude it is the participle of a Second Aor.

377. The Subj., Infin. and Partep. of Aor. 2. Pass. are (as in Aor. 1. Pass.)  $\hat{\omega}$  (perispomenon),  $\hat{\eta}$ vai (properispomenon),  $\hat{\epsilon}$ (s (cum acuto).

ἔλαβον λαβέ\* λάβω λάβοιμι λαβεῖν λαβών
 ἐλαβόμην λαβοῦ λάβωμαι λαβοίμην λαβέσαι λαβόμενος
 ἐγράφην γράφητι γραφῶ γραφείην γραφῆναι γραφείς.

## 378. VOCABULARY 43.

To aim at, στοχάζ-εσ2αι (with gen.).

To chance, to kit (gen.) τυγχάν-

To chance, to hit (gen.) τυγχάνειν: hence, to obtain, attain to.
τυγχάνω ποιῶν τι = I happen
or chance to be doing it: often
but little stronger than I am
doing it, especially τυγχάνω
ὄν.

To miss (a mark, gen.), to err, sin, ἀμαρτάν-ειν: aor. 2. ημαρτον.

To light upon, meet (with), ἐντυγχάν-ειν (with dat.).

Defiled, impure, vile (of persons), μιαρός, ά, όν.

Το make drunk, καταμεβύσκ-ειν. Γιιτ. καταμεβύσω.

To take up, ἀναιρεῖν (aor. 2. ἀνεῖλον, List VII).

To grow weary, ἀποκάμν-είν (aor. 2. ἀπέκαμον): aor. (in moods) to be wearied, tired, &c. (used with partic.).

<sup>\*</sup>  $\epsilon i\pi \ell$ ,  $\epsilon \delta p \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \lambda \Im \ell$ , and in Attic  $\lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon$ ,  $i \Im \ell$ , are oxytone: but in their compound forms the accent is thrown back:  $\epsilon \xi \epsilon \lambda \Im \ell \epsilon \epsilon \delta \pi \delta \lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon$ .

To fling into, ἐμβάλλ-ειν. By night, νύκτωρ (noctu). To cut the throat (of any body), ἀποσφάττ-ειν.

Book. βιβλίον. ου, τό.

A windfull, lucky discovery, εριμαίον, ου, τό (supposed to be sent by Hermes).

άμαρτάνω, άμαρτήσομαι, &c. Aor. 2. ημαρτον, List III

## Exercise 48.

## 379. a) Translate into English.

1. Νῦν δὴ ἄμεινον ὰν μάθοις δ ἀρτὶ ἢρώτων. 2. "Όταν ὅπλοις δέη πρὸς ὅπλα χρῆσθαι, διαφέρει παμπολυ ό μαθών τοῦ μη μαθόντος. 3. "Αλλου στοχαζόμενος έτυχε τούτου. 4. Ήσίοδος ὁ ποιητής λέ-. γετοι ύπὸ τῶν ταύτη δάποθανεῖν. 5. Τῶν ἀποθανόντων τὰ ἀστᾶ ἀνελόντες ἐξέβαλον. 6. Πόθεν τοῦτο τὸ ἔρμαιον εὐρέτην; 7. Σύ μοι, & ξένε, μηδαμώς άποκάμης χαριζόμενος. S. Ταῦτα ἀκούων σφόδρα έχάρην. 9. 'Ο μιαρός ούτος καταμεθύσας τον ξένου, έμβαλων είς αμαξαν, νύκτωρ έξαγαγων α απέσφαξε, καὶ ταῦτα ἀδικήσας ἔλαθεν ἐαυτὸν ἀθλιώτατος γενόμενος. 10. Σχεδόν τί μοι ώρα τραπέσθαι πρὸς τὸ λου τρόν. 11. Τίς γὰρ ἄν ποτε ρήτωρ ἐνεθυμήθη ἡ νομοθέτης ήλπισεν άμαρτήσεσθαί τινα των πολιτών τοσαύτην άμαρτίαν; · 12. °Ω Εὐκλείδη, εἰ μειρακίω τινὶ ένέτυχες άξίω λόγου, ήδέως αν πυθοίμην. 13. Παί, λαβὲ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λέγε. 14. Οὐκ ἔχω ὅποι τράπωµai. g

<sup>δεῖ, opartet: Subj. δέρι. δείοι. δείον, δείον: Fut. δεήσει—δεήσοι.
δι ταύτη = the men here, the people of this neighborhood.
How are μή and its compounds used in prohibitions? (K. 318.3.) ἀπέκαμον ποιῶν τι = I um wearied (or tired) of doing it. (K. 310.4.)
A Second Aorist Participle (with what is called the Attic reduplication) from ἐξ-άγω. Aor. 2. ἐξ-ήγαγον.
ἀμαρτίαν ὁ μαρτίαν (to sin a sin =) to commit a sin, K. 278.
f Observe λαβέ.
single completed action (Λοτ.); λέγε, continued one (Pres.).</sup> 

<sup>=</sup> non habeo quo me vertam.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The ambassadors of the Thebans did not receive these things. 2. The money slipt-away without his knowing it. 3. It is a very great thing, to attain-to preservation. 4. If you (pl.) had done this, not one of you all would have attained-to safety. 5. Let him pay what he has stolen (p) twice over. 6. Did you not fling the corpse into a cart? 7. This at least is not an easy thing, to hit that mark. 8. The boy, like some mad dog, bit his companions. 9. Whence did you learn so accurately what was done (p) by them? 10. I should like to learn Geometry. 11. He is said to have missed the mark.

h Any thing steps away from any body without his knowing it, λαν-βάνει τινά τι διαρρύεν (neut. partep.). from Aor. 2. δι-ερφών (from δια-ρρείν). Pdm. 63.

i K. 260. 2.

k To pay any thing twice over, or restore it twofold, ἐκτίνειν τι διπλάσιον.

## LESSON L.

# Second Perfect.

380. The Second Perfect and Pluperfect are formed from the short root; their terminations are a,  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (the change for the other persons, and the rules for augment and reduplication, being the same as for the First Perf. and Pluperf.).— $\pi\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\phi\epsilon\nu\gamma$ -a ( $\phi\epsilon\dot{\nu}\gamma\omega$ ).

381. These tenses change the short  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$  of the root into  $\eta$ , o,  $o\iota$  respectively:  $\Im \acute{a}\lambda\lambda$ - $\omega$  ( $\Im a\lambda$ -),  $\tau \acute{e}\Im \eta\lambda a$ :  $\varphi a \acute{\iota} \nu \omega$  ( $\varphi a \nu$ -),  $\pi \acute{e}\varphi \eta \nu a$ :  $\varphi \Im \acute{e}(\rho - \omega)$ ,  $\mathring{e}\varphi \Im o \rho a$ :  $\lambda \acute{e}(\pi - \omega)$  ( $\lambda \iota \pi$ -),  $\lambda \acute{e}\lambda o \iota \pi a$ .

382. For roots which have  $\epsilon \iota$  in the Present, *liquid* roots have o in Perf. 2 (because their short root has  $\epsilon$ );

mute-roots οι (because their short root has ι):  $\phi \mathcal{A} \epsilon l \rho \omega$ , κτείνω, ἔφ $\mathcal{A}$ ορα, ἔκτονα; λείπω, πεί $\mathcal{A}$ ω, λέλοιπα, πέποι $\mathcal{A}$ α.

383. Long a remains unchanged in πέπραγα (πράσσω) and κέκραγα (κράζω).

384. The partiality of the Perf. 2. for the o-sounds is shown in the irregular Perfects olda (novi), I know (Pdm. 70);  $\check{\epsilon}o\iota\kappa a$ , I resemble, or am like ( $\check{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\omega$ );  $\check{\epsilon}\check{\rho}\check{\rho}\omega$ - $\gamma a$ , I am torn ( $\check{\rho}\check{\eta}\gamma\nu\nu\mu\iota$ , List IX);  $\check{\epsilon}\check{\iota}\omega\Omega$ a (solitus sum), I am accustomed or wont ( $\check{\epsilon}\Omega\omega$ ).

385. From verbs that have a causative meaning (i. e. that signify to cause to do any thing), the Perf. 2. has usually the immediative meaning (i. e. the meaning of being caused to do), which is an intransitive meaning: hence many of them have the meaning of a new Present (e. g. those in the last rule) with an (immediative) intransitive meaning. Thus πήγνυμι, I fix (i. e. cause a thing to remain unmoved):  $\pi \epsilon \pi \eta \gamma \alpha$ , I am fixed (i. e. am caused to remain unmoved).—It is in this way that some Second Perfects appear to belong to the Middle Voice, since the (causative) Perf. Act. is not in use, but the Middle (in an immediate sense) is: thus γίγνομαι = fio; Perf. 2. γέγονα (= 1 have been caused to exist), I do exist, I am (also as Perf. to εἰμί: κακὰ γέγονε, καὶ ἔστι, καὶ ἔσται): μαίνομαι, I am becoming mad; μέμηνα (I have been rendered mad = I am mad (the verb  $\mu \alpha l \nu \omega$ , insanum facio, being obsolete).

386. Futurum Atticum.] When  $\sigma\omega$  is preceded by a short vowel, the  $\sigma$  of Fut. Act. and Mid. is sometimes left out in the Attic dialect, and the two vowels contracted, so that the terminations become  $\hat{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{ovmai}$ :  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\omega} \omega$ , Attic Future  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\omega}$ ; Mid.  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{ovmai}$ .

From verbs in  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\delta\zeta\omega$  (Fut.  $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ ,  $\delta\sigma\omega$ ) this Fut. occurs often (not always) only in  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\beta\iota\beta\delta\zeta\omega$ . In Mid.  $\mu\alpha\chi\sigma\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha\iota$  (from  $\mu\delta\chi\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ). Existing,  $\hat{q}s$ ,  $\hat{q}$  (=  $\epsilon\lambda\delta\sigma\omega$ , from  $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\dot{\nu}\nu\omega$ ) is also the usual form: and  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\bar{\omega}$ ,  $\hat{q}s$ ,  $\hat{q}$ . Sec. (=  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\delta\sigma\omega$ , from  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\delta\nu\nu\nu\mu\iota$ , List X), probably the only Attic form.

387. When the short vowel is  $\iota$ , the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the  $\omega$  is circumflexed, and conjugated as if a contraction had taken place. Thus  $(\nu o \mu \iota \sigma \omega)$ ,  $\nu o \mu \iota \omega$ ,  $\epsilon \iota s$ , &c.

τελέσω—τελώ, τελείς, νομισω—νομιώ, νομιείς, ξεί | οῦμεν, είτε, οῦσι(ν). | είτον, είτον βιβάσω—βιβώ, βιβάς, βιβά | ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι(ν). | ᾶτον, ᾶτον So in the Mid. κομίζω, κομίσομαι, Atl. Fut. κομιοῦμαι, εί, είται, &c.

This form of the Fut. never occurs in the *Optative*: e. g.  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\omega}$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \nu$ ,  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu$ : but Opt.  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \sigma \iota \mu \iota$  (K.).

## 388. Vocabulary 44.

To speak with frankness, παβρησιάζ-εσω. καλώς παβρ. to speak with an honorable frankness.

To spoil, to corrupt, to destroy, διαφβείρ-ειν.

To contend for a prize, ἀγωνίζ-

To burn (up), καταφλέγ-ειν.

To trade for profit, to make money by trade, χρηματίζ-εσαι.

(To write upon =) to inscribe, to entitle, ἐπιγράφ-ειν.

To throw beyond = to exceed, surpass,  $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta$ άλλ- $\epsilon\sigma$ 3αι.

Renown, reputation, εὔκλεια, as, ή.
Pugilist, boxer, πύκτης, ου, ό.
Το knock to pieces, to batter, συγκόπτ-ειν.

Το awaken, i. e. cause to wake, ἐγείρ-εω: ἐγρήγορα = I am awake (an irreg. Perf. 2). Το quit, to desert, ἀπολείπ-εω. Το leave behind, καταλείπ-εω. Suggestion, ὑποβήκη, ης, ή. Το break, ἄγνυμι (List IX). Το break (of bones, &c.), κατάγνυμι.

Wrist, καρπός, οῦ, ὁ.

## Exercise 49.

## 389. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Καλώς ἐπαρρησιάσατο ὁ Σόλων πρὸς Κροῖσον ύπ' εὐτυχίας διεφθορότα, το τέλος ορᾶν κελεύων. 2. 'Ονήτωρ βιβλίον εξέδωκεν επιγραφόμενον Εί χρηματιεῖται ὁ σοφός.' 3. Οἱ πύκται τὰ ὧτα συγκεκομμένα είχον καὶ ἐαγότα. 4. 'Αριστοτέλης τὴν ἐλπίδα ἐγρηγορότος εἶπεν ἐνύπνιον. 5. Αἰδως καὶ Νέμεσις τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον ἀπολελοίπασιν. 6. Ξένφ σιγάν κρείττον ή κεκραγέναι. 7. Νομιοθμεν δμοίως ασεβείν τούς τε τα ψευδή λέγοντας περί των θεων καὶ τοὺς πιστεύοντας αὐτοίς. 8. Των ποιητών τινες ύποθήκας ώς χρη ζην ήμιν καταλελοίπασιν. 9. Λέγεται πεπομφέναι Κροίσον είς Λακεδαίμονα περί συμμαχίας. 10. Μή νομίζετε τώ Φιλίππω τὰ πράγματα πεπηγέναι ἀθάνατα. 11. Σωκράτης, στρέψαντος 'Αντισθένους το διερρωγος τοῦ τρίβωνος είς τουμφανές, Ορώ σου, έφη, διὰ τοῦ τρίβωνος την κενοδοξίαν.
- \* Aor. 1. of ἐκ-δίδωμι, to put forth; to publish. • Perf. 2. of ἄγνυμι, List IX. • Note 13. •  $\delta$ ι-ἐβρωγα, Perf. 2. of  $\delta$ ιαβ-βήγνυμι.  $\tau$ δ διεβρωγός = the torn part. βήγνυμι, List IX. • = εἰς τὸ ἐμφανές (lit. to the visible =) so as to let it be seen.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. It is a benefit from the gods, that some alliance has appeared for us. \$\mathbb{\beta}\$ 2. They say that the general himself fled. 3. They said that the general himself had fled. 4. The boxer has his wrist broken. 5. Is the boy asleep or awake? 6. You are more like a man asleep than one awake. 7. You will not rightly deem that your prosperous affairs are fixed for you immutably (say: 'as immortal').

ι Use λέγω (ώς οτ ὅτι).

### LESSON LI.

Comparative and Superlative.

390. The comparative and superlative (1) from os are ότερος, ότατος, or, if the preceding syllable is short. ώτερος, ώτατος [but here a muta cum liquidà is considered to lengthen the syllable: σφοδρός, σφοδρότερος, σφοδρότατος].—(2) from ης, έστερος, έστατος [σαφ|ής, σαφέστερος, &c.]—(3) from υς, ύτερος, ύτατος [γλυκ-ύς, γλυκ-ύτερος, &c.—(4) from ων, ον-έστερος, ον-έστατος (εὐδαίμων, Gen. εὐδαίμον-ος, εὐδαιμ-ον-έστερος, &c.).

391. A few in ús, pós, have ίων, ιστος. The ιων has neut. 10v (G. 10vos, &c.), and the i is long in Attic Greek. -The only regular adjectives that take this form in Attic prose are ήδύς, ταχύς, αἰσχρός, ἐχβρός (those in ρος lose the ρ, aἰσχίων, &c.).

For ταχίων, τάχιον, the Attics said βάσσων, βασσον, later βάττων, βᾶττον.

(Eng.) Too wise to be deceived.

(Greek.) Wiser than so-as  $(\hat{\eta} \ \tilde{\omega} \sigma \tau \epsilon)$  to be deceived.

## 392. VOCABULARY 45.

Spiritless, faint-hearted, azopos,

Soft, μαλακός, ή, όν.

Mischievous, κακοῦργος, ον.

Impetuous, προπετής, ές (πρόπετ-, short root of  $\pi i \pi \tau \omega = \pi \iota \pi \epsilon \tau - \omega$ , cado).

Thoughtful, φροντιστικός, ή, όν. Spirited, courageous, 3υμώδης, ες. Savage, aypios, a, ov.

Plotting, treacherous, ἐπίβουλος,

Compassionate, έλεήμων, -ονος.

Tearful, ἀρίδακρυς, υ.

Επνίους, φθονερός, ά, όν.

Dissatisfied, repining, μεμψίμοιpos, ov.

Bitter, πικρός, ά, όν.

Abusive, φιλολοίδορος, ον.

Disposed to strike, quarrelsome, πληκτικός, ή, όν.

Desponding, δύσελπις, ιδος.

Shameless, avaibis, és.

Easily deceived, εὐαπάτητος. ον.

Having a retentive memory, µvn. μονικός, ή, όν.

Sleepless, "aypunvos, ov.

Timid, ὀκνηρός, ά, όν.

Immovable, not easily moved, | Panther, πάρδαλις, εως, ή. άκτυητος, ον. Ready or able to help, βοηζητικός, Femule, Ξήλυς. εια, υ. ή. όν. Bear, ἄρκτος, ου, ή.

Male, ἄρρην, ἄρρεν. Desponding, down-hearted, &voαυμος, ον.

## Exercise 50.

## 393. a), Translate into English.

1. 'Αθυμότερα τὰ θήλεα πάντα τῶν ἀρρένων πλην άρκτου καὶ παρδάλεως τούτων δὲ ή θήλεια δοκεῖ εἶναι άνδρειότερα · έν δὲ τοῖς άλλοις γένεσι τὰ βήλεα μαλακώτερα καὶ κακουργότερα καὶ ἦττον άπλᾶ καὶ προπετέστερα καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν τέκνων τροφὴν φροντιστικώτερα, τὰ δ' ἄρρενα τάναντία • θυμωδέστερα γάρ καὶ άγριώτερα καὶ άπλούστερα καὶ ήττον ἐπίβουλα. 2. Γυνή ἀνδρὸς έλεημονέστερον καὶ ἀρίδακρυ μᾶλλον, ἔτι δὲ φθονερώτερόν τε καὶ μεμψιμοιρότερον καὶ φιλολοίδορον μᾶλλον καὶ πληκτικώτερον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ δύσθυμον μᾶλλον τὸ ξήλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος καὶ δύσελπι καὶ ἀναιδέστερον καὶ ψευδέστερον εὐαπατητότερον δὲ, καὶ μνημονικώτερον έτι δὲ άγρυπνότερον καὶ ὀκνηρότερον καὶ ὅλως ἀκινητότερον τὸ βήλυ τοῦ ἄρρενος, καὶ τροφής ελάττονός ε εστιν. Βοηθητικώτερον δὲ ώσπερ ἐλέχθη, καὶ ἀνδρειότερον τὸ άρρεν του Δήλεός έστιν (Aristot.). 3. Ο βαθύτατος ύπνος ήδιστός έστιν. 4. Οὐδὲν βᾶττόν ἐστι τῆς ήβης.

- b) Translate into Greek.
- 1. Nothing is more bitter than compulsion. 2. He asked if the son were braver than his father. Is the son wiser than his father?—[No. K. 344. 5.7 4. The man is more shameless than brave. 5. This woman is very envious and dissatisfied. 6. I hate abusive opersons. 7. The soldier is too brave to

<sup>\* =</sup> τὰ ἐναντία, sc. ἐστί, are the opposite of all this. b Note 13.

fear death. 8. The man has a most immovable nature. 9. Friendship is the most delightful of all things. 10. Nothing is more disgraceful than to have one thing in one's mind and to utter another.

· Say: other things—but others; ἄλλα μέν—ἄλλα δέ.

### LESSON LII.

Verbs in μι. Τίθημι.

## 394. Vocabulary 46.

I place, I appoint, I hold or set down (as); I make, render; I enact, appoint, &c. (laws), τίζημι.

I put up, offer, ανατίζημι.

I dispose (a person), διατίβημι.

I put in, instil, ἐντίβημι.

I put dewn, I lay (down) upon, κατατιζημε.

I change, alter, μετατίβημι.

I put or set round, περιτίβημι.

I add, προστίβημι.

I put before, lay out (for view), set out for display, προτίβημι.

Crtadel, ἀκρόπολις, εως, ή.

Lioness, λέαινα, ης, ή.

Another's, of others, λλότριος, α, ον (alienus).

Heavy, troublesome, ἀργαλέος, έα, έον.

One who rules, ruler, Archon (at Athens), ἄρχων, οντος, (properly, partep. of ἄρχειν).

Head-band, diadem, διάδημα, ατος, τό.

Sweat, toil, ίδρώς, ῶτος, ὁ.

Thyrsus (i. e. the staff of the Bacchantes, wound round with ivy and vine leaves), 3ύρσος, ου, δ.

Ιυψ, κισσός οτ κιττός, ου, ό.

### Exercise 51.

The Act. Voice of τίβημι is to be learnt by heart.]

395. a) Translate into English.

1. Τόδε θαυμάζω εἰ εὐ ἀρετῆς καὶ σοφίας τιθης μέρει ε τὴν ἀδικίαν. 2. Ὁ πλοῦτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον. 3. Πολλάκις οἰ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια προστιθέασιν. 4. Εἰς τὸ βέλτιον τίθει τὸ μέλλον. 5. ἀντίγονος Διόνῦσον πάντα ἐμιμεῖτο, καὶ κιττὸν μὲν περιτιθεὶς τῷ κεφαλῷ ἀντὶ διαδήματος Μακεδονικοῦ, θύρσον δὲ ἀντὶ σκήπτρον φέρων. 6. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετιθεσαν. 7. Ἐντιθῶμεν τοῦς νέοις τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα. 8. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἄν μετατιθείη. 9. Οὐ ῥάδιον τὴν φύσιν μετατιθέναι. 10. ἀληναῖοι χαλκῆν ποιησάμενοι λέαιναν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 11. Ῥᾶον [Note 13] ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ θεῖναι κακόν, ἢ ἐκ κακοῦ ἀγαθόν. 12. Τὸ κακὸν οὐδεὶς χρηστὸν ἂν θείη. 13. Μετάθετε τὰς διαφοράς. 14. Ὁ πόλεμος πάντα μετατέθεικεν. 15. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἱδρῶτα ἔθηκαν. 16. Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν. 17. Ὅπως ἃν τοὺς ἄλλους πρὸς σαυτὸν διαθῆς, οὕτω καὶ σὺ πρὸς ἐκείνους ἔξεις. α

\*  $\Im \omega \nu \mu d\zeta \omega \epsilon l -= I$  am surprised that -: literally. I am surprised if you do it; courteously implying a doubt whether you really is it.

τιθέναι τι ἐν μέρει τινός = to set it down in the class or sphere
 of = to reckon or look upon it as —.
 o in all things or respects
 (neut. adj. used adverbially).
 4 See ἔχω in Index.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Zeus (Jupiter) places all things as he chooses.

2. Rulers who attempt (p) to enact laws, enact some laws properly, and some few not properly.

3. Let us set-down geometry as a study for the young.

4. I admire Lycurgus, him who enacted (p) their laws for the Lacedæmonians, and think him wise in an extreme degree.

5. You propose an embarrassingheloice.

6. Shall we not place sweetmeats before the boys?

7. Who would not place meat and bread, not sweetmeats, before one who is excessively hungry (p)?

8. Do you wish me to set-down: that you are afraid?

δπη (ubi quo), where; how.
 f τοὺς δέ τινας —.
 ε εἰς
 τὰ ἔσχατα = to the last (degree).
 h ἄπορος (à. non. πόρος, trans-

itus), prop. from which there is no outlet, no means of extricating oneself,  $\delta$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ .

i  $\beta o \hat{\psi} \lambda \epsilon_i \sigma \epsilon \hat{\sigma} \hat{\omega}$  (deliberative subj. [238] after  $\beta o \hat{\psi} \lambda \epsilon_i$ , 2nd sing. 285); = visne?

## LESSON LIII.

# Verbs in μι. "Ιστημι.

396. On the meaning of the verb " $\sigma\tau\eta\mu$ , the following things are to be noted: the Pres., Impf., Fut. and first Aor. Act. have a transitive meaning, to place; but the second Aor., Perf. and Pluperf. Act. (with the Fut.  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\xi\omega$ , later -o $\mu$ ai) have a reflexive or intransitive meaning, to place oneself = to stand:  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$ , I stood,  $\ddot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ , I have placed myself = I stand, sto,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  (or  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\iota}\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), stabam,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\dot{\xi}\omega$ , stabo ( $\dot{\iota}\dot{\iota}\phi\epsilon\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\dot{\xi}\omega$ , I shall withdraw). The Fut. Mid.  $\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha = I$  will stand; or I will place for myself (i. e. corresponds both to  $\ddot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\nu$  and  $\ddot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$ ).

The forms ἔστηκα, (ἐστήκειν) εἰστήκειν, ἔστην, are used for the corresponding forms of the Pass. or Mid.; but the Aor. Pass. ἐστάβην is in general use, often bordering on the meaning of ἔστην: ἔσταμαι, ἐστάμην are very seldom found; the Aor. 2. ἐστάμην never.—Whether ἔστησαν belongs to ἔστησα or ἔστην can only be known from the context. (Kr.)

### 397. VOCABULARY 47.

I place, I raise, ιστημι.

I set, raise up, ἀνίστημι. Mid. raise myself up, stand up.

I put away, turn aside from, cause to revolt, ἀφίστημ: Λοτ.
2. fell away: Mid. I go, stand apart.

I place apart, separate, διίστημι. I put into, ἐνίστημι: perf. I am present.

I lay down, establish, καβίστημι: καταστήναι = 10 be reduced to, to be placed in: καβεστηκέναι = to be established, to be. I place beside, παρίστημι.
 Cretan, Κρητικός, ή, όν.
 Το draw away, ἀποσπᾶν (= ά-ειν).
 Το turn away, to alienate, ἀποστρέφ-ειν.
 Dry, thirsty, αὖος, η, ον.
 Sacrifice, Ξυσία, ας, ή.

Marsh, pond, lake, λίμνη, ης, ή.

Where, πη.

Constitution, πολιτεία, ας, ή.

Difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, ἀπορία, ας, ή.

Multitude of friends, πολυφιλία,
ας, ή.

That, ὁς.

### Exercise 52.

[Go through the Act. Voice of tornut.]

398. a) Translate into English.

1. 'Αθυμοθντες ἄνδρες οὔπω τροπαιον ἔστησαν. 2. Καθέστηκέ τι έθος δίκαιον πάσιν ανθρώποις, των αυτών άδικημάτων μάλιστα όργίζεσθαι τοῖς μάλιστα δυνα*μένοις μὴ ἀδικείν.* 3. Τὴν Κρητικὴν πολιτείαν λέγεται πρώτος καταστήσαι Μίνως. 1. Η πολυφιλία διίστησι καὶ ἀποσπά καὶ ἀποστρέφει. 5. Εί τις θυσίαν προσφέρων εύνουν νομίζει τον θεον καθιστάναι, φρένας κούφας έχει. 6. Φυλάττου, μή τὸ κέρδος σε τής δικαιοσύνης άφιστη. 7. Μη άφίστη τούς νέους της έπὶ την άρετην όδου. 8. Ο Τάνταλος εν τη λίμνη αδος είστηκει. 9. Τὸ μὲν τοῦ χρόνου το γεγονός, τὸ δὲ ἐνεστώς ἐστι, τὸ δὲ μέλλον. 10. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ τῶν 'Αθηναίων. 11. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ἀπέστησαν. 12. Παράστα τοις ἀτυχέσιν. 13. Πη στω; πη βω; 14. Οί Αθηναίοι τοις Ναξίοις αποστάσιν απ' αὐτων ἐπολέμησαν.

\* for the same faults. 

b K. 284. 3. 6. 

c What force has the Aor. Infin. after a verbum dicendi? 

d  $\tau \delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dots \tau \delta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ , one part ... another, &cc. 

c  $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \epsilon \sigma \tau \dot{\omega} s = pr \epsilon s \epsilon n$ , Perf. partep. syncopated, Pdm. 63.  $\gamma \epsilon \gamma o \nu \delta s$  (= quod fuit, præteritum), Perf. partep. neut. from  $\gamma \dot{\epsilon} \gamma o \nu \omega$ , Perf. of  $\gamma \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \nu o \nu \omega$ . 

f The deliberative subjunctive, 238.  $\beta \dot{\omega}$  is subj. of  $\beta a \dot{\nu} \nu \omega$ , Pdm. 66.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The bad reduce you to a total wants of friends.
2. Lycurgus established the "national truces "as a common benefit.
3. Lycurgus did not attempt to establish his laws before he had made the most powerful "men in the state" to be of-one-mind.
4. After this man Alcamenes received the supreme power, after whom Alcander, a moderate man, was at the head of affairs. 5. The cities place the images of their benefactors in the temples.
6. Make your own temperance an example to others.
7. Change what is not rightly established. 8. Conon raised the walls of Athens (say: of the Athenians).

ε ἐρημία. h Say: the most powerful of those in the state.

ι τὰ πράγματα, affairs = the management of (state) affairs.

\* Το be at the head of affairs, προστήναι. Ι καθίστημι.

m Say: the things not rightly established; and use perf. partep. of the syncopated form from καθίστημι, Pdm. 65.

## LESSON LIV.

Δίδωμι. Act. Acc. from impure Nouns in is.

399. Acc. of Third Decl. in v.] This Acc. belongs to the terminations us, us, aus, ous. We have seen that pure nouns (i. e. those with a vowel before the termination of the cases) all take this Acc.—For impure nouns (those whose root ends in a consonant) the following rule generally holds good for Attic prose.

a) Acc. is never ν if the final syllable of the (impure) root is accented: ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ ος, shield;
 acc. ἀσπίδα.

- b) Acc. is never ν for a monosylluble root: πούς ποδ-ός, foot; acc. πόδα.
- c) If a hypermonosyllable impure root is not accented on the final syllable, the acc. is usually ν.— This applies principally to ἔρις, ἔριδ-ος, strife; acc. ἔριν: χάρις, χάριτ-ος, gratia; acc. χάριν (but Χάριτα = one of the Graces).

### 400. Vocabulary 48.

I give, grant, δίδωμι.
I give back, repay, ἀποδίδωμι:
Mid. I sell.
I give as share of any thing, μεταδίδωμι τινί τινος.
I betray, προδίδωμί (prodo).
Salt, ᾶλς, ἀλός, ὁ. (Note 9.)
Firm, sure, lasting, ἔμπεδος, ον.
I forget, ἐπιλανδάνομαι.

Immediately, εὐθύς.

Huppy, blessed, μακαρ. αρος.

Thoroughly bad, πάγκακος, ον.

Again, on the contrary, παλιν.

I am in want, χρήζω (with gen.).

Το fatten, πιαίν-ειν.

Favor. grace, χάρις, χάρις-ος, ή.

χάριν ἀποδιδόναι (= gratiam reddere), to make a return.

## Exercise 53.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δίδωμι.]

401. a) Translate into English.

1. Πιαίνει μάλιστα τὸ πρόβατον τὸ πότον διὸ καὶ τοῦ θέρους διδόασιν ἄλας διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. Χάριν λαβὼν μέμνησο, καὶ δοὺς ἐπιλαθοῦ. 4. Λαβὼν ἀπόδος, καὶ λήψη πάλιν. 5. μάκαρες θεοί, δότε μοι ὅλβον καὶ δόξαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν. 6. Ὁ πλοῦτος, ὃν ἂν δῶσι θεοί, ἔμπεδός ἐστιν. 7. Αἡ φύσις δέδωκε, ταῦτ ἔχει μόνα ὁ ἄνθρωπος. 8. μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 10. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶτα. τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προὐδίδοσαν. 12. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς χαίρει τοῖς πένησι χρημάτων μεταδιδούς. 13. Δεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὅ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῷ.

14. "Ος αν μέλλη την πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγίστης ε ζημίας ἄξιός ἐστιν. 15. Οἱ θεοί μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν ἀγαθὰ διδοΐεν. 16. Φίλος φίλον οὐ προδώσει. 17. Εὖ παθόν. τες ι ύπ' έμοῦ τοιαύτην χάριν ἀπέδοσαν.

 Note 9.
 Aor. 2. partep. fr. λαμβάνω, List IV. d Aor. 2. Imper μέμνημαι (I have recollected =) I remember. fr. ἐπι-λανθάν-ομαι, List IV. 

• Attraction. f πρέπειν, C. h Aor. 2. partep. fr. πάσχω, List VII. g Note 13. dat.

## b) Translate into Greek.

1. The gods give all things. 2. Give immediately to a poor man. 3. Endeavor (pl.) to give each man his due accurately. 4. He repaid the money. 5. If you give him money, he will make you also wise. 6. If any one were to give 1 him money, he would make him also wise. 7. If you had given him money, he would have made you also wise. 8. The earth, giving us food, is seen to be a kind of mother. 9. Give me my shield. 10. Give (pl.) me an example of this kind of thing. 11. The gods have given (Aor.) this as a privilege m to obut a few that are easily-counted."

i είς έκαστος, lit. 'each one man.' κ το προσήκον (partep. of προσήκειν, to come to him =) to belong to him. 1 K. 260. 2. m Use οῦτος, without prefixing the article to γέρας.

• εὐαριθμήτοις δή τισιν (δή adds emphasis to the superlative).

## LESSON LV.

Verbs in υμι. Δείκνυμι.

## 402. Vocabulary 49.

I show, δείκνυμι. I show, represent, explain, declare any one as any thing; hence, I appoint, ἀποδείκνυμι (with Not to be seen, ἀβέατος, ον.

two accus.): Mid. show of myself, express, declare, display, render.

Justly, fairly, δικαίως.

Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, εἰκῆ.
To remain with, abide by, ἐμμένειν (with dat.).

Within, evros (with gen.).

To cause to swear, administer an oath to, έξορκοῦν (=όειν).

Forsworn, perjured, false, ἐπίορ-κος, ον.

I swear by, ἐπόμνυμι (with acc.). Moderate, μέτριος, a, ον. (Attic, -os, -ον.)

Never, μήποτε.

An imitator, μιμητήs, οῦ, δ.

I swear, ὄμνῦμι.

An oath, δρκος, ου, δ.

In every way, throughout, wholly, πάντως.

To order, παραγγέλλ-ειν.

Modelling (art), sculpture, πλαστική (τεχνή, underst.).

I strengthen, ρώννῦμι.

Rarely, seldom, σπανίως.

A decree, a resolution, ψήφισμα, aτος, τό.

I lie (jaceo), I am enacted (of laws), κείμαι.

## Exercise 54.

[Go through the Act. Voice of δείκνυμι.]

403. a) Translate into English.

1. Νόμος δὴ κείσθω δικαστὴν ὀμνύναι δικάζειν μέλλοντα. 2. "Ορκον φεῦγε, κὰν δικαίως ὀμνύης. 3. Μή τι θεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπόμνῦ. 4. 'Ο οἶνος μέτριος ληφθεὶς ρώννῦσιν. 5. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι τοὺς μαθητὰς μιμητὰς ἐαυτῶν ἀποδεικνύασιν. 6. Πυθαγόρας παρήγγειλε τοῖς μανθάνουσι, σπανίως μὲν ὀμνύναι, χρησαμένους δὲ τοῖς ὅρκοις πάντως ἐμμένειν. 7. 'Η πλαστικὴ δείκνῦσι τὰ εἴδη τῶν θεῶν, τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίοτε καὶ τῶν θηρῶν. 8. 'Ανδρὸς νοῦν οἶνος ἔδειξεν." 9. Φρύγες ὅρκοις οὐ χρῶνται οὕτ ὀμνύντες, οὕτ ἄλλους ἐξορκοῦντες. 10. 'Ολίγοις δείκνῦ τὰ ἐντὸς φρενῶν. 11. Οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσαν. 12. Μήποτε εἰκῆ ὀμνύοιτε. 13. 'Ο βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υίὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδέδειχεν.

- \* The Aor. is often used in making general assertions founded on experience. We should use the Present.
  - b) Translate into Greek.
- 1. If you fear (pl.) the gods, you will not ever swear a false oath. 2. He is said to have sworn a

false oath. 3. We are swearing false oaths. 4. Let us endeavor both to investigate and to prove why in the world be such persons are unfortunate. 5. They appointed Alcibiades general, with four others. 6. Even though by you should not swear, all will trust you. 7. Such a man will swear false oaths. 8. My (say: the) tongue hath sworn, but my mind bis unsworn.

b  $\tau i \pi o \tau \epsilon$  (= quid tandem).

 $c \kappa \hbar \nu = \kappa a \ell \delta \nu (c. subj.).$ 

#### LESSON LVI.

# Τίθημι. Pass. and Mid.

#### 404. Vocabulary 50.

f put away, ἀποτίζημι: Mid. lay aside, take off (from myself).

I put in order, manage; with an adv. put into a disposition, διατίζημι. Pass. to be affected by. κακῶς (ἀζλίως, &c.), to be miserably indisposed, distressed, &c.

I add, put upon, ἐπιτίβημι. Mid. put on (oneself); with dat., attack, set upon.

I lay down, κατατίζημι. Mid. lay down for oneself, to deposit (money in any body's hands), to lay by or up.

I place by or near, παρατίθημι; τὰ παρατιθέμενα (ea quæ apponuntur), the dishes placed on the table.

Celtiberian, Κελτίβηρ, -ηρος, δ. Self-control, continence, ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ.

Travelling-money, provisions (for the way),  $\epsilon \phi \delta \delta \omega \nu$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\tau \delta$  (viaticum).

Foundation, Ξεμέλιον, ου, τό.

Helmel, κράνος, εος, τό.

Cretan, Κρής, Κρητός.

Crest, λόφος, ου, δ.

To legislate, to make laws, νομοβετεῖν.

Purple, φοινίκεος, έα, εον (contract. οῦς,  $\hat{\eta}$ , οῦν).

#### Exercise 55.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of τίζημι.]

# 405. a) Translate into English.

1. Προσήκειν έγωγε νομίζω, όταν μεν νομοθετώμεν, τουθ' ήμας σκοπείν, όπως καλώς έχοντας καὶ συμφέρουτας νόμους τή πόλει βησόμεβα, ἐπειδὰν δὲ νομοβετήσωμεν, τοις νόμοις τοις κειμένοις πείθεσθαι. 2. Οί Κρητες -άρχονται των παρατιθεμένων ἀπὸ των ξένων μετά δὲ τους ξένους τῷ ἄρχοντι διδόασι τέσσαρας μοίρας. 3. Οί Κελτίβηρες περί τὰς κεφαλάς κράνη χαλκᾶ περιτίθενται φοινικοίς ήσκημένα λόφοις. 1. Οὐδένα Δησαυρον παισὶ καταθήση ἀμείνω αίδοῦς. 5. Τίς αν έκων φίλον άφρονα βοίτο; 6. Ξενοφώντι βύοντι ήκέ τις έκ Μαντινείας άγγελος λέγων, τον υίον αὐτοῦ τον Γρύλλον τε θνάναι · κάκείνος ἀπέθετο μεν τον στέφανον, διετέλει δε θύων έπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄγγελος προσέθηκε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι νικῶν 1 τέθνηκε, πάλιν ὁ Ξενοφων ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανου. 7. 'Αλκιβιάδης ἔφυγεν είς Σπάρτην καὶ τους Λακεδαιμοιίους παρώξῦνεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις. S. Οι πολίται φοβούνται, μη οί πολέμιοι τη πόλει επιτιβώνται.

α ἀσκεῖν (= ϵ-ειν), to work curiously; adorn; ornament.
 13.
 α Pdm. 65.
 α νικῆν = victor sum.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The citizens attack the enemy. 2. They had feared that the enemy would attack the city. 3. The boys put-on their garlands. 4. Do you wish that I should set-upon of the man? 5. They are afraid that the Lacedæmonians will attack them if they divide their forces. 6. We call the sign of a sound that is affixed of to it its name. 7. Place very great gates to your ears. 8. Then at once  $(\tau \acute{o} \tau \epsilon \ \mathring{\eta} \delta \eta)$  we will attack the enemy. 9. The judge was reduced to a sad

condition by the disease. 10. They had been grievously indisposed both in body and soul.

K. 259. 1.
 To divide their forces, γίγνεσθαι δίχα.
 To be affixed to —, ἐπιτεθῆναι.
 To be reduced to à sad condition, ἀθλιώτατα διατεθῆναι.

#### LESSON LVII.

"Ιστημι, &c. Passive and Mid. Voices.

406. VOCABULARY 51.

I know, I understand, ἐπίσταμαι (with pass. aor.).

I put together, συνίστημ: Mid. assemble, unite, bring together.

To keep awake, to spend a sleepless night, to forego sleep, ἀγρυπνεῖν (=έειν).

Worth mentioning, noticeable, memorable, ἀξιόλογος, ον.

Second, δεύτερος, a, ον.

To be able, can, δύναμαι (with pass. aor.); with πολλά, οὐδέν,

&c. = I have power (like multum, nihil, &c., valere).

Foolish, μωρός, ά. όν: δ μωρός, the fool.

Drunkenness, μέβη, ης, ή.

Belonging to ships, nautical, ναυτικός, ή, όν: ναυτική δύναμις, naval power.

The rule of a few, oligarchy, όλιyaρχία, as, ή.

First, πρώτος, η, ον.

To fill, πληροῦν (= όειν).

#### Exercise 56.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of ιστημι.]

407. a) Translate into English.

1. Αἱ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι γυναῖκες τρέφουσι τὰ τέκνα ὅστε μηδέποτε πληροῦν, ἵνα ἐβίζωνται δύνασβαι πεινῆν. 
2. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐβίζουσι τοὺς παῖδας κλέπτειν καὶ τὸν ἀλόντα κολάζουσι πληγαῖς, ἵν ἐκ τούτου πονεῖν καὶ ἀγρυπνεῖν δύνωνται ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις. 3. Ὁ πλοῦτος πολλὰ δύναται. 4. Τίς ᾶν μωρὸς δύναιτο ἐν οἴνφ σιωπᾶν; 5. ᾿Ανὴρ δίκαιὸς ἐστιν, ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος

μή βούλεται. 6. Πρᾶττε μηδεν ὧν μη ἐπίστασαι. 7. "Αριστόν ἐστι πάντ' ἐπίστασβαι καλά. 8. Ζῶμεν οὐχ ὡς ἐβέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἔυνάμεβα. 9. Πρὸ μεβης ἀνίστασο. 10. Τί συμφέρει ἐνίοις πλουτεῖν, ὅταν μἡ ἐπίστωνται τῷ πλούτῷ χρῆσβαι; 11. Καταλυβέντος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου, ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πλείσταις πόλεσι καβίσταντο. 12. Οἱ πολέμιοι οὐκ ἀποστήσονται, πρὶν ἃν ἕλωσι τὴν πόλιν

See 346.
 How is πεινάω contracted? how ζάω? how χρά-εσθαι? 346.
 άλούς, -όντος, Aor. 2. partep. from άλίσκεσθαι. Pdm. 64.
 αἰρέω, List VII.

#### b) Translate into Greek.

1. Men have much power through wealth. 2. Rise-up (pl.) before intoxication. 3. The enemy were not able to take the city. 4. Of what use is it to you to be rich, if you do not know-how to employ riches? 5. Did the good men understand this virtue? 6. About such ematters you know better than they. 7. Who could better know-how to count? 8. Thus you also would understand music. 9. No man is able to know all things. 10. I should not be able to contradict you. 11. I shall not be able to learn such esubjects.

ε ἐπίστασθαι περί μουσικής.

#### LESSON LVIII.

Δίδωμι. Pass. and Mid.

408. VOCABULARY 52.

I give at the same time, συνεπιδίδωμι: Mid. I give myself up with others to a thing.

Exchange, recompense, return, ἀμοιβή, ῆs, ή.

An army,  $\sigma\tau pa\tau \delta s$ ,  $o\hat{v}$ , o. Option, choice,  $a\tilde{v} p\epsilon \sigma v s$ ,  $\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ . Gladly, readily,  $\tilde{a} \sigma \mu \epsilon v o s$ ,  $\eta$ , or (libens = libenter).

#### Exercise 57.

[Go through Pass. and Mid. of δίδωμι.]

# 409. a) Translate into English.

- 1. Τῷ εὖ ποιοῦντι πολλάκις κακὴ ἀποδίδοται ἀμοιβή.
  2. Πατρίδες πολλάκις διὰ κέρδος προὐδόθησαν. 3. Πολλὰ δῶρα δέδοται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 4. Ὠς μέγα τὸ μικρόν ἐστιν ἐν καιρῷ δοθέν. 5. "Οτε εἶλε τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν 'Αλέξανδρος, ἀπέδοτο τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας. 6. 'Ομοίως αἰσχρόν, ἀκούσαντα χρήσιμον λόγον μὴ μανθάνειν, καὶ διδόμενόν τι ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τῶν φίλων μὴ λαμβάνειν. 7. Οἱ πολίται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται. 8. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδιδοῖο. 9. 'Ο στρατὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ προὐδίδοτο. 10. 'Απόδου τὸ κύπελλον.
  - b) Translate into Greek.
- I gladly receive the things given ° me by (παρά, K. 297) my friends.
   The property was restored.
   They sold eight-hundred of the Corcyreans, who were slaves.
   Pay was given to the others according to this same proportion.
   They learnt ° °that the island ° was given to the Corinthians.
   If a choice were given, which of these °two things would you choose? They think that if peace is offered (p), the Athenians will receive ° it gladly.

αἰσθάνομαι, List III; with partep. K. 310.4.
 • Use Aor.
 Mid. of αἰρέω, List VII.

#### LESSON LIX.

# Δείκνυμαι.

#### 410. VOCABULARY 53.

I show, ενδείκνυμι: Mid. I show any thing of myself.

I show braggingly, make a boastful display of, ἐπιδείκνυμι: Mid. I show any thing of myself boastfully, show off.

Truly, in reality, dangos.

I put on, dress in, ἀμφιέννυμι. I ruin, ἀπόλλυμι: Mid. I am

ruined or lost, I perish.

I mix, κεράννυμι.

I quench, extinguish, σβέννυμι.

Freedom in speaking, frankness, παρρησία, ας, ή.

I ruin at the same time, συναπόλλυμι: Mid. I go to ruin at the same time, I am ruined with (some one else).

Dress, έσβής, έσβητ-ος, ή. Garment, ἱμάτιον, ου, τό.

To dwell, οἰκεῖν (=έειν). οἰκεῖν σποράδην (to live dispersedly=), to live some here and some there.

# Exercise 58.

# 411. a) Translate into English.

1. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἀρετὴν ἀντὶ ἱματίων ἀμφιέσονται. 2. Τὸ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι τῆς οὐσίας ἄρα οὐκ ἀπόλλυσθαι καλείς; 3. Ούτως ή ψυχή αν γίγνοιτό τε και απολλύοιτο. 4. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οἰκοῦντες σποράδην, ἀπώλλυντο ύπὸ τῶν Αηρίων, διὰ τὸ πανταχή ἀσθενέστεροι αὐτῶν είναι. 5. 'Ανδρός δικαίου καρπός οὐκ ἀπόλλυται. 6 Αί γυναίκες χαίρουσιν άμφιεννύμεναι καλάς εσθήτας. 7. Οἱ ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αύτων σοφίαν. 8. Ο οίνος, εαν ύδατι κεραννύηται, το σῶμα ῥώννυσιν. 9. Ἡ ὀργὴ εὐθὺς σβεννύοιτο. 'Αεὶ ἐν τῷ βίω ἀρετὴν καὶ σωφροσύνην ἐνδείκνυσο. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἀμφιέννυντο. 12. Ὁ ῥήτωρ την γνώμην μετά παβρησίας απεδείξατο. 13. 'Αλκιβιάδης ύπὸ τῶν 'Αθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἀπεδείχθη.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. The soul never perishes. 2. He was in fear about himself, and his children and his wife, lest they should be destroyed by their slaves. 3. The tale was lost. 4. The woman puts-on a certain expensive attire. 5. The sophist is displaying his wisdom to his admirers. 6. You have now beheld this man showing-off.

b ἐν φόβφ γενέσθαι. See γίγνομαι, in Index.

#### LESSON LX.

The Verbs "(ημι, εἰμί, and εἶμι.

#### 412. VOCABULARY 54.

I am away, absent,  $a\pi\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ . Pres. usually = I will go away.

I go away, ἄπειμι.

I satisfy myself, ἀρκέομαι (with dat.).

I let go, give up, neglect, ἀφίημι. That which is owed, duty, δέον

 $(\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath})$ , τό. Namely, δήβεν (scilicet).

I go or come into, εἴσειμι.

To drive into the net or snare, έμβροχίζ-ειν.

I let or send out, ἐξίημι: of rivers, ἐξιέναι = to discharge itself.

I send up to, ἐφίημι: Mid. (with gen.), I send myself or thoughts after any thing = I desire.

Afterwards, then, ἔπειτα.
I let down, lay down, καβίημι.
Goat, κάπρος, ου, δ.
Strong, καρτερός, ά, όν.

Cry, κραυγή, η̂s, ή.
Stone, λίβος, ου, δ.

I let go, I give up, μεβίημι. Το remain, μέν-ειν.

To prepare, παρασκευάζ-ειν: Mid. prepare oneself.

I let pass, loose, παρίημι.

Oftener, πλεονάκις. I go to, approach, πρόσειμι.

Mouth, στόμα, ατος, τό.

To help, τιμωρείν: Mid. revenge oneself on (with acc.).

Evident, known, φανερός, ά, όν.

Snow, χιών, χιόνος, ή.

#### Exercise 59.

# 413. a) Translate into English.

1. Σάμον τὸ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς \* ἐρήμην οὖσαν λέγεται κατέχειν πλήθος θηρίων μεγάλην φωνήν ἀφιέντων. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὕπνον μεθιᾶσι τὰ δέοντα πράττειν. 3. 'Αφείς τὰ φανερὰ μὴ δίωκε τὰ ἀφανῆ. 4. Πολλοί άνθρωποι εφίενται πλούτου. 5. Ηρακλής του Έρυμάυθιου κάπρου διώξας μετά κραυγής είς χιόνα πολλήν παρειμένον ένεβρόχισεν. 6. Ο Νείλος έξίησιν είς την θάλατταν έπτὰ στόμασιν. 7. "Αττα ε έπειτ' έσται, ταῦτα θεοῖς μέλει. 8. Εἰ θνητὸς εἶ, βέλτιστε θνητὰ καὶ φρόνει. 9. Μέμνησο το νέος ων, ως γέρων έση ποτέ. 10. Δίκαιος ἴσθ', ἵνα καὶ δικαίων τύχης. 11. Βίας παρούσης, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει νόμος. 12. Εὐδαίμων εἴην καὶ θεοίς φίλος. 13. 'Αλέξανδρος είπεν · εί μη 'Αλέξανδρος ήν, Διογένης αν ήν. 14. 'Αγάπα τοις παρούσι, των ἀπόντων οὐκ ἐφιέμενος. 15. Καὶ νεότης καὶ γῆρας ἄμφω καλὰ ἔστον. 16. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι εὐδαιμονεῖν δύνανται, καν πένητες ωσιν. 17. 'Αλήθειά σοι παρέστω. 18. Ἰωμεν, & φίλοι. 19. Φεθγε διχοστασίας καὶ ἔριν, πολέμου προσιόντος. 20. Έπεὶ ή Μανδάνη παρεσκευάζετο ώς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα, ὁ ᾿Αστυάγης έλεγε πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον 'Ω παῖ, ἡν μένης παρ' ἐμοί, πρώτον μέν, ὅταν βούλη εἰσιέναι ώς ἐμέ, ἐπὶ σοὶ ἔσται,\* και χάριν σοι μάλλον έξω, όσω αν πλεονάκις είσίης ώς έμέ. 21. "Επειτα δὲ ἵπποις τοῖς ἐμοῖς χρήση, καί, ὅταν ἀπίης, ἔχων ἄπει οθς αν αὐτὸς ἐθέλης ἵππους.

<sup>\*</sup>  $\tau \delta$  è  $\xi$  àp $\chi \hat{\eta} s = originally. b Pdm. 50. c Note 13. d Mé<math>\mu \nu \eta \mu \alpha \iota$  (= memini), I remember. List IV. Gen. K. 273. 3. b. f List VII. g elvat è  $\pi \iota$   $\tau \iota \nu \iota$ , to be in any body's power; to depend on him.

# b) Translate into Greek.

1. Men utter indeed the same voice, but not the same language. 2. We ought to be satisfied with what we have (say: with present othings). 3. Not every one who wishes (p) will enter into this abode. 4. The chorus of the Muses will most probably come-in first. 5. We went in to<sup>29</sup> Socrates. 6. It would not become me to come before 10 you, framing studied speeches. h 7. There are two forms of government. 8. O Greeks, ye are always children. 9. You and I (say: I and you) are not poets. 10. Do not be harsh towards30 us. 11. Know well, that this will be so (say: will have oitself so). 12. They were not one operson, but two. 13. Such a person would not be able to employ his wealth. 14. Come now, read me the 15. Let us go back-again to the beginning. 16. It is right (δεί) that this man, looking at one ·object, should ever shoot all his arrows at7 it.

h To frame studied speeches, πλάττειν λόγους.
 i Pdm. 70,
 Note 7.
 k δή: for come use imper. of εἶμι.
 l Imper
 Aor. of ἀνα-γιγνόσκ-ω See ἔγνων in Pdm. 63.



### NOTES.

#### On the Division of Syllables.

1. Beside what is stated in 38, 39, it may be remarked that when two or three consonants come together, they are usually considered to belong to the following syllable, if they are so easily pronounceable that they can begin a word (e. g.  $a-\mu\nu\sigma$ ,  $a-\kappa\mu\eta$ ,  $\delta\epsilon-\sigma\mu\delta\sigma$ ,  $e-\sigma\mu\delta\sigma$ ).

Sometimes a mute before  $\mu$  or  $\nu$  is connected with the following syllable, even though no word begins with that combination, provided any word begins with another mute of the same organ and  $\mu$  or  $\nu$ .

Thus  $\phi \acute{a}$ - $\tau \nu \eta$  (no word begins with  $\tau \nu$ , but some do with  $\Im \nu$ ).

So δη-γμός, δά-φνις, because words begin with κμ, πν.

Three consonants are connected with the following syllable when the first pair and the second pair can each begin a word  $(\hat{\epsilon} - \sigma \Im \delta \delta s, \hat{\epsilon} - \chi \Im \rho \delta s)$ ; since words begin with  $\chi \Im, \Im \rho$ .) (So  $\tilde{a} - \sigma \Im \mu a$ : since words begin with  $\tau \mu$ , though not with  $\Im \mu$ .) Kr.

According to these rules,  $\phi a \iota \delta \rho \iota s$  is divided into the syllables  $\phi a \iota \delta \rho \iota s$ , not  $\phi a \iota \delta - \rho \iota s$ .  $\psi \dot{\eta} \phi \iota \sigma \mu a$  into  $\psi \dot{\eta} \phi \iota - \sigma \mu a$ .

- 2. Lesson 3.]—The accent of a verb is, as a general rule, as far back (i. e. as near the root) as possible. Hence (a) in verbs when a long termination is exchanged for a short one, an acute on the penult is thrown to the antepenult (if the verb is hyperdissyllable): τύπτω, τύπτετε.
- b) If the penult, being the tone-syllable, has a long vowel or diphthong, and the verb is dissyllable, the acute will pass into circumflex when the final becomes short:  $\phi \epsilon \hat{\nu} \gamma \omega$ ,  $\phi \epsilon \hat{\nu} \gamma \epsilon$  (but  $\kappa \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\nu} \omega$ ,  $\kappa \epsilon \hat{\lambda} \epsilon \nu \epsilon$ ).

[For the general rules for the accentuation of verbs, see Pdms. 56, 57.]

- 3. Lesson 11, (95).]—a, G. as, is always long from an oxytone or paroxytone (if a hyperdissyllable).

  But a, G. as, is short in
  - Polysyllable feminine names or appellatives: ψάλτρια, Ἐρέτρια.

- -ρα is short if the penult has v or any diphthong but αν γέφῦρα, μοῦρα, also in Τάναγρα (by 1).
- In polysyllables in εια, οια, it is short, except in (a) abstract substantives from verbs in είω, and (β) dissyllables in εια.

ἄνοια, ἀλήβεια (from adj. ἀληβής), ἀφέλεια (from ἀφελεῖν): but δουλεία (from δουλεύειν).

 $\beta a \sigma i \lambda \epsilon_i a = queen \text{ (from } \beta a \sigma_i \lambda \epsilon v s \text{)}.$ 

βασιλεία = reign (from βασιλεύειν, to reign).

4. From Adjectives in os, the a is long in Nom. Sing. So  $\pi\lambda\epsilon a$ , fem. of  $\pi\lambda\epsilon \omega s$ . From Adjectives and Participles in as, vs,  $\epsilon \iota s$ , ovs,  $\omega s$ ,  $\omega v$ , it is short. Hence the former are paroxytone: the latter proparoxytone or properispomenon.

N. B. Acc. and Voc. singular follow the Non.

5. A muta cum liquidà does not lengthen a short vowel [i. e. does not make a syllable long by position], unless it be a miadle mute  $(\beta, \gamma, \delta)$  before  $\lambda, \mu, \nu$ .

Hence ἄτἔκνος, ἄπἔπλος, 'ἄκμή, βότρυς: hut βῖβλος, εἴδδμος, πέπλεγμαι.

6.

Usual Contractions.

	A	E	н	0	Ω	I	Y	
A	$aa = \bar{a}$ $aai = a$		-	ao =ω: αου=ω:		w		
E	$\epsilon a = \eta$ ; sts. $\bar{a}$	$\epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon \iota, \eta$	: 661=61	€0 = ov, e	eot=it			
-	$\epsilon a i = \eta,  \epsilon i$ $\epsilon a s = \epsilon i s$					εΰ = ευ	,	
0	$oa = \omega$ , sts. $\bar{a}$	$0\epsilon = 0$		000 = 00		oï = oı		
	oai = ai	$ o\eta = \omega $ $ o\eta = \omega $	, η	$00v = 01$ $0\omega = \omega$ :				
Н	$\eta a \iota = \eta$	$\eta \epsilon = \eta$ $\eta \epsilon \iota = \eta$				$ \eta \ddot{i} = \eta $ $ \eta \ddot{v} = \eta v $	)	
Ω	$\omega \alpha = \omega$			ωο = ω		$\omega \ddot{i} = \phi$		
I	ias = is	165= 231	3		Trining Trining Trining	u = 1		
Y	$vas = \bar{v}s$	$ves = \bar{v}$	S					

From this table it appears generally,

a) That in the collision of A and E sounds, the vowel which precedes the other, remains predominant in the contracted syllable, although its shape may be modified:  $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon a \iota$ ,  $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \eta$  or  $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon \iota$ :  $\tau i \mu \tilde{a} \epsilon$ ,  $\tau i \mu \tilde{a} \epsilon$ ;  $\tau i \mu \tilde{a} \epsilon$ ,  $\tau i \mu \tilde{a$ 

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- 5) That, where an O sound appears, it maintains itself, in contraction, against all A and E sounds,  $\nu \delta \epsilon$ ,  $\nu \delta \hat{v}$ :  $\delta \sigma \tau \epsilon \delta \nu$ ,  $\delta \sigma \tau \delta \hat{v} \nu$ :  $\beta \delta a s$ ,  $\beta \delta \hat{v} \hat{s}$ :  $\tau \iota \mu \acute{a} \iota \iota \mu \iota$ ,  $\tau \iota \mu \hat{a} \mu \iota$ :  $\phi \iota \lambda \acute{e} \iota \upsilon \sigma \iota$ ,  $\phi \iota \lambda \delta \hat{\iota} \sigma \iota$ : except that, in adjectives, on becomes  $\eta$ :  $\acute{a} \pi \lambda \delta \eta$ ,  $\acute{a} \pi \lambda \hat{\eta}$ , and oa sometimes a:  $\acute{a} \pi \lambda \delta a$ ,  $\acute{a} \tau \lambda \hat{a}$ : also  $\acute{a} \pi \lambda \delta a \iota$ ,  $\acute{a} \tau \lambda \hat{a}$  (Thiersch.)
- 7. There are some words, cases, and moods that must be carefully distinguished, because they look like what they are not. The following are a few instances of the kind that occur in these lessons.
  - a) -ovs, as nom. or acc. pl. of a comparative in ών, e. g. μείζοις
     = μείζ-ονες, μείζ-ονας.

-ω, acc. sing. or nom. pl. of ditto.

- b) όντων, 3rd plur. of Imperative Present, which looks like gen. plur. of Pres. Partep. Act.
  - ώντων = αόντων, 3rd pl. Imper. Present from verb in άω (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partep. Act.*).
  - ούντων = ε-όντων, 3rd pl. Imperat. Pres. from verb in έω (also gen. pl. of *Pres. partcp. Act.*).
- c) âται, 3rd sing. of the Pres. Indic. or Subj. (Pass. or Mid.) from άω.
- d) "Ισωι (from olda) 'know,' and "σωι, 'be.'

# Euphonic Rules.

8. When two consonants come together in the formation of words, the former is often changed for the sake of easier pronunciation.

The principal changes of this kind are the following:

\* These changes may be exhibited in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table often is:

	τ	δ	3	σ	μ
Any p-sound with	$\pi\tau$	βδ	фЭ	ψ	μμ
Any k-sound with	кт	γδ	χϑ	ξ	γμ
Any t-sound with	στ	1	<i>ਰ</i> ਐ	σ	σμ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This combination does not occur.

Any p-sound with  $\tau$  becomes  $\pi\tau$ .

Any p-sound with  $\delta$  becomes  $\beta\delta$ .

Any p-sound with 3 becomes  $\phi$ 3.

Any p-sound with s becomes  $\psi$ .

Any p-sound with  $\mu$  becomes  $\mu\mu$ .

Any k-sound with τ becomes κτ.

Any k-sound with  $\delta$  becomes  $\gamma\delta$ .

Any k-sound with 3 becomes  $\chi$ 3.

Any k-sound with s becomes  $\xi$ .

Any k-sound with  $\mu$  becomes  $\gamma\mu$ .

Any t-sound with  $\tau$  becomes  $\sigma\tau$ .

Any t-sound with & (this combination does not occur).

Any t-sound with 3 becomes o3.

Any t-sound with  $\sigma$  becomes  $\sigma$  (i. e. the  $\iota$ -sound is thrown away).

Any t-sound with  $\mu$  becomes  $\sigma\mu$ .

This table shows: (1) that a p or k-sound before a t-sound must be of the same order of breathing as the t-sound:\* (2) that a t-sound before s is thrown away.

Obs. Έκ, 'out of,' in compound words retains its  $\kappa$ : thus, ἐκ-δίδωμι, ἐκ-Ξέω, not ἐγ-δίδωμι, &cc.

#### (Examples.)

τέτριβται	=	τέτριπται.	λέλεγται	=	λέλεκται.
ἔστραφται	==	ἔστραπται.	βέβρεχται	=	βέβρεκται.
ράπδος	=	ράβδος.	ὄκδοος	-	ὔγδοος.
<b>ἐπ</b> ιγράφδην	=	έπιγράβδην.	πλέκδην	=	πλέγδην.
ἐτύπβην	=	έτύφβην.	ἐπλέκβην	=	έπλέχ≋ην.
τριββήσομαι	==	τριφβήσομαι.	λεγβήσομαι	=	λεχβήσομαι.
<b>ἐ</b> πείββην	=	έπείσ 3ην.	ἀνύτσω	===	ἀνΰσω
ήρείδβην	=	ήρείσ 3ην.	έρείδσω	==	έρείσω.
λείπσω	-	λείψω.	πείβσω	==	πείσω.
τρίβσω	=	τρίψω.	τέτυπμαι	=	τέτυμμαι.
γράφσω	.==	γράψω.	τέτριβμαι	=	τέτριμμαι.
πλέκσω	=	πλέξω.	γέγραφμαι	=	γέγραμμαι.

<sup>\*</sup> That is, the first becomes a smooth mute, if the second is a smooth mute; a middle or aspirate, respectively, if the second is a middle or aspirate.

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λέγσω = λέξω. \piέπλεκμαι = \piέπλεγμαι. \betaρέχσω = \betaρέξω. \betaέβρεχμαι = \betaέβρεγμαι.
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N before a P-sound (or  $\psi$ ) becomes  $\mu$ .

N before a K-sound (or  $\xi$ ) becomes  $\gamma$ .

N before a T-sound remains unaltered.

N before a liquid is changed into that liquid.

N is usually \* dropt before  $\zeta$ , before  $\sigma$  in inflexion,† and in those compound words in which another consonant follows  $\sigma$ .

#### (Examples.)

εν-πειρία	=	<i>ἐμπειρία</i> .	συν-ξέω	=	συγξέω.
€ν-βάλλω	=	ἐμβάλλω.	συν-λογίζω	==	συλλογίζω.
εν-φρων	==	ξμφρων.	συν-μετρία	==	συμμετρία.
εν-ψυχος	==	ἔμψῦχος.	συν-ζυγία	=	συζυγία.
συν-καλέω	==	συγκαλέω.	δαίμον-σι	==	δαίμοσί.
συν-γιγνώσκω	=	συγγιγνώσκω.	σύν-στημα	==	σύστημα.
σύν-χρονος	=	σύγχρονος.			
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But: συντείνω, συνδέω, συνθέω.

Exceptions. The enclitics; as:  $\delta\nu\pi\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\tau\delta\nu\gamma\epsilon$ .  $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$  before  $\rho$ ; as:  $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\rhoi\pi\tau\omega$ .

When a T-sound and  $\nu$  together are ejected before  $\sigma$ , the remaining vowel, if short, is changed into a diphthong ( $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ , and  $\sigma$  into  $\sigma\nu$ ); if doubtful, it is lengthened. The long vowels  $(\eta, \omega)$  are left unchanged. Thus:

τυφαίντ)σι becomes τυφαίσι. τύψα(ντ)σι becomes τύψασι. σπέ(νδ)σω becomes σπείσω. γίγα(ντ)σι becomes γίγασι. λέο(ντ)σι becomes λέουσι. δείκνυ(ντ)σι becomes δείκνῦσι. τύπτο(ντ)σι becomes τύπτουσι. τύπτω(ντ)σι becomes τύπτωσι.

When the same aspirate would regularly be doubled, the former is changed into the kindred smooth: as  $\Sigma a\pi\phi\omega$  (not  $\Sigma a\phi\phi\omega$ ). Bákxos (not  $\Xi a\phi\phi\omega$ ).  $\Xi a\phi\phi\omega$ ).  $\Xi a\phi\phi\omega$ ).

<sup>\*</sup> Exceptions. 'Eu, as;  $\epsilon \nu \sigma \pi \epsilon l \rho \omega$ ,  $\epsilon \nu \zeta \epsilon \nu \gamma \nu \nu \mu \iota$ :  $\pi \delta \lambda \iota \nu$ , as;  $\pi \delta \lambda l \nu \sigma \kappa \iota \sigma$ : some forms of inflexion and derivation in  $\sigma \omega$  and  $\sigma \iota s$ , as;  $\pi \epsilon \phi \alpha \nu \sigma \omega$ , fr.  $\phi \alpha l \nu \omega$ : and some few substantives in  $\iota \nu s$  and  $\iota \nu s$ . The  $\nu$  in  $\sigma \ell \nu$  becomes  $\sigma$  in composition before  $\sigma$  followed by a vowel; as:  $\sigma \iota \sigma \sigma \omega \zeta \omega$ , instead of  $\sigma \iota \nu \nu \sigma \omega \zeta \omega$ .

<sup>&</sup>quot;+ That is, in the declensions and conjugations.

 $<sup>\</sup>ddagger$  Even the middle mutes  $(\beta, \gamma, \delta)$  are very seldom doubled, with

Of two aspirates in two consecutive syllables, the former is ofter changed into its kindred smooth.

This rule applies principally to roots beginning with 3 and ending with some other aspirate. The initial aspirate reappears, when in the formation of cases or tenses, the *final aspirate* is changed.

Thus the roots  $\Im\rho\epsilon\phi$ ,  $\Im\rho\iota\chi$ , become  $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$ ,  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ : but when the  $\phi$ , for instance, is changed into  $\psi$  or  $\mu$ , the reason for getting rid of  $\Im$  no longer remains, and  $\Im$  will reappear:  $\Im\rho\epsilon\psi$ ,  $\Im\rho\epsilon\mu$ . So  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ -ós,  $\tau\rho\iota\chi$ -í, but  $\Im\rho\iota\xi$ ,  $\Im\rho\iota\xi\iota\nu$ .

In the Imperative of the 1st Aor. Pass. the *last* aspirate is changed in the 2nd pers. sing.: e. g.  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \eta \tau \iota$  (not  $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \eta \tau \iota$ ):  $\kappa \rho \dot{\nu} \phi \tau \tau \iota$  (not  $\kappa \rho \dot{\nu} \phi \tau \tau \iota$ ).

#### Irregular Substantives.

9. IF R. means root (from which the word is declined regularly).

ἀηδών, (ή), nightingale. G. ἀηδοῦς (for ἀηδόνος). V. ἀηδοῖ. ἄλς, ἀλός (ό), salt. Pl. usually οἱ ἄλες, ῶν, &c.

αλως (ή), threshing-floor: mostly after Attic 2nd Decl. (with acc. αλω); αλωνος, &c. later.

avaξ, avaкт-os, king. V. ava (but only when a god is invoked).

'Απόλλων, ωνος, Apollo. Acc. 'Απόλλω. V. "Απολλον.

"Apps (Mars). G. "Ap $\epsilon\omega s$ : in the poets (for the sake of the metre), "Ap $\epsilon\sigma s$ , "Ap $\epsilon t$ , "Ap $\eta$  and "Ap $\eta \nu$ . V. "Ap $\epsilon s$ .

 $\it a \sigma \tau \acute{\eta} \rho$ , star. Dat. pl.  $\it a \sigma \tau \rho \acute{a} \sigma \iota$ , but not syncopated in other cases.

γάλα (τό), milk. R. γάλακτ. (Dat. pl. γάλαξι, Plat.)

γέλ-ως, ωτος, &c. (ό), laughter. Acc. γέλωτα, and, in poets and Lucian, γέλων.

γόνυ (τό), knee. R. γόνατ.

γυνή, woman, wife. R. γυναικ.\* V. γύναι.

δένδρον, tree. Regular: but in D. pl. (usually) δένδρεσι(ν).

δύρυ (τό), spear. R. δόρατ. Thuc. has old D. δορί.

 $\ddot{\epsilon}$ γχελυς (δ), eel. G. -vos, &c.; but in dual and pl. like  $\pi \hat{\eta}$ χυς.

the exception of  $\gamma\gamma$  (of which the first  $\gamma = ng$ ). Of the smooth mutes,  $\pi$  and  $\kappa$  are but seldom doubled ( $l\pi\pi\sigma\sigma$ s,  $\lambda\Delta\kappa\sigma\sigma$ ):  $\tau$  frequently; as are also  $\sigma$  and the liquids.

\* With accent on the ult. of G. and D. γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικών, γυναιξί, γυναικοῦν (Æsch. Chæph. 302), &c., but γυναῖκα, γυναῖκες, &c.

εἰκ-ώ», όνος (ή), image. G. εἰκοῦς. Αcc. εἰκώ (mostly Ion. and poet.). Acc. pl. εἰκοῦς (Observe the accent).

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- Zεύs, Jupiler.  $\Delta\iota$ -όs,  $\Delta\iota\hat{\iota}$ ,  $\Delta$ ία. V. Zε $\hat{\upsilon}$ . [Ζηνόs, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα, poet.].  $\tilde{\eta}\rho$ -ωs, ωος, hero. Acc.  $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega a$ , and also  $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega$ . In poets  $\tau\hat{\omega}$   $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega$ , and oi, τοὺς  $\tilde{\eta}\rho\omega$ s (the last also Luc.).
- $\Theta a\lambda \hat{\eta}s$ , Thales.  $\Theta a\lambda \epsilon \omega$ ,  $\Theta a\lambda \hat{\eta}$ ,  $\Theta a\lambda \hat{\eta}\nu$ . In later writers also  $\Theta a\lambda o\hat{v}$ , and  $\Theta a\lambda \eta \tau os$ ,  $-\tau \iota$ , &c.
- $\mathfrak{S}$ ρί $\xi$  ( $\dot{\eta}$ ), hair. G. τριχ-ός, &c. D. pl.  $\mathfrak{S}$ ρι $\xi$ ί $(\nu)$ . [R.  $\mathfrak{S}$ ριχ.]
- κάρὰ (τό), head. G. κρατόs. D. κρατί and κάρα. A. τὸ κάρα, and (Trag.) τὸν and τὸ κρᾶτα. Acc. pl. τοὺς κρᾶτας (Eur.).
- κλείς (ή), key. κλειδός, κλειδί, κλείδα and more commonly κλείν.
  Plur. κλείδες. Acc. κλείς, later κλείδας. [Eur. κλήδα, -δας from old Att. κλής.]
- υκέων (6), mess; porridge. Acc. κυκεω, for κυκεωνα.
- κύων, dog. R. κύν. V. κύον.
- λâas, λâs (ὁ), stone. λâos (in Soph. λάου), λᾶϊ, λâaν and λâν (λâa, Callim.). Pl. λâεs, λάων, λάεσσιν and λάεσιν.
- λίπἄ, prob. acc. from obsol. τὸ λίπα; found with ἀλείφειν, as acc. cognatæ significationis.
- μάρτυς, witness. μάρτυρ-os, ι. Acc. a and (less commonly) μάρτυν. D. pl. μάρτὔσι(ν). [Μάρτυρ nom. Æol. and late.]
- ναὖς (ή), ship. The Attic forms are: νεώς, νηῗ, ναὖν | (νέε?), νεοὖν | νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, ναὖς. [G. νηός, &c. Att. poets and later prose.] Οἰδίπους, Œdipus. Οἰδίποδος and Οἰδίπου. D. Οἰδίποδι. Acc.

Οιδίποδα and Οιδίπουν. V. Οιδίπου.

- ὅρνις (ὁ, ἡ), bird, ὅρνῖΞος, &c. Acc. ὄρνῖΞα, less commonly ὅρνιν.
  Pl. reg. also (more poetical) ὅρνεις, ὀρνέων. D. ὅρνῖσι(ν), only Acc. ὅρνεας, οr ὅρνῖς. [On the quantity of the ι see Liddell and Scott.]
  οὖς (τό), ear. R. ἀτ. [G. plur. ἄτων.]
- $\Pi$ νύξ (ή), the Pnyx. G.  $\Pi$ υκν-ός, &c. with transposition of the consonants.
- Ποσειδών, Neptune. Acc. Ποσειδώ. V. Πόσειδον.
- σκώρ (τό), filth. R. σκατ. Hence G. σκατός, &c.
- ύδωρ (τό), water. R. ύδατ.
- $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{p}(\hat{\eta}))}$ , hand.  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{p}o\hat{s})}$ , &c. but G. and D. Dual,  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{p}o\hat{s})}$ , Dat. Pl.  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{p}o\hat{s})}$ .  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{h}o\hat{s})}$  ( $\hat{\eta}$ ), swallow.  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{h}o\hat{s})}$  but D.  $\chi_{\epsilon(\hat{h}o\hat{s})}$ .
- viós, son. G. viοῦ, reg., but also the following cases from viεύs. viέως, viεῖ. Du. viέε, νίέων. Pl. viεῖς, νίέων, νίέων, νίέσι(ν), viεῖς. Thucydides, Plato, and the orators prefer these forms.

# On the place of av.

10. As ἄν represents the predicate as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι ἄν, ἔλεγον ἄν; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. καὶ οὐκ οἵει ἄσχημον ὰν φανεῖσβαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πρᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as modify the whole meaning of the sentence, viz. to negative verbs and interrogatives: οὐκ ἄν, οὐδ' ἄν, οὕποτ' ἄν, οὐδέποτ' ἄν, &c.—τίς ἄν, τί ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, τί δῆτ' ἄν, πῶς ἄν, πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἄρ' ἄν, &c.;—also to adverbs of place, time, manner, and other adverbs, which in various ways modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly: ἐνταῦβα ἄν, τότ' ἄν, εἰκότως ἄν, ἵσως ἄν, τάχ' ἄν, ὑμάλιστ' ἄν, ἡκιστ' ἄν, ἡραδίως ἄν, ἡδέως ἄν, δε.; to εἰ, ἐπειδή; ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὅς with Subj. (hence ἐάν [ἤν, ἄν,] ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, ὁπόταν—δς ἄν=quicunque; si quis).

#### Crasis.\*

11. Both Crasis and Elision are marked, as the soft breathing is, by a comma over the syllable.

When two words, one of which ends and the other begins with a vowel, come together, it often happens that these vowels are changed into one long vowel-sound. This union is called Crasis, and the sign of it Coronis. The Coronis is placed above the vowel-sound formed by Crasis; and when this is a diphthong, above the second vowel; but it is omitted when the word begins with the vowel-sound formed by Crasis; as:  $\tau \delta$   $\delta \nu \rho \mu a = \tau \delta \nu \rho \mu a$ ,  $\tau \delta$   $\delta \tau \rho \sigma \sigma a$   $\tau \delta \nu \rho \rho a$   $\tau \delta \nu \rho a$ 

When the combination formed by crasis is a dissyllable or trochaic word (\*\*), some grammarians still retain the accent of the second word; others change the acute into the circumflex. Thus, when the second word is paroxylone, some write τοὖπος, τἆλλα, τἆργα (for τὸ ἔπος, τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ ἔργα): others, τοὔπος, τἄλλα, τἄργα. The change into the circumflex is founded on the authority of the best MSS. It is, however, against the principle, that in contractions the circumflex arises only when the first of the contracted syllables has the acute, the second the grave.

If of the two vowel-sounds that are blended into one sound by Crasis, the latter is a diphthong that contains to the t is written under

<sup>\*</sup> Kpaois means a mixing or blending. Kopwils, any thing curved; hence, a little curved mark with the pen.

(ε subscript): it is not underwritten, when only the former is such a diphthong. Thus: καὶ εἶτα = κἆτα; but καὶ ἔπειτα = κἄπειτα.

Elision\* consists in simply throwing away a short vowel at the end of a word before another beginning with a vowel. The sign of this is called Apoströphe; \* e. g.  $d\pi \hat{o}$  oïkov =  $d\pi'$  oïkov.

If the elision causes a *smooth mute* to precede an *aspirate*, the smooth mute must be changed into the aspirate. Thus, not  $\partial \pi' \circ v$ , but  $\partial \phi' \circ v$ ; not  $\partial \nu \tau' \delta \nu$ , but  $\partial v \delta' \delta \nu$ .—So in *Crasis*; a smooth mute before an aspirated vowel is changed into the aspirate mute of the same organ:  $\tau \alpha \delta' \tau \epsilon \rho \alpha = 3 \tilde{\alpha} \tau \epsilon \rho \alpha$ .

#### Correlative Adjectives and Adverbs.

12. Correlative words are those which express a mutual relation (correlation) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form.

(a) Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relat. and Depend. Interrog.	
πόσος, -η, -ον; how great? how much? quantus?	of some size	τόσος, -η,† -ον.	όπόσος, -η, -ον,‡ quantus	
ποίος, -ā, -ον; of what kind? qualis?	ποιός, -ά, -όν, of some kind		οἶος, ·ā, -ον, and όποῖος, ·ā, -ον, qualis	
πηλίκος, -η, ον; how great? how old?	wanting	τηλίκος, -ον, so great, so old τηλικόςδε, -ήδε, -όνδε τηλικοῦτος, -αύ-τη, -οῦτο $(\nu)$	ήλίκος, -η, -ον, and όπηλίκος, -η, -ον, how great, how old	

<sup>\*</sup> Elisio (Lat.), a squeezing out. 'Αποστροφή means a turning away.

‡ The forms beginning with δπ'- are regularly the dependent in pr.

<sup>†</sup> Except in the combinations  $\tau o \hat{i} o s \kappa a l (\hat{\eta}) \tau o \hat{i} o s \cdot \tau \delta \sigma o s \kappa a l \tau \delta \sigma o s$ . Sow— $\tau \delta \sigma \omega$  (= q u o—e o, rare), and  $\hat{\epsilon} \kappa \tau \delta \sigma o v$ , these forms were superseded by the compound forms:  $\tau o \hat{i} \delta s \hat{i} \delta s$ .

#### (b) Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demon- strative.	Relative.	Dependent Interrog.
ποῦ; where? ubi?	πού, some- where, ali- cŭbi	wanting [ἐν- ταῦβα, ἐνβά- δε, here: ἐκεῖ, there]	ubi	őπου, where, ubi
πόβεν; whence? unde?	ποβέν, from some place, alicunde	wanting [έν- βένδε, έντεῦ- βεν, hence: έ- κεῖβεν,thence]	őβεν,whence, unde	όπό3εν, whence, un- de
ποι; whither? quo?	ποί, to some place, aliquo	wanting [e-	oi, whither,	őποι, whi- ther, quo
πότε; when? quando?	ποτέ, some- time, ali- quando	τότε, then, tum	őτε, when, quum	όπότε, when, quando
πηνίκα; quo temporis puncto? quotà horà?	wanting	τηνι- κάδε ipso τηνι- καῦτα tem- pore	ήνίκα, when, quo ipso tempore	όπηνίκα, when, quo ipso tem- pore
πωs; how?	πώs, some	οῦτω(ς), ὧδε, so	ώs, how	őπως, how
$\pi \hat{\eta}$ ; whither? [also where?] how?		τῆδε \ hither ταύτη \ or here		őπη. where, whither.

# Irregular Comparison.

13. These comparatives and superlatives really belong to some *obsolete* positive, but are conveniently arranged under some *extant* positive with which they agree in meaning.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. åγа¤ós, good	( ἀμείνων, neut. ἄμεινον     βελτίων   κρείσσων, Att. κρείτ-   των*	βέλτιστος. κράτιστος.
	κακίων	λώστος. κάκιστος.
2. Kakós, bad	χείρων ήσσων, Att. ήττων* (inf	χείριστος. erior).

<sup>\*</sup> The forms in -σσων occur in the earlier Attic writers.

3. xalós, beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος.
4. ἀλγεινός, painful		άλγεινότατος. άλγιστος.
5. μακρός, long	μακρότερος	μακρότατος and μήκι-
6. μικρός, small	μικρότερος μείων	μικρότατος. [στος
7. ολίγος, little	έλάσσων, Att. ελάττων*	<ul><li>ἐλάχιστος.</li><li>ὀλίγιστος.</li></ul>
8. µéyas, great	μείζων	μέγιστος.
9. πολύς, much	πλείων οτ πλέων	πλείστος.
10. ράδιος, easy	ράων	ράστος.
11. πέπων, ripe	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος.
12. πίων, fat	πιότερος	πιότατος.

<sup>\*</sup> The form in -σσων occurs in the earlier Attic writers.



### PARADIGMS.

For the convenience of the pupil and for easy reference, the various Paradigms given at intervals (as well as the others required for use) are here collected together.

#### 1. The Article.

Si	ngular.		, PI	ural.	1	<b>D</b> u	al.	
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	79.
N. ò	ή	TÓ	N. oi	ai	Ta	Ν. Α. τώ	[τά]	τώ
G. τοῦ	της	τοῦ	G. τῶν	$\hat{\tau}\hat{\omega}\nu$	τῶν	G. D. τοίν	[ταῖν]	τοίν
			D. Tois					
Α. τόν	עוד	τό	Α. τούς	τάς	τá			

- a) In the dual the feminine is more commonly τώ, τοῦν, than τά,
   ταῦν. Τά (as fem. dual) is very uncommon.
  - 2. Terminations of the Three Declensions.

1	1 I.		III.	
Sing.	fem. mas.	m.f.		
Nom.	η, ἄ, ū, ης, āς,	os, neut. ov	various	
	~ ~			
Gen.	ns or as ov	ου	os (ws)	
Dat.	η or a	φ	L	
Acc.	ην οτ αν	ov, neut. ov	a or v neut. as	
Voc.	η or a	$\epsilon$ , neut. $o\nu$	— ) nom.	
Plur.				
N. V.	at	oi, neut. ă	ăs, neut. ă	
Gen.	ων (circumflexed)	ων	ων	
Dat.	ais	ous	σιν or σι	
Acc.	ās	ovs, neut. a	ăs, neut. a	
Dual.				
N.A.V.	ā	ω	€	
G. D.	αιν	OLV	οιν	

In the second declension, and in masculine nouns of the first, the original termination of the gen. sing. was o (the final letter of the roots being a, o, respectively); a-o and o-o being contracted into ov. The termination of the dative singular is  $\iota$  in all the declensions, but in the first two it is subscript.

In the formation of the dative plural the T-sounds and  $\nu$  are rejected : and

	αντσι	EVTOL	οντσι	υντσι
become	$\bar{a}\sigma\iota$	€LOL	ουσι	$\bar{v}\sigma\iota$ .

#### 3. First Declension.

v	ictory.	attempt.	Muse.	citizen. y	oung man.
Sing. Nom.	νίκη	πειρα	Μοῦσἄ	$\pi$ oditys $(i)$	νεανίας
Gen.	νίκης	πείρας	Μούσης	πολίτου	νεανίου
Dat.	νίκη	πείρα	Μούση	πολίτη	νεανία
Acc.	νίκην	πειραν	Μοῦσαν	πολίτην	νεανίαν
Voc.	νίκη	πείρα	Μοῦσα	πολίτα	νεανία
Plur. Nom.	νίκαι	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Gen.	νικῶν	πειρών	Μουσῶν	πολιτών	νεανιῶν
Dat.	νίκαις	πείραις	Μούσαις	πολίταις	νεανίαις
Acc.	νίκας	πείρας	Μούσας	πολίτας	νεανίας
Voc.	νίκαι	πείραι	Μοῦσαι	πολίται	νεανίαι
Dual. N.A.V.	νίκα	πείρᾶ	Μούσᾶ	πολίτα	νεανία
G. D.	νίκαιν	πείραιν	Μούσαιν	πολίταιν	νεανίαιν

#### 4. Second Declension.

	word.	island.	· way.	garment.
Sing. N.	λόγος	νησος	δδός	<b>ι</b> μάτιον
G.	λόγου	νήσου	<b>όδο</b> ῦ	ίματίου
D.	λόγω	νήσω	<b>စ်</b> δω	ίματίω
A.	λόγον	νησον	<b>ό</b> δον	ξμάτιον
V.	λόγ€	νησε	όδέ	ξμάτιον
Plur. N.	λόγοι	νήσοι	όδο <b>ί</b>	ίμάτια
G.	λόγων	νήσων	δδῶν	ίματίων
D.	λόγοις	νήσοις	οδοίς	ξματίοις
A.	λόγους	νήσους	<b>ό</b> δού <b>ς</b>	ξμάτια
V.	λόγοι	νήσοι	όδοί	ξμάτια.
Dual. N.A.V.	λόγω	νήσω	όδώ	ίματίω
G. D.	λόγοιν	νήσοιν	όδοῖν	ίματίοιν

The Vocative of words in os sometimes ends in os; as:  $\delta \phi i \lambda \epsilon$  and  $\delta \phi i \lambda os$ ; always  $\delta \Im \epsilon \delta s$ .

# 5. (Adjectives in os.)

	6. (11a) coole 0,0 5,1							
		(good.)		(ha	teful, hos	tile.)		
Sing.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.		
Nom.	aya36s	dyaSh	άγαβόν	έχβρός	έχβρά	έχβρόν		
Gen.	άγαβοῦ	ayasins	ล้งลวิงจิ	έχβροῦ	έχβρâs	έχβροῦ		
Dat.	aγaβŵ	ayann	aγaβŵ	έχθρώ	έχθρα	έχθρώ		
Acc.	dyaSáv	αγαθήν	άγαβόν	έχθρόν	έχβράν	έχβρόν		
Voc.	àya3é	ayann	άγαβόν	έχβρέ	έχθρά	έχβρόν		
Plur.				, ,		, ,		
Nom. V.	ล่งลุลอย์	ayazai	άγαβά	έχβροί	έχβραί	έχβρά		
Gen.	αγαβών	ດ່າດຊີພິນ	ດ່າດລີພົນ	έχβρῶν	έχθρῶν	έχβρῶν		
Dat.	ล่งสรอเร	ayagais	ayasais	Exapois	έχβραîs	ExSpois		
Acc.	αγαβούς	dyadás	ayasá	έχθρούς	έχθράς	έχθρά.		
Dual.	1	,		1	76 (	/ /		
N. A. V.	αγαβώ	άγαβά	αίγαδώ	έχθρώ	έχβρά	έχβρώ		
G. D.	3"	αγαβαίν	3	έχβροίν				

# 6. Contraction of the Second Declension.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	voyage.	voyage round.	bone.
S. N.	$\pi \lambda \delta \delta \delta = \pi \lambda \delta \delta \delta$	$\pi\epsilon\rho i\pi\lambda oos = \pi\epsilon\rho i\pi\lambda ous$	οστέον = οστούμ
G.	πλοῦ	περίπλου	οστοῦ
D.	πλῷ	περίπλφ	οστώ
Α.	πλοῦν	περίπλουν	οστούν
V.	· πλοῦ	περίπλου	οστούν
P. N. G.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	ỏστâ
	$\pi\lambda\hat{\omega}\nu$	περίπλων	οστώ <b>ν</b>
D.	πλοῖς	περίπλοις	όστοῖς
A.	πλούς	περίπλους	δστâ
V.	πλοῖ	περίπλοι	ὀστᾶ
D. N. A.	. V. πλώ	περίπλω	οστώ
G. D.	πλοίν	περίπλοιν	ὀστοῖν

# 7. Adjectives in $(\epsilon \circ \varsigma, \circ \circ \varsigma =) \circ \upsilon \varsigma$ .

		~	,			
		(a)		(b)	) .	
8 5	(χρύσε-ος	χρυσέ-α	χρύσε-ον)	) άπλό-ος ά	πλό-η	άπλό-ον
~· }	χρυσούς	χρυση	χρυσοῦν	δαπλούς ά	$\pi \lambda \hat{\eta}$	άπλοῦν
	χρυσοῦ	χρυσης	χρυσοῦ	άπλοῦ ά	πλης	άπλοῦ
	χρυσώ	χρυση	χρυσῶ	άπλῷ ά	$\pi \lambda \hat{\eta}$	άπλῷ
	χρυσοῦν	χρυσην	χρυσοῦν	άπλοῦν ά	πλην	άπλοῦν
P.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαί	χρυσᾶ	άπλοῦ ἀ	πλαῖ	άπλâ
	χρυσών (	m.f.n.		άπλῶν (m.	f. n.)	
	χρυσοίς	χρυσαίς	χρυσοίς	άπλοῖς ά	πλαῖς	- άπλοῖς
	χρυσούς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	άπλοῦς ά	πλᾶς	άπλᾶ
D.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	άπλῶ ά:	$\pi \lambda \hat{a}$	άπλῶ
	χρυσοίν	χρυσαίν	χρυσοίν	άπλοῖν ά	πλαῖν	άπλοῖν
D.	χρυσοίς χρυσούς χρυσώ	χρυσαῖς χρυσᾶς χρυσᾶ	χρυσο <b>ῖς</b> χρυσᾶ χρυσῶ	άπλοῖς ἀ: άπλοῦς ἀ: άπλῶ ἀ:	πλαῖς πλᾶς πλᾶ	άπλᾶ άπλῶ

(The fem.  $\epsilon a = \hat{a}$ , when a vowel or  $\rho$  precedes:  $(\partial \rho \gamma \dot{\nu} \rho \epsilon o s =)$   $\partial \rho \gamma \nu \rho o \hat{\nu}$ ,  $\partial \rho \gamma \nu \rho \hat{a}$ ,  $\partial \rho \gamma \nu \rho o \hat{\nu}$ .)

# 8. Attic (Second) Declension.

Lesson 18.]	(a)	(b)	(c)
_	people.	rope.	dining-room.
Sing. N.	δ λεώς	ή κάλως	τὸ ἀνώγεων
G.	λεώ	κάλω	ανώγεω
D.	λεῷ	κάλω	ἀνώγεφ
A.	λεών	κάλων	ανώγεων
V.	λεώς	κάλως	άνώγεων
Pl. N.	λεώ	κάλω	ανώγεω
G.	$\lambda \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu$	κάλων	ἀνώγεων
D.	λεώς	κάλως	ανώγεως
A.	λεώς	κάλως	ανώγεω
V.	λεώ	κάλφ	άνώγεω
Dual. N. A.	V. λεώ	κάλω	ἀνώγεω
G. D.	λεῷν	κάλων	ανώγε <b>ων</b>

 $\mathbf{r} = \gamma i \gamma \alpha \nu \tau - \sigma \iota(\nu).$ 

# 9. Adjective in $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ (m. f.), $\epsilon\omega\nu$ (n.).

Sing. m. f.n. N. ίλεως ίλεων ίλεω G. ίλεω ίλεω ίλεων D. ίλεω ίλεω ίλεως A. ΐλεων ϊλεων Thews V. ίλεως ίλεων ίλεω Dual. N. A. V. ίλεω G. D. ίλεων

# 10. Third Declension. Roots, κορακ, παιδ, Σω, πραγματ, Σηρ,

Sing.  $\delta$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$  (child) o (jackal) τὸ (thing) δ (raven) Ν. κόραξ παίς 205 πρᾶγμα G. Kópakos παιδός 20065 πράγματος D. κόρακι παιδί သိထင် πράγματι παίδα Swa Α. κόρακα πράγμα V. κόραξ Sús παῖ πραγμα Plur. Ν. κόρακες παίδες 23ŵ€S πράγματα G. κοράκων παίδων ဒိတ်ထွာ πραγμάτων D. κόραξι(ν)<sup>α</sup>  $\pi a \iota \sigma \iota(\nu)^{b}$ 3ωσί(ν) πράγμασι(ν)6 Α. κόρακας παίδας Soas πράγματα V. κόρακες παίδες 236€5 πράγματα Dual. Ν. Α. Υ. κόρακε παίδ€ ≳ພິ∈ πράγματε G. D. κοράκοιν παίδοιν 3ωοιν πραγμάτοιν.  $= \kappa \delta \rho \alpha \kappa - \sigma \iota(\nu).$  $b = \pi \alpha i \delta - \sigma i \nu$ .  $\epsilon = \pi \rho \acute{a} \gamma \mu a \tau - \sigma \iota \nu$ . Sing.  $\delta$  (animal)  $\delta$  (age)  $\delta$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ , (divinity)  $\delta$  (lion) δ (giant) Ν. Ξήρ alwo δαίμων λέων yiyās G. Snpós αίωνος λέοντος δαίμονος γίγαντος D. βηρί αίῶνι δαίμονι λέοντι γίγαντι Α. βῆρα αίωνα δαίμονα λέοντα γίγαντα V. 3ήρ αίων δαίμον λέον γίγαν Plur. N. Shpes αίωνες δαίμονες λέοντες γίγαντες G. ສηρών λεόντων γιγάντων αίώνων δαιμόνων  $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} o \nu \sigma \iota(\nu)^{g} \gamma \acute{\iota} \gamma \check{a} \sigma \iota(\nu)^{g}$ D.  $\exists \eta \rho \sigma i(\nu)$  $ai\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)^{\mathbf{d}}\delta ai\mu o\sigma\iota(\nu)^{\mathbf{e}}$ A. Shpas αίῶνας δαίμονας λέοντας γίγαντας V. Shoes alwves δαίμονες λέοντες γίγαντες Dual. Ν. Α. V. Βήρε aiῶν€ δαίμονε λέοντε γίγαντε G. D. ສηροίν αλώνοιν δαιμόνοιν λεόντοιν γίγαντοιν  $\mathbf{d} = a \hat{\imath} \hat{\omega} \nu - \sigma \imath (\nu).$  $\circ = \delta \alpha (\mu o \nu - \sigma \iota (\nu)).$  $f = \lambda \acute{\epsilon} o \nu \tau - \sigma \iota(\nu)$ .

	Comparative in wv.
11.	12.
(Root εὐδαιμον.) Sin	ngular.
m. f. $n.$	1 m f
m. f. n. Ν. εὐδαίμων εὔδαιμον	μείζων μείζον
G. εύδαίμονος	μείζονος
D. εὐδαίμονι	μείζονι
Α. εὐδαίμονα εὕδαιμον Υ	μείζονα or μείζω μείζον
· ευσαιμου	μείζον ural.
Ν. Ν. εὐδαίμονες εὐδαίμονα	\ μείζουες \ μείζουα \ μείζους \ μείζω
G. εὐδαιμόνων	μειζόνων
D. εὐδαίμοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)
Α. εὐδαίμονας εὐδαίμονα	\
21. Courporus Courporu	ζ μείζους ζ μείζω
	ual.
Ν.Α.Υ. εὐδαίμονε	μείζονε
G.D. εἰδαιμόνοιν	μειζύνοιν
13.	14.
(Root μελαν.) Sing	gular. (Root χαριεντ.)
Ν. μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν	
G. μέλανος μελαίνης μέλανος	χαρίευτος χαριέσσης χαρίευτος
1). HELAUL HELAULUM HELAUL	Υαριέντι γαριέσση γαρίεντι
Α. μέλανα μέλαιναν μέλαν	χαρίεντα χαρίεσσαν χαρίεν
V. μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν	
	iral.
Ν. V. μέλανες μέλαιναι μέλανα	χαριέντες χαριέσσαι χαριέντα
<ul><li>G. μελάνων μελαινών μελάνων</li><li>D. μέλασι(ν)μελαίναις μέλασι(ν)</li></ul>	χαριενίων χαριεσσων χαριεντών
Α. μελανας μελαίνας μέλανα	χαρίευτας χαρίεσσας χαρίευτα
	ual.
Ν.Α. V. μέλανε μελαίνα μέλανε G.D. μελάνοιν μελαίναιν μελάνοιν	χαριέντοιν χαριέσσαιν χαριέντοιν
	5.
	παντ.) Plural.
Ν. Υπας πασα παν	πάντες πᾶσαι πάντα
G. παντός πάσης παντός	πάντων πασῶν πάντων
<ul><li>D. παντί πάση παντί</li></ul>	πᾶσι(ν) πάσαις πᾶσι(ν)
🕰 πάντα πᾶσαν πᾶν	πάντας πάσας πάντα
Dual. N.A.V. πάντε	πάσα πάντε
G.D. πάντοιν	πάσαιν πάντοιν

<sup>\*</sup> Obs. dat. xaplest, not xapletst.

	16. Part	iciple of 1	Pres. A	ct.	(Ro	ot λειπι	οντ.)
Sing.	N.V.	λείπων			ουσα		εῖπον
roung.	G.	λείποντος			ούσης	λ	είποντος
	D	λείποντι	_		ούση	λ	είποντι
	A.	λείποντα	)	λείπ	ουσαν	λ	είπον
Pl mal.	N.V.	λείποντες	7	<i>\είπ</i>	ουσαι	λ	είποντα
	G.	λειπόντων	)	$\lambda \epsilon \iota \pi$	συσῶν	λ	ειπόντων
	D,	λείπουσι(1	v) 7	$\lambda \epsilon \iota \pi$	ούσαι:	, λ	είπουσι(ν)
	A,	λείποντας	7	LELTT	ούσας	λ	είποντα
Lual.	N.A.V.	λείποντε		λειπ	ούσα	/	είποντ€
	G.D.	λειπόντοιν	, ,	λειπ	ούσαι	λ	ειπόν <b>τοιν</b>
	17. Partie	ciple of Ac	or. 1. A	.ct.	(Ro	ot λειψ	rαντ.)
Sing.	N.V.	λείψας	)	Leiy	rāca	λ	είψαν
	G.	λείψαντος	. 7	LELY	ráσηs	λ	είψαντος
	D.	λείψαντι	)	LELY	rάση	λ	είψαντι
	A.	λείψαντα			raoav	λ	είψαν
Plural.		λείψαντες			ασαι		είψαντα
	G.	λειψάντωι			ασῶν		ειψάντων
		λείψασι(ν			rágais		είψᾶσι(ν)
T)1	A.	λείψαντας			ráoas		είψαντα
Dual.	N.A.V.	λείψαντε			rága		είψαντε
	G.D.	λειψάντου	, ,	ιειψ	rάσαιν		ειψάντοιν
18.	(a) S	ing.				(b) Sing	ŗ.
Ν. πο	λύς πολλή	πολύ		μέη	as	μεγάλη	μέγα
G. $\pi o \lambda$		ς πολλοῦ			άλου	μεγάλης	
D. πολ		πολλώ			άλφ	μεγάλη	
Α. πο		ν πολύ			αν	μεγάλην	
V. πο				μέγ	/a	μεγάλη	
	Plura	d.				Plural.	
Ν. πολ		ά πολλά			άλοι	μεγάλαι	
$G. \pi o \lambda$	ιλών πολλώ	ον πολλών		μεγ			μεγάλων
	etc. re	gular.			1	etc. regu	ılar.
	_ `	(a)	(b)		(c)		(d)
Cina			nother.	e	daug		man
Sing.	CI.		ιήτηρ	$\eta$	βυγάτ		ἀνήρ
	D		ιητρός		Suyar		άν-δ-ρός άν-δ-ρί
	A	',	ιητρί		ສືບyaາ	' a	άν-δ-ρα
	V. πά		ιητέρα ιῆτερ		ລັບ່າງ <i>α</i> າ		ἄνερ
Plural.	TAT	7	ητέρες		ສິບາງລາ		αν-δ-ρες
	C		ητέρων		วิบางลา		άν-δ-ρῶν
	To		ιητράσι(	v)		ράσι(ν)	άν-δ-ράσι(ν)
			ητέρας		ສືບyar		άν-δ-ρας
			ητέρες		Suyar		άν-δ-ρες
Dual.	N.A.V. παι		ητέρε		Svyar	,	ἄν-δ-ρ€
	G.D. $\pi a$	<b>r</b> έροιν μ	ητέροιν		วบาลา	έροιν	άν-δ-ροῦν

```
Sing.
                 N.
                         το κέρας
                                                  τὸ κρέας
                 G.
                            κέρατ-ος, κέρως
                                                      κρέως
                 D.
                            κέρατ-ι, κέρα
                                                      κρέα
                 A.
                            κέρας
                                                      κρέας
        Plural. N.
                            κέρατ-α, κέρᾶ
                                                      κρέα
                 G.
                            κεράτ-ων, κερών
                                                      κρεῶν
                 D.
                            \kappa \epsilon \rho a - \sigma \iota(\nu)
                                                      κρέα-σι(ν)
                 A.
                            κέρατ-α, κέρᾶ
                                                      κρέἄ
                N.A.V.
        Dual.
                            κέρατ-ε, κέρā (?)
                                                      κρέα
                 G.D.
                            κεράτ-οιν, κερών (?)
                                                      κρεών
                                   21.
                                Singular.
                      trireme.
                                                      wall.
     N.
                    ή τριήρης
                                                  τό τείχος
     G. (τριήρεος)
                       τριήρους
                                       (τείχεος)
                                                     τείχους
     D. (τριήρεϊ)
                       τριήρει
                                        (τείχεϊ)
                                                      τείχει
     Α. (τριήρεα)
                       τριήρη
                                                      τείχος
                       τριηρες
                                                      TELXOS
                                 Plural.
                                        (τείχεα)
     Ν. (τριήρεες)
                       τριήρεις
                                                      τείχη
     G. (τριηρέων)
                                        (τειχέων)
                       τριήρων
                                                      τειχῶν
                       τριήρεσι(ν)
                                                      τείχεσι(ν)
     Α. (τριήρεας)
                                        (τείχεα)
                       τριήρεις
                                                      τείχη
     V. (τριήρεες)
                       τριήρεις
                                        (τείχεα)
                                  Dual.
Ν.Α. (τριήρεε)
                                        (τείχεε)
                       τριήρη
                                                      τείχη
  G.D. (τριηρέοιν)
                                        (τειχέοιν)
                                                     τειχοίν
                       τριήροιν
                       22. Adjective in \eta_{S}.
                       m. f.
                                                                 n.
Sing.
        N.
                       σαφής
                                                               σαφές
        G.
                                (σαφέ-ος) σαφούς
        D.
                                (σαφέ-ϊ) σαφεῖ
        Α. (σαφέ-α)
                       σαφη
                                                               σαφές
                       σαφές
                                                               σαφές
                                                     (σαφέ-α) σαφή
Plural. N. (σαφέ-ες) σαφείς
                                (σαφέ-ων) σαφων
        G.
        D.
                                           \sigma a \phi \epsilon \sigma \iota(\nu)
        Α. (σαφέ-ας) σαφείς
                                                     (σαφέ-α) σαφή
        V. (σαφέ-ες) σαφείς
                                                     (σαφέ-α) σαφῆ
                                           σαφη
Dual.
        N.A.V.
                     σαφέ-ε
        G.D.
                       σαφέ-οιν
                                           σαφοίν
```

Compound paroxytones in ηs remain paroxytones in the contracted Gen. pl.; as: συνήσων, αὐτάρκων (fr. συνήσης, αὐτάρκης).

				-
23.		24.		25.
Sing. Plur.	Sing.	· Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
city, town. Ν. πόλις (ή) πόλεις G. πόλεως πόλεως D. πόλει πόλεσι Α. πόλιν πόλεις V. πόλε πόλεις	· fore-a	rm: cubit.	c	itv.
Ν. πόλις (ή) πόλεις	πηχύς (δ	ή) πήχεις	1 "" στυ (τ	ό) ἄστη
G. πόλεως πόλεω:	ν πηχεως	πήχεων	άστεος	ἄστεων
D. πύλει πόλεσι	(ν) πήχει	πήχεσι(ν)	άστει	ἄστεσι(ν)
Α. πόλιν πόλεις	πηχυν	πήχεις	ἄστυ	ลืฮาก
V. πόλε πόλεις	πηχυ	πήχεις	ἄστυ	ãστη
Dual. N.A.V. πόλεε G.D. πολέου	(πόλη)	{ Dua	l of πηχυς	and
G.D. πολέου	ν	( वेठ	TU not four	nd.
		6.		
(Adjective	s in vs are co	ntracted in s	some form	s.)
Singu	lar.		Plural.	
m. f. N. γλυκύς γλυκεί G. γλυκείος γλυκεί D. γλυκεί γλυκεί V. γλυκύ γλυκεί V. γλυκύ γλυκεί	n.	m.	f.	n.
Ν. γλυκύς γλυκε	ία γλυκύ	γλυκείς	γλυκειαι	γλυκέα
G. YAUKEOS YAUKE	as yhukeos	γλυκεων	γλυκειων	γλυκεων
Δ. γλυκει γλυκει	ία γλυκει	YNUKEGI(V)	YNUKEILLIS	YNUKEUL (V)
V SILVEN SILVE	ίαν γκυκύ	Synkere	ynoreius	VY OKEA
Dual N A V	. γλυκέε	y concess	and make	, ronca
G.	γλυκέοιν	Avoketa	Nynkee	1.79
404.8			71101110	
Singular.		27. ural.		Dual.
oniguiar.				Duai.
NT CONTINUE		king.		T7 0 1/
Ν. δ βασιλεύς   Ν. <b>G.</b> βασιλέως   G.	βασιλείς (01	a Au. paou		ν. βασιλέε βασιλέοι
D. Bagulei D	. Βασιλεύσι(ν	)	U.D.	ρασιλέσι
D. βασιλεί D. A. βασιλέα Α.	. Βασιλέας (Β	βασιλεῖς)		
V. βασιλεῦ V.	βασιλείς			
		28.	,	
Singular.	Plur		D	ual.
N. lysús	N. lysi		, D	nai. Digital
G. λχθύος	$G. i \chi \mathfrak{I}$		N.A.	[ X 20 ]
D. lxsúl	D. ixsi	σιν	G.D.	λαθύοιν
Α. ἰχθύν	A. lysi			7
V. <i>l</i> χβύ	$V. i \chi_{31}$			
	9	29.		
Singular.			Plural.	
Ν. βοῦς γραῦς	βύε	ς [βοῦς]	γρᾶε	ς [γραῦ <b>ς</b> ]
G. βοός γραός D. βοΐ γραΐ		U	γραά	v
D. βοΐ γραΐ	Bou	σίν	γραυ	σίν
Α. βοῦν γραῦι	βόο	s Bous	γρᾶο	γραθε
V. [βοῦ] γραῦ	) BOE	οσίν ις] βοῦς ς [βοῦς]	γραε	ς [γραθς]
Dua	II.A.V. E	666. G.D	. BOOLV.	

	30.	31.	<b>3</b> 2.
Sing. N. S, h	πόρτις, calf. ή	ἔγχελυς, eel.	ο, ή οίς, sheep.
G.	πόρτι-ος	έγχελυ-ος	olós
D.		έγχέλυ-ϊ	olí
A.	πόρτιν	<i>ἔγ.χε</i> λυν	. OLV
V.	πόρτι -	<i>ἔγχ</i> ελυ	oเร
Plur. N.	πόρτι-ες, πόρτις	έγχέλεις	ાં દે
G.	πορτί-ων	έγχέλε-ων	οἰῶν
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	έγχέλε-σι(ν)	$olori(\nu)$
A.	πόρτι-ας, πόρτες	έγχέλεις	olas, rarer ols
	πόρτι-ες, πόρτις	έγχέλεις	oles
Dual. N. A. V.	πόρτι-ε	έγχέλε-ε	$o\tilde{i}\epsilon$
	πορτί-οιν	έγχελέ-οιν	οἰοῖν
Xenophon	uses the Ionic forms	of ois, viz.	čiv. čies. čiwy. čias

Xenophon uses the Ionic forms of ols, viz. čiν, čiες, δίων, čiας and čiς.—K.

# 33. Participle of Λοτ. 1. Pass. (Root λειφθέντ.)

		711.	1.	71.
Sing.	V.	λειφεείς (oxytone)	λειφβείσα	λειφβέν
(	Ġ.	λειφβέντος	λειφβείσης	λειφβέντος
I	D.	λειφβέντι	λειφβείση	λειφβέντι
1	A.	λειφβέντα	λειφβείσαν	λειφβέν
1	V.	λειφεείς	λειφβείσα	λειφβέν
Plur.	N.	λειφβέντες	λειφβείσαι	λειφβέντα
(	G.	λειφβέντων	λειφβεισών	λειφβέντων
I	D.	λειφβείσι(ν)	λειφβείσαις	λειφβείσι(ν)
E	A.	λειφβέντας	λειφβείσας	λειφβέντα
7	V.	λειφθέντες	λειφβείσαι	λειφβέντα
Dual. N. A. V	V.	λειφβέντε	λειφβείσα	λειφβέντε
G. I	D.	λειφεέντοιν	λειφβείσαιν	λειφβέντοιν

# 34. Participle of Aor. 2. Act. (Root λιπόντ.)

	m.	f,	n.
Sing.	N. λιπών (oxytone)	λιποῦσα	λιπόν
	3. λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
]	Ο. λιπόντι	λιπούση	λιπόντι
Į.	<ol> <li>λιπόντα</li> </ol>	λιποῦσαν	λιπόν
7	7. λιπών	λιποῦσα	λιπόν
Plur.	Ν. λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι	λιπόντα
(	Ε. λιπόντων	λιπουσῶν	λιπόν <b>των</b>
I	). λιποῦσι(ν)	λιπούσαις	λιποῦσι( <b>ν)</b>
	A. λιπόντας	λιπούσāς	λιπόντα
7	V. λιπόντες	λιποῦσαι	λ <i>ι</i> πόντ <b>α</b>
Qual. N.A.V		λιπούσδ	λιπόν <b>τε</b> λιπόν <b>τοιν</b>
G.I	ι. Λιποντοιν	and the second second	TOTAL OF THE

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# 35. Participle of Perf. Act. (Root λελυκότ.)

Sing.	N. V.	λελυκώς	λελυκυΐα	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυία	λελυκότι
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυΐαν	λελυκός
Plural.	N. V.	λελυκότες	λελυκυΐαι	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι(ν)
	A.	λελυκότες	λελυκυίας	λελυκότα
Dual. N	V. A. V.	λελυκότε	λελυκυία	λελυκότε
(	G.D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν

# 26 Declaration of the first four manage

	30. Deciension of	the first four t	rumerais.
N.	1 είς, μία, εν	3 τρεῖς, τρία	Τέσσαρες οτ τέτ-
G.	1 ένός, μιᾶς, ένός	3 τριῶν	ταρες Δύο may
D.	1 ένί, μιᾶ, ένί	3 τρισί(ν)	also be used as in-
A.	1 ενα, μίαν, εν	3 τρείς, τρία	declinable for any
			case.—δύω is found
N.	2 δύο	4 τέσσαρες, α	(when the verse re-
G.	2 δυοίν (very seld. δυείν)	4 τεσσάρων	quires it) in non-
D.	2 δυοίν (un-All. δυσί)	4 τέσσαρσι(ν)	Attic poets [not
A.	2 δύο	4 τέσσαρας, α	Pindar].
	37. Tis; (interrog	g.) 38	B. Tis (indef.).

	m. f.	n.	m. f.	n.
Sing.	Ν. τίς	τί	Tis	τì
	G. τίνος	τίνος	τινός	τινός
	D. τίνι	τίνε	τινί	τινί
	Α. τίνα	au t	τινά	τì
Plur.	Ν. τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά
	G. τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινών
	D. τίσι(ν)	$\tau i\sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\tau\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\tau \iota \sigma i(\nu)$
	Α. τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
Dual '	N A wine		T1116	

G. D. τίνοιν τινοίν

In sing. G.  $\tau o \hat{v}$ , and D.  $\tau \hat{\phi}$  are also found; enclitic when for τινός. For neut. pl. τινά (not for τίνα), ἄττα (not enclit.) is also found in Attic.

		39.		4	10.
			Singular.		
N.	ούτις	οὔτι	οὐδείς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν, πο ο <b>πε</b>
G.	οὖτινος		οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδεν <b>ός</b>
D.	οὖτινι		ούδενί	οὐδεμιᾶ	οὐδ <b>ενί</b>
A.	οὔτινα	οὔτι	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

Plural.

Ν. οὕτινες οὕτινα G. οὕτινων

G. οὕτινων D. οὕτισι

Α. οὔτινας οὔτινα

Dual.

Ν οὔτινε G.N. οὔτινοιν Though οὐδείς, μηδείς = not even one, yet (like our 'none') they are sometimes found in the pl., principally in nom. and acc. (less commonly gen. and dat.) masc. οὐδ-ένες (-ένων, -έναν, -ένας.

Just so μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν.

Αμφω (both) is declined like a dual: N. A. V. ἄμφω, G. & D. ἀμφοῖν

41. 42. Sing. [2] Ν. ἐγώ G. έμοῦ, μοῦ σοῦ (ov) D. έμοί, μοί oî σοί  $\sigma \epsilon$ Α. ἐμέ, μέ  $(\tilde{\epsilon})$ Plural. Ν. ήμεις ύμεῖς σφείς [neut. σφέα] G. ήμῶν ύμῶν σφων D. ήμιν ύμιν σφίσι(ν) A. ήμας ύμᾶς σφâs [neut. σφεα] Dual. [σφωι], σφώ [σφωέ] Ν. Α. [νωι], νω [σφωίν], σφών σφωίν  $G. D. [\nu \hat{\omega} \iota \nu], \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ 

44.

The reflexive pronouns are: m. ἐμαυτοῦ, f. ἐμαυτῆς, of myself; m. σεαυτοῦ (or σαυτοῦ), f. σεαυτῆς (or σαυτῆς), of thyself; m. n. ἐαυτοῦ (or αὐτοῦ), f. ἑαυτῆς (or αὐτῆς), of himself, herself, itself. The compound forms, ἡμεῖς (ὑμεῖς) αὐτοί, are used for pl. of ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ.

S. m.  $\epsilon \mu a \nu \tau - o \hat{\nu}$   $-\hat{\omega}$   $- \acute{o} \nu$  f  $\epsilon \mu a \nu \tau - \hat{\nu} \hat{\nu}$   $- \acute{\eta} \hat{\nu}$   $- \acute{\eta} \nu$   $- \acute{\eta} \nu$ 

P. m. n. έαυτ-ῶν -οῖς -ούς, n. ά (or) αὑτ-ῶν -οῖς -ούς, n. ά
f. έαυτ-ῶν -αῖς -άς (or) αὑτ-ῶν -αῖς -άς

For pl. the compound forms are often used (with more emphasis).

P. m. σφών αὐτών, σφίσιν αὐτοῖε, σφάε αὐτούε f. σφών αὐτών, σφίσιν αὐταῖε, σφάε αὐτάε

45.

The reciprocal pronoun expresses that each object does the action to the other or others.

Plural. G. ἀλλήλων, of each other Dual. ἀλλήλοιν αιν οι

D. άλλήλοις aις οις

Α. ἀλλήλους as a ἀλλήλω α

# Demonstrative (or Pointing-out) Pronouns.

	this.						
Sing. N. 68	δε ήδε ούδε τηςδε	τύδε	Plur.	N. oî	òε	aíô€	τάδε
G. το	ουδε τηςδε	τουδε	,	G. Tá	υνδ€	τωνδε	τωνδ€
D. το	ώδε τήδε άνδε τήνδε	τώδ€		D. το	ιςδε	ταιςδε	TOISGE
Α. τ	ύνδε τήνδε	τόδε		A. 70	ουςδε	τάςδε	τάδ€
	Dual. N. A						
	G. J	Ο. τοῖνδε	ταινοι	E TOL	νδε		

47. 48.

	2.11			=				
			iz	ose (in th	e oblique	e cases,		
	this.			ejus, e	ri. eum, :	&c.).		
Sing. N.	οὖτος	αΰτη	τοῦτο	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό		
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ		
D.	τούτω	ταύτη	τούτω	αὐτῷ	αὐτῆ	αὐτῷ		
A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό		
Plur. N.	οὖτοι	αδται	ταῦτα	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά		
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν		
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς		
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά		
Dual. N. A.	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ		
G. D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν.		

# 49.

# Relative Pronouns.

		Sing	ular.			Plural			Dual.	
N.	ős	(qui)	ή	ő	oï	αΐ	ã	ő	ã	ő
G.	οδ	1	ής	οΰ	ὧν	ών	$\tilde{\omega}_{\nu}$	οἷν	αἷν	οἶν
D.	ယ်		ή	ယ်	ois	ลเร็ร	อเร็ง	οἶν	αῗν	οἷν
A.	őν		ην	ő	oüs	äs	ä	ű	ã	ω.

Often with  $- \pi \epsilon \rho$  added:  $\delta \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ ,  $\delta \pi \epsilon \rho$ ,  $\delta \pi \epsilon \rho$ , &c.

		50.		
Sing.	N.	östis, who(ever)	ที่ชเร	8 71 [or 8, 71]
J	G.	οδτινος οτ ότου	กุ้ร <b>าเ</b> ขอร	(as masc.)
		φτινι or ότφ	กู้ ขเทเ	(as masc.)
	A.	δντινα	ήντινα	ő τι [or ő, τι]
Plural.	N.	οΐτινες	αΐτινες	ἄτινα or ἄττα
	G.	ωντινων (more rarely ὅτων)		
			$a$ is $ au$ ι $\sigma$ ι $( u)$	
	A.	οΰετινας	äςτινας	äτινα οτ ä <b>ττα</b>
Dual. N	. A.	ώτινε, άτινε G. D. οΐντιν	οιν, αἷντινοι	ν

51.

(alius)	ἄλλος	ἄλλη	ἄλλο	quite re	gular	except
(ille)	ἐκ <b>ε</b> ῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	neut.	0.	•

59.

τοσοῦτος (quantus). τοιοῦτος (talis). Sing. Plur.

Ν. τοσούτος τοσαύτη τοσούτο $(\nu)$  | τοσούτοι τοσαύται τοσαύται C, τοσούτου τοσαύτης τοσούτου C, τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτων τοσούτοις τοσαύταις τοσούτοις C, τοσούτον τοσαύτην τοσούτο $(\nu)$  | τοσούτους τοσαύταις τοσούτων το

Dual.

Ν.Α. τοσούτω τοσαύτα τοσούτω G.D. τοσούτοιν τοσαύταιν τοσούτοιν

So τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν), τηλικοῦτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικοῦτο(ν).

53.

Terminations of the Tenses of a Verb in the first person singular of the Indicative Mood.

The names of the principal tenses are in capital letters.

Active. Middle. Passive.

with the strength-PRESENT. ω ομαι ened root (if the Imperfect, ον όμην verb has one). PERFECT. ka or å\* μαι root usually Pluperfect, κειν Οι είν μην changed, by laws FUTURE 1. Βήσομαι  $\sigma\omega$ σομαι of euphony when σάμην σα termination is apfor liquid άμην pended. verbs. σομαι † (with redupl. root). FUTURE 3. (none)

Tempora Secunda.

	2011-1-01-01	01.000	
FUTURE 2.1	$\hat{\omega}$	οῦμαι	ήσομαι
Aorist 2.	oν	όμ <b>ην</b>	ην
Perfect 2.	а	(none)	(none)
Pluperfect 2.	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	(none)	(none)

from short root: the vowel-sound being lengthened in Perf. 2 and Plup., except in the case of o.

<sup>\*</sup> &, & belong to Mute Verbs whose characteristic is a P or a K sound. The rough breathing means that the characteristic (i. e. the final consonant of the root) is aspirated when the termination is appended.

<sup>†</sup> The Third Future is supplied in the Active Voice by έσομαι (1 shall be) with the Perfect Participle, as τετυφώς έσομαι.

<sup>#</sup> The so-called 2nd Future is the regular Future of liquid verbs.

# 54. Terminations of the Moods and Participles.

The Greek language has five Moods: one Objective Mood: the Indicative; and four Subjective Moods: (1) the Imperative; (2) the Subjunctive; (3) the Optative; (4) the Infinitive; (Kr.)

The Sulyective Moods and the Participles are formed only from the Principal Tenses and the Aorists (not from the Imperfect and Pluperfect): the Futures have no Imperative or Sulyunctive.

Terminations of the Subjective Moods and of the Participles for the Active—

Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.	Inf.	Ptcp.
ε But Aor. 1. has	ω	οιμι	€ιν	ων { in Aor in Per	. 2 είν f. <b>έν</b> αι	. ων } , ώς }
Fut. 2.	ω	αιμ <b>ι</b> οῖμ <b>ι</b>	αι εῖν	ās ŵv		

Terminations of the Subjective Moods and of the Participles for Passive and Middle—

Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
But Aor. 1. Mid.	ωμαι	οίμην	εσααι	όμενος (Inf. of Aor. 2. Mid. [έσβαι).
Aor. 1. 2. Pass.	ωμαι	αίμην	ασβαι	άμενος
Perf. Pass.	ώ	είην	ηναι	είς [ηβι becomes ητι in [Aor. 1].
Fut. 2. Mid.		οίμην	σ3αι εῖσ3αι	μένος ούμενος

The Subj. and Optat. of the Perf. Pass. are for the most part supplied by its participle with  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon \tilde{\iota} \eta \nu$  (the Subj. and Opt., respectively, of  $\epsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu a \iota$ , to be).

# 55. CONSPECTUS OF THE MOODS OF A BARYTONE VERB.

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	Part.	τύπτων	τετυφώς	τετυπώς	τύψων τύψας	ἀγγελῶν τυπών		τυπτόμενος	τετυμμένος	τυφωνούς φατ	TUPZEIS	TUTTES	τετυψόμενος		σολομόνυτ	τυψάμενος	αλλεγορητερος	τυπόμενος	
•	Infin.	עאדדירד	τετυφέναι	τετυπέναι	τύψευ τύψαι	ἀγγελεῦν   τυπεῦν		τύπτεσβαι	τετύφβα	τυφαίσεσαα	τυφβηναι	Tompoecoat	τετύψεσβαι		TUVETSai	τύψασβαι	άγγελείσβαι	τυπέσβαι	
	Opt.	τύπτοιμι	τετύφοιμι	τετύποιμι	τύψοιμι	άγγελοίμι* τύποιμι		τυπτοίμην	1	τυφωνάσοίμην	τυφαείην	TUTTEIN	τετυψοίμην		τυψοίμην	τυψαίμην	άγγελοίμην	τυποίμην	
- ATTION OF	Subj.	τύπτω	τετύφω	τετύπω		τύπω	PASSIVE.	τύπτωμαι		1 2	_ <del>1</del> 20030	τυπῶ	1	MIDDLE.		τύψωμαι	1	τύπωμαι	* Or grave Aging
	Imper.	τύπτε	τέτυφε	τέτυπέ	τύγον	τύπε		τύπτου	τέτυψω	-	TUPZYTE	τύπηβι				Tútal		TUTTOÜ	
	Indic.	<u>τύπτω</u> ξ ἔτυπτ <b>ο</b> ν ξ	τέτυφα ξ	τέτυπα ξ	τύψω	άγγελῶ ἔτυπον		Tvnropat (	τέτυμμαι ξ	τυφεήσομαι	ετυφάην	έτύπην	τετύψομαι		τύψομαι	έτυψάμην	άγγελούμαι	έτυπόμην	
		Present, Imperfect,	Perfect 1. Pluperfect 1.	Perfect 2. Pluperfect 2.	Future 1. Aorist 1.	Future 2. Aorist 2.	6	Present, Imperfect,	Perfect, Pluperfect,	Future 1.	Future 9	Aorist 2.	Future 3.	1	Future 1.	Aprist 1.	Future 2.	Aorist 2.	

56. Terminations (combined with the

TENSES.	MOODS.					
TENSES.		Indicative.			Imperative.	
PRESENT and FUTURE (the Future without Imperat. and Subj.).		<b>ω</b> ομεν	$\epsilon \tau \epsilon$	<b>ει</b> ουσι(ν) <b>ετ</b> ον	ε έτω ετε έτωσαν οι όντων* ετον έτων [Sing. 2. orig. ε-3ι]	
FUTURE 2.	S. P. D.	ῶ οῦμ <b>εν</b>	<ul><li>εῖς</li><li>εῖτε</li><li>εῖτον</li></ul>	<ul><li>εῖ</li><li>οῖ σι(ν)</li><li>εῖτον</li></ul>	None.	
Imperfect and Aorist 2.	S. P. D.	ομ <b>εν</b>	ες ετε ετον	ε ου έτηυ	Aorist 2	
Perfect 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	ἄ ἄμεν		ε āσι ăτον	Like	
Aorist 1. [Obs. Aor. Imper.	S. P. D.	ἄ ἄμεν	ἄς ἄτε ἄτον	ε ατην	ον άτω ατε άτωσαν ΟΓ άντων* ατον άτων	
Pluperfect 1 and 2.	S. P. D.	ειν\ ειμεν	εις ειτε mostly ειτον			

Remarks.—The Principal Tenses and Subj. have 3 dual in  $\sigma\nu$ , 3 plur. in  $\sigma\iota$ .—The Historical Tenses and the Optat. have 3 dual in  $\eta\nu$ , 3 plur. in  $\nu$ .

<sup>\*</sup> The dissyllabic termination of the Imperat. 3 plur. is the more common in Attic Greek, though the longer form is not uncommon. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the gen. plur. of a participle.

<sup>‡</sup> Together with this ending, another is in use (called the Æolic Aor.) in εια. It is rare in the first person: but in the second and third sing, and third plur, it is far more common than the other form,—ειας, ειε.—plur. ειαν.

ζ The old Attic has also an ending, η, ης, which is contracted from the Ionic form  $\epsilon a$ ,  $\epsilon as$ . Thus  $\epsilon \beta \epsilon \beta o u \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu \kappa \eta$  for  $\epsilon \beta \epsilon \beta o u \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu \kappa \epsilon \nu$ 

# Mood-Vowels) of the Active Voice.

Moods.								
Subjunctive.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.					
<ul> <li>ης η</li> <li>ωμεν ητε ωσι</li> <li>ητον ητον</li> <li>[η in sing. subscript.]</li> </ul>	οιμ <b>ι οις οι</b> οιμεν οιτε οιεν οιτον οίτην	ειν	ων ουσα ον οντος ούσης οντος					
None.	οῖμι† οῖς οῖ οῖμεν οῖτε οῖεν οῖτον οίτην	$\epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$	ῶν οῦσα οῦν οῦντος ούσης οῦντος					
like	Present.	Aor. 2. <i>ϵ</i> îν	Aorist 2. ών οῦσα όν όντος ούσης όντος					
the	Present.	έναι	ώς υῖα ός ότος υίας <b>ό</b> τος					
Like the Present.	αιμι‡ αις αι αιμεν αιτε αιεν . αιτον αίτην	aı	āς āσα ἄν αντος άσης αντος					

For Accentuation, see pp. 206-208.

<sup>†</sup> Together with this ending the Optative of the Fut. 2. has also the termination οίην (e. g. φανοίην), which is a common Optative ending of contracted verbs. The Futurum Atticum has usually this Optative; which is also occasionally found in the Perf. Optat. (especially that of Perf. 2; πεποιθοίην, ἐκπεφευγοίην, προεληλυθοίην); and in σχοίην, Aor. 2. Opt. from ἔχω.—

<sup>&</sup>quot; olyu, olys, oly,—olymen, olyte, olyan,—olyton, olyty, or olæ, olte, olen, olton, oltyn.

The Opt. of ἐπιτελῶ (for instance), Fut. Att. for ἐπιτελέσω, in εither ἐπιτελοίην οr ἐπιτελέσοιμι ι never ἐπιτελοίμι.

57. Terminations (combined with the Mood-

TENSES.				MOODS		
£ interior o	In	dicative		Imperative.		
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S. P. D.	ομαι όμεβα† όμεβον†		очтаь	εσΞον	έσαω έσαωσαν έσαων‡ έσαων re, none.)
Perfect.	S. P. D.	με3ον με3α μαι	σαι σ3ε σ3ον	ται νται) σ3ον	σο σ≌ε or σ≋ον	σαων
Pluperfect.	S. P. D.	μην μεβα μεβον	σο σ≌ε σ≌ον	το ντο; σ3ην		
Imperfect and Aor. 2. Mid.	S. P. D.	όμην <b>όμε3α</b> όμε3ον	ου* εσ3ε εσ2ον	<ul><li>ετο</li><li>οντο</li><li>έσ≋ην</li></ul>	A	or. 2.
Aor. 1. Mid. [Obs. Imper. at.]	S. P. D.	άμην άμεβα άμεβον	ω* ασ3ε ασ≈ον	<b>ατο</b> <b>αντο</b> άσ≅ην		άσαω άσαωσαν άσαων άσαων
Fur. 2. Mid.	S. P. D.	οῦμαι ούμεβα ούμεβον	η̂ (εῖ) εῖσαε εῖσαον	<ul><li>εἶται</li><li>οῦνται</li><li>εἶσ≈ον</li></ul>	ı	Vone.
Pass. Aorists. [conjugated without mood-vowels.]	S. P. D.	ην ημεν	ης ητε ητον	η ησαν ήτην	η3ι (Α ητε ητον	or. 1. ητι) ήτο ήτωσαν ήτων

Remarks.—The *Principal Tenses* and *Subj.* have 3 dual in  $o\nu$ , 3 plur. in  $\tau a\iota$ ; the *Historical Tenses* and *Optat.* have 3 dual in  $\eta\nu$ , 3 plur. in  $\tau o$ . The dual - $\mu \epsilon \vartheta o \nu$  is very rare: the 1st pl. - $\mu \epsilon \vartheta a$  being used instead of it.— $\eta \vartheta \iota$  (Aor. Imper.) becomes  $\eta \tau \iota$  when the  $\eta$  is preceded by an aspirated mute (hence always in Aor. 1):  $\tau \iota \phi \vartheta \eta \tau \iota$ .

<sup>\*</sup> The second persons from  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\eta\nu$ , are properly  $\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\sigma$ . But when these were appended to the root by a connecting vowel, the  $\sigma$  was thrown away; and  $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ , for instance, contracted into  $\eta$ ,  $Attice \epsilon\iota$ , which is the only termination for  $\beta\sigma\dot{\nu}\lambda\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\delta\dot{\nu}\epsilon\iota$  (you choose, will see, think). [Kühner says, that  $\epsilon\iota$  is the regular form in Aristophanes, but is avoided by the Tragic writers; that it is used by Thucyd, and Xen.; but that Plato and the Orators use both forms.]—So ov is for  $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ ;  $\omega$  (Aor. 1. Mid.) for  $\alpha\sigma\omega$ ;  $\eta$  in Subj. for  $\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ ; ow in Optat. for  $O\sigma\sigma$ .

# Vowels) of the Passive and Middle Voice.

				MOC	Ds.				
S	ubjunct	ive.	. 0	ptative	2.	Infin.	Pa	rticipi	le.
ώμ€2α	$\eta\sigma\Im\epsilon$	ωνται	οίμην οίμε3α οίμε3ον	$o\iota\sigma\Im\epsilon$	οιντο	€σ≌αι	όμενος	η	ον
(Fu	<i>tlure</i> , no	one.)							
						రావొడు	μένος	μένη	μένον
	Marketti (Marketti Marketti M								
	as		]	Present	L.	Aor. 2. έσβαι	As	Prese	nt.
Lil	ke Pres	ent.	αίμην αίμε3α αίμε3ον	$a\iota\sigma\Im\epsilon$	αιντο	aoZai	άμενος	η	ον
	None.		οίμην οίμεβα οίμεβον	$\hat{oi}\sigma \Im \epsilon$	οΐντο		ούμενος	η	ον
<u>ω</u> ω̂μεν		η̂ ῶσι η̂τον	είην είημεν	είητε or		ηναι	είς έντος	εῖσα είσης	

For Accentuation, see pp. 206-208.

<sup>†</sup> The 1 dual and plural had each an extended form, μεσθον, μεσθα: they are used even by Attic poets.

<sup>‡</sup> The shortened form of the 3 pl. Imperative is very common: the Epic poets use no other form. It is identical with 3rd dual.

 $<sup>\|\</sup>epsilon \epsilon i \epsilon \nu$  is more common than  $\epsilon i \eta \sigma a \nu$ . Similar forms for the 1st and 2nd persons  $(\epsilon i \mu \epsilon \nu, \epsilon i \tau \epsilon)$  are found in the Attic dialect, principally in the poets, but also in prose.

# 58. Regular Verb in ω.

	THE ACTIVI	Ξ.	
Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.
Pres. S. λύ-ω	λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι	1
λύ-εις	λύ-ης	λύ-οις	λῦ-ε
λύ-ει	λύ-η	λύ-οι	λυ-έτω
Ρ. λύ-ομεν	λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν	
λύ-ετε	λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε	λύ-ετε
΄ λύ-ουσι(ν)	λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν	λυ-έτωσα#
			οι λυ-όντων
D. λύ-ετον	λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον	λύ-ετον
λύ-ετον	λύ-ητου	λυ-οίτην	λυ-έτων
Imperf. S. ε-λυ-οι	P. <i>ϵ</i> -λύ	-ομεν D.	
- έ-λυ-ες	έ-λύ	-ETE	έ-λύ-ετον
	$\nu$ ) $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda v$	-oν.	$\epsilon$ - $\lambda v$ - $\epsilon \tau \eta \nu$
Indicative.			Imperative.
2/10/00/00/00	Sug anorre	· Optatites	(very rare.)*
Perf. S. λέ-λῦ-κᾶ	λε-λύ-κω	λε-λύ-κοιμι	$(\lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \kappa \epsilon)$
λέ-λυ-κάς	like the	like the	like the
$\lambda \epsilon - \lambda \nu - \kappa \epsilon(\nu)$	Present.	Present.	Present.
Ρ. λε-λύ-καμεν	2 20002300	2 10002100	2 2000
λε-λύ-κατε			
λε-λύ-κασι(ν)			
D. λε-λύ-κατον			
λε-λύ-κατον			
Plupf. S. ¿λε-λύ-κειν	Ρ. έλε-λύ-κ	ειμεν D.	
έλε-λύ-κεις	έλε-λύ-κ	ELTE	έλε-λύ-κειτον
ἐλε-λύ-κει	(ἐλε-λύ-κ		έλε-λυ-κείτην
	έλε-λύ-κ		,
Indicative. S	ubjunctive. Op	tative.	Imperative
Fut. λύσω		τοιμ <b>ι</b>	none
like the Present.		e Present.	210220
Aor. S. ε-λν-σα	λύ-σω λύ-σ	ταιμι	
- ε-λυ-σας	like the λύ-	ταις, -σειας	λῦ-σον
$\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda v$ - $\sigma \epsilon (\nu)$	Present. λύ-	ται σειε(ν)	λυ-σάτω
Ρ. έ-λύ-σαμεν	λύ-	ταιμεν	110 0 011 0
<i>ἐ</i> -λ <i>ὑ</i> -σατε		<i>ταιτε</i>	λύ-σατε
ἔ-λυ-σἄν		ταίεν, -σειαν	
			τ λυ-σάντων
D. ¿-λύ-σατον	λύ-	ταιτον	λύ-σατον
<ul><li>ἐ-λυ-σάτην</li></ul>	λυ-ι	ταίτην	λυ-σάτων
Infin. Pr. λύειν; Fu	t. λύσειν; Aor.	λῦσαι; Perf. λ	ελυκέναι.
Partep. Pr. \(\lambda'\overline\) \(\lambda'\overline\)	σα. λίον; Fut. )	(ύσων, λύσουσε	α. λῦσον;
Aor. λύσᾶ	s, λύσασα, λῦσ <mark>ἄ</mark> ι	; Perf. λελυκι	ώς, υία, ός,
		G. кот	ος, κυίας, κότος

<sup>\*</sup> From a few words whose Perf. has a present meaning; e. g κεχήνετε (Kr.).—The usual form is Imper. of εἰμί with perf. partep.

#### THE PASSIVE.

			001.24	
Ind	icative.	Subjunctiv	e. Optative.	Imperative.
Pres. S. Av-c	μαι	λύ-ωμαι	λυ-οίμην	
λύη	1, -€6	λύ-η	λύ-οιο	λύ-ου
λύ-ε	ται	λύ-ηται	λύ-οιτο	λυ-έσβω
P. λυ-ό	μεβα	λυ-ώμεβα	λυ-οίμεβα	
$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\epsilon$	σ≋ε	λί-ησ3ε	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $oi\sigma \Im \epsilon$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\epsilon \sigma \Im \epsilon$
λύ-ο	νται	λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο	λυ-έσβωσαν
				or λυ-έσαων
D. [λυ-ό	μεβον]	[λυ-ώμεζον]	[λυ-οίμεβοι	7
				λύ-εσ3ον
			λυ-οίσ 3ην	
			ural.	Dual.
Imperfect.	έ-λυ-όμ	$n\nu$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda v$	όμε α	[ε-λυ-όμεβον]
1		έ-λ ú-		έ-λύ-εσβον
	έ-λύ-ετα		οντο	ε-λύ-εσ 3ην
Perf. Indic.	λέ-λὔ-μο	$\alpha \iota = \lambda \epsilon - \lambda \iota$	ύ-μεβα	$[\lambda \epsilon - \lambda \dot{v} - \mu \epsilon \Im o \nu]$
m over manage	λέ-λυ-σ		υ-σ3ε	λέ-λυ-σ3ον
	λέ-λυ-το		ν-νται	λέ-λυ-σ3ον
Perf. Imper.	λέ-λυ-σ		)-రావక	λέ-λυ-σ3ον
reii. imper.	$\lambda \epsilon - \lambda \dot{\nu} - \sigma$		)-ປາຂ ກ-ປາຊິພປາຊາ	λε-λύ-σ3ων
	Λε-Λυ-σ.	or $\lambda \epsilon - \lambda i$		Λε-Λυ-σων
701	n 1.			C > 1 - 2
Pluperfect.	έλε-λυ-,			$[\epsilon \lambda \epsilon - \lambda \dot{\nu} - \mu \epsilon \Im o v]$
	έλέ-λυ-ο			έλε-λυ-σ3ον
	$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\nu$ - $\tau$	ο έλέ-λ	υ-ν <b>τ</b> ο	έλε-λύ-σ3ην
[On th	e Subj. a	nd Opt. of th	ne Perfect, se	e Pdm. 55.]
Indicative.	Suh	iunctive. C	ptative.	Imperative.

	3	,,	3
Indicative. Fut. λυ-Βήσομαι	Subjunctive.	Optative. λυ-3ησοίμην	Imperative.
First Aor.	210110		
S. ¿-λύ-3ην	λυ-3ῶ	λυ-3είην	
<i>ϵ</i> -λ <i>ὑ-</i> 3ης	λυ-ສຶກິς	λυ-Ξείης	λύ-3ητι
<i>ϵ</i> -λ <i>ὑ</i> -ສη	$\lambda v$ - $\Im \hat{\eta}$	λυ-Ξείη	λυ-3ήτω
Ρ. έ-λί-βημεν	λυ-βῶμεν	λυ- Βείημεν, - Βείμεν	·
€-λύ-3ητε	$\lambda v$ - $\Im \hat{\eta} \tau \epsilon$	λυ-Βείητε, -Βείτε	λύ-3ητε
$\epsilon$ - $\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\Im \eta \sigma a \nu$	$\lambda v \cdot \Im \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$	λυ-βείησαν, -βείεν	λυ-3ήτωσαν
D. ε-λύ-βητον	λυ-Ξητον	λυ-Βείητον, -Βείτον	[λυ-βέντων ?]
έ-λυ-Ξήτην	λη-βήτον	λυ-βειήτην, -βείτην	λύ-3ητον
Fut. 3.	, ,		λυ-3ήτων
· λε-λύ-σομαι	none	λε-λυ-σοίμην	none
	λύεσβαι; Perf	. λελύσβαι ; Aor.	λυβηναι; Future,

λυβήσεσβαι; Future 3. λελύσεσβαι.

Participle. Pres. λυόμενος, η, ον; Perf. λελυμένος, η, ον; Aor. λυβείς, εῖσα, έν, G. έντος, είσης, έντος; Fut. λυβησόμενος, η, ον; Fut. 3. λελυσόμενος, η, ον.

#### THE MIDDLE.

Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.
· it. λύ-σομαι	none	λυ-σοίμην	none
First Aor.	× /	` '	
<ol> <li></li></ol>	λύσωμαι	λυ-σαίμην <b>λύ-σαιο</b>	) 0
ἐ-λύ-σω ἐ-λύ-σατο	λύση λύ-σηται	λύ-σαιτο	
P. ε-λυ-σάμεβα	λυ-σώμεβα	λυ-σαίμεβα	
<b>ἐ-</b> λύ-σασβε		λύ-σαισ≌ε	
ἐ-λύ-σαντο	λύ-σωνται		λυ-σάσβωσαν
0.135			r λυ-σάσβων
D. [ε-λυ-σάμεβον	λυ-σώμεβον	λυ-σαίμεβον]	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
		λύ-σαισβον	
•		λυ-σαίσβην	
Infinitive. Future	, λύσεσβαι	Aor. λ	ύσασβαι
Participle. Future	, λυσόμενος, η,	ov. Aor. λ	υσάμενος, η, ων.
Verbal	Adjective, λυ-	τός, ή, όν  λυ-τ	$e'$ os, $a$ , $o\nu$ .
	Tempor	a Secunda.	
(φεύγ	ω, flee; βάλλα	, throw; κόπτ	ω, hew.)
Perf. 2.	πέφευγα, &c.	Plupf.	έπεφεύγειν, &c.
Aor. 2. Act. Ind.	<i>ξ</i> βαλον	Imper.	βάλε
Subj.	βάλω -	Infin.	βαλείν
Optat.	βάλοιμι	Part.	βαλών, οῦσα, 🐠
Aor. 2. Mid. Ind.	ἐβαλόμην	Imper.	βαλοῦ

βαλέσωω βάλεσ3ον βαλέσθων βάλεσαε βαλέσθωσαν οτ βαλέσθων Infin. βαλέσβαι Part. βαλόμενος Imperf. κόπηζι, κόπητω, &c.

Λor. 2. Pass. Ind. ἐκόπην Fut. 2. Pass. Ind. κοπήσομαι

Subj. βάλωμαι

Optat. βαλοίμην

#### A. ACCENTUATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

With respect to accentuation, the terminations at, or are considered long in the Optative. With this exception, the termination at is considered short in verbs, as at, of are, as the termination of substantives.

- a) The general rule is, that the accent is as far from the end of the word as possible.
  - b) But Infin. Aor. 1. Act. is always accented on the penult.
     [Infin. κωλῦσαι, φυλάξαι.]
  - c) Infin. of Aor. 2. Act. is perispomenon; its Partcp. oxytone.
     [βαλεῖν, βαλών.]
  - d) The Infin. of Perf. Act. is paroxytone, Partcp. oxytone.
     [τετυφέναι, τετυφώς.]
  - e) The Imperatives εἰπέ, εὐρέ, ἐλῶέ, and (in Attic) λαβέ, ἰδέ, are oxytone.—But in their compound forms, the accent is thrown back. [ἔξελῶε, ἀπόλαβε.]
  - f) In the Indicative of an augmented tense, the accent is never moved nearer to the beginning than the augment:
    - είχου, προσείχου έσχου, παρέσχου. Ικται, ἀφίκται.
      - —But  $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon$ , κατάλει $\pi \epsilon$  in the *Imperative*. So also if the augment is rejected by poetic license: ἔκφευγον for ἐξέ $\phi$ ευγον.
  - g) The accent helps us to distinguish the three following forms, which but for that are identical.

# Aor. 1. Act.

Aor. 1. Mid.

Infin.	3rd sing. Opt.	2nd sing. Imperative.
φυλάξαι	φυλάξαι	φύλαξαι
ποιησαι	ποιήσαι	ποίησαι

In dissyllable verbs these forms are not distinguished by the accent, unless the penult of Aor. 1. Act. is long by nature: e. g.  $\lambda \hat{v} \sigma a \iota$  (Inf. Aor. 1. Act.; Imper. of Aor. 1. Mid.):  $\lambda \acute{v} \sigma a \iota$  (3 s. Opt. Aor. 1. Act.): but  $\tau \rho \acute{e} \sigma a \iota$ ,  $\lambda \acute{e} \xi a \iota$ , in all the forms.

h) Participles have in all their forms the same tone-syllable as the nom. masc., unless the general rules make a change necessary.

φυλάττων	φυλάττουσα	φυλάττον
τετυφώς	τετυφυῖἄ	τετυφός
βαλών	βαλοῦσα	βαλόν
παιδεύων	παιδεύουσα	παιδεῦον

B. ACCENTUATION OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

Accent as far from the end of the word as possible.

- a) But Infin. of Aor. 2. Mid. is paroxytone. [συμβαλέσζαι.]
- b) Infin. and Partop. of Perf. Pass. have accent on penult. [πεπαιδεῦσβαι· λελύσβαι.—πεπαιδευμένος.]
- c) Infinitives in ναι have always accent on penult [λυΣῆναι].
   Cf. A. d.
- d) The Participles of Pass. Aorists are oxytone. [λυΞείς.]
- e) The Subj. of the Pass. As is  $(\hat{\omega})$  being contracted from  $(\hat{\omega})$  is perisponenon through the sing., and proper is pomenon in dual and plur.
- f) In Imper. of Aor. 2. Mid. ov is perispomenon (λαβοῦ) The other persons conform to the general rule.
- g) For the participles see A, h.

λυβείς λυβείσα λυβέν ξ Dat. pl. m. and n. λυβέντος λυβείσης λυβέντος ξ είσε (not εσε).



59. TABLE OF (ACTIVE.)

A) Pr	ES.	7-17	pt-	φ	ιλ-	χρ	υσ-
1	S,	άω,	-ŵ,	έω,	-ŵ,	όω,	-ω̂,
		άεις,	-âs,	éeis,	-€îs, ·	όεις,	-oîs,
	Ì	άει,	-â,	éel,	-۔,	όει,	-oî,
	P.	άομεν,	$-\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,	έομεν,	-οῦμ <b>εν</b> ,	όομεν,	<b>-</b> οῦμ <b>εν</b> ,
Indic.		άετε,	•âτε,	έετε,	-είτε,	όετε,	-οῦτε,
}	}	άουσι,	-ῶσι,	έουσι,	οῦσι,	όουσι,	-οῦσι,
	D	άετον,	-âτον,	έετον,	-είτου,	όετον,	-οῖτον,
		<i>μετον</i> ,	-ᾶτον.	έετον,	-εῖτον.	όετον,	-οῦτον.
	S.	αε,	-a,	€€,	-el,	οε,	-ov,
		αέτω,	-άτω,	εέτω,	-είτω,	οέτω,	-ούτω,
	P.	άετε,	-âτε,	έετε,	-εîτε,	όετε,	-οῦτε,
Imp.		αέτωσαν,	-άτωσαν,	εέτωσαν,	-είτωσαν,	οέτωσαν,	-οίτωσαν,
	D.	άετον,	-âτον,	έετον,	$-\epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau o \nu$ ,	όετον,	-οῦτον,
		αέτων,	-άτων.	εέτων,	-είτων.	οέτων,	-ούτων.
	S.	άω,	-ῶ,	έω,	-ŵ,	όω,	-ῶ,
		uns,	-ās,	ह्याड,	-ŋs,	όης,	-ois,
	D	άη,	-â,	$\epsilon \eta$ ,	-ĝ,	όη.	-oî,
C	P.	άωμεν,	$-\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,	έωμεν,	$-\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,	όωμεν,	-ώμεν,
Subj.		άητε,	-âτε,	έητε,	$-\eta  au \epsilon$ ,	όητε,	-ῶτε,
	D	άωσι,	-ωσι,	έωσι,	$-\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota$ ,	όωσι,	$-\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota$ ,
	D.	άητον,	-ᾶτον,	έητον,	-ῆτον,	όητον,	-ῶτον,
		άητον,	-âτον.	έητον,	-ήτον.	όητον,	-ῶτον.
	S.	άοιμι,	-φ̂μι,	έοιμι,	-οῖμι,	όοιμι,	-οῖμι,
		áois,	-@s,	έσις,	-oîs,	óois,	-oîs,
		άοι,	-ŵ,	έοι,	-oî,·	όοι,	-oî,
	P.	άοιμεν,	$-\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,	έοιμεν,	-οîμεν,	όοιμεν,	-οίμεν,
Opt.	1	άοιτε,	-ῶτε,	έοιτε,	-οîτε,	όοιτε,	-οίτε,
		άοιεν,	$-\hat{\omega} \in \nu$ ,	έοιεν,	-oî∈v,	όοιεν,	-οῖεν,
	D.	άοιτον,	-ώ <del>νον,</del>	έοιτον,	-οîτον,	όοιτον,	-ο <b>ιτον</b> ,
		αοίτην,	-ώτην.	εοίτην,	-οίτην.	οοίτην,	-οίτην.
Infinit	tive.	άειν,	$-\hat{a}\nu \left[ \text{or } \hat{a}\nu \right].$	έειν,	-εîν.	όειν,	-oûv.
	M.		-ŵν,	έων,	$-\hat{\omega}\nu$ ,	όων,	-ων,
Prtcp.			$-\hat{\omega}\sigma a$ ,	έουσα,	<b>-</b> οῦσα,	όουσα,	-oῦσα,
	N.	άον,	$-\hat{\omega}\nu$ .	έον,	$-o\hat{v}\nu$ .	όον,	-ດບິນ.

# CONTRACTED VERBS.

(PASSIVE.) -

A) P	RES.	TI	h-	φ	ιλ-	χρ	υσ-
Indic.	S. P. D.	άομαι, άη, άεται, αόμεβα, άεσβε, άουται, αόμεβου, άεσβου, άεσβου,	-ώμαι, -ᾶ, -ᾶται, -ώμε3α, -ᾶσ3ε, -ῶνται, -ώμε3ον, -ᾶσ3ον, -ᾶσ3ον.	έομαι, έη, έεται, εόμεβα, έεσβε, έονται, εόμεβον, έεσβον,	-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται, -ούμεβα, -εῖσβε, -οῦνται, -ούμεβον, -εῖσβον, -εῖσβον.	όομαι, όη, όεται, οόμεπα, όεσπε, όονται, οόμεπον, όεσπον, όεσπον,	-οῦμαι, -οῖ, -οῦται, -οῦμεβα, -οῦσβε, -οῦνται, -οῦμεβον, -οῦσβον, -οῦσβον.
Imp.	S. P. D.	άου, αέσως, άεσως, αέσωσαν άεσωσαν, αέσωσων,	-ῶ, -άσ≅ω, -ᾶσαξ, -άσ≈ωσαν, -ᾶσαον, -άσανν.	έου, εέσαω, έεσας, εέσαωσαν, έεσαν, εέσαν,	-ວົບ, -είσαω, -είσας, -είσαωσανείσαον, -είσαων.	όου, οέσαω, όεσαε, οέσασαν όεσαον, οέσαων,	-οῦ, -ούσὰω, -οῦσὰε, -ούσὰωσαν, -οῦσὰον, -ούσὰων.
Subj.	S. P. D.	άωμαι, άη, άηται, αώμεβα, άησβε, άωνται, αώμεβον, άησβον, άησβον,	-ῶμαι, -ᾶ, -ᾶται, -ἀνεβα, -ᾶσβε, -ῶνται, -ώμεβον, -ᾶσβον, -ᾶσβον.	έωμαι, έη, έηται, εώμεζα, έησζε, έωνται, εώμεζον, έησζον,	-ῶμαι, -ἢ, -ἢται, -ὡμεβα, -ἢσβε, -ῶνται, -ώμεβον, -ἢσδον, -ἢσδον.	όωμαι, όη, όηται, οώμεβα, όησβε, όωνται, οώμεβον, όησβον, όησβον,	-ώμαι, -οί, -ώται, -ώμεβα, -ώνται, -ώνται, -ώμεβον, -ώσβον, -ώσβον,
Opt.	S. P. D.	αοίμην, άοιο, άοιτο, αοίμεβα, άοισβε, άοιντο, αοίμεβον, άοισβον, αοίσβην,	-ώρην, -ώρο, -ώρτο, -ώρτο, -ώρτας, -ώρτο, -ώμεαον, -ώρααον, -ώρααην.	εοίμην, έοιο, έοιτο, εοίμεβα, έοισβε, έοιντο, εοίμεβον, έοισβον, εοίσβην,	-οίμην, -οίο, -οίτο, -οίμεβα, -οίσβε, -οίντο, -οίμεβον, -οίσβον, -οίσβην.	οοίμην, όοισ, όοιτο, οοίμεβα, όοισβε, όοιστο, οοίμεβον, όοισβον, οοίσβην,	-οίμην, -οίο, -οίτο, -οίμεβα, -οίσβε, -οίντο, -οίμεβον, -οίσβον, -οίσβην.
Infiniti	ve.	άεσβαι,	-âσ3aι.	έεσβαι,	-εῖσβαι.	όεσβαι,	-οῦσβα <b>ι.</b>
Prtcp.	M. F. N.	αόμενος, αομένη, αόμενον,	-ώμενος, -ωμένη, -ώμενον.	εόμενος, εομένη, εόμενον,	-ούμενος, -ουμένη, -ούμενον.	οόμενος, οομένη, οόμενην,	-ούμενος, -ουμένη, -ούμενο <b>ν</b> .

# (Imperfect Active.)

B) Impf.	<i>ἐτίμ</i> -		ἐφίλ−		έχρύσ-	
Indic. P.	αον, αες, αε, άομεν, άετε, αον, άετον, αέτην,	-ων, -ας, -α, -ῶμεν, -ᾶτε, -ων, -ᾶτον, -άτην.	εου, εες, εε, έομευ, έετε, εου, έετου,	-ουν, -εις, -ει, -οῦμεν, -είτε, -ουν, -είτον, -είτην.	οον, οες, οε, όομεν, όετε, οον, όετον, οέτην,	-ουν, -ους, -ου, -οῦμεν, -οῦτε, -ουτον, -οῦτην.

60.

# Verbs in µι.

τίβημι, place; ἴστημι, make to stand; δίδωμι, give; δείκνῦμι, show (Formed from simpler roots, 🖦 στα, δο, δεικ.)

#### MOODS OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indic.	Imperat.	. Suly.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
ΐστημι δίδωμι δείκνυμ Aor. 2. ἔπην	(τίαετι) τίαει (Ιστάαι) Ιστη (δίδοαι) δίδου ι (δείκνῦαι) δείκνῦ αές στῆαι δός	$\Im \hat{\omega} \left( \hat{\eta} s, \hat{\eta} \right)$	ίσταίην διδοίην Βείην	ίστάναι διδόναι δεικνύναι Βείναι στήναι	τιβείς ἱστάς διδούς δεικνύς βείς στάς δούς

#### TENSES OF THE ACTIVE VOICE ..

#### Indicative.

#### Present.

S.	τίβημι	ίστημι	δίδωμι	δείκνῦμ <b>ι</b>
	Ti3ηs	ίστης	δίδως	δείκνῦς
	τίβησι(ν)	ἵστησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσι(ν).
P.	τίβεμεν	ΐστ ἴμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	τίβετε	ἵστὰτε	δίδοτε	δείκνὔτε
	$ au\iota \Im \acute{\epsilon} \ddot{a} \sigma \iota ( u)$	ἵστᾶσι(ν)	$\delta\iota\delta\dot{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\delta \epsilon \iota \kappa \nu \dot{\tilde{v}} \tilde{a} \sigma \iota (\nu)$
D.	τίβετον	ΐστατον	δίδοτον	δείκνῦτον
	τίβετον	ϊστάτον	δίδοτον	· δείκνυτον

#### (Imperfect Passive.)

			(Impe	eriect Pas	sive.)		
B)	IMPF.	έτι	ιμ-	έq	έιλ-	έχ	υσ-
Indi	S. P. D.	αόμην, άου, άετο, αόμεβα, άεσβε, άουτο, αόμεβον, άεσβον, αέσβην,	-ώμην, -ῶ, -ᾶτο, -ώμεβα, -ᾶσθε, -ῶμεβονῶμεβονᾶσθον, -άσθην.	εόμην, έου, έετο, εόμε3α, έεσ3ε, έοντο, εόμε3ον, έεσ3ον, εέσ3ην,	-ούμην, -οῦ, -εῖτο, -ούμεβα, -εῖσβε, -οῦντο, -ούμεβον, -εῖσβον, -είσβην.	οόμην, όου, όετο, οόμεβα, όεσθε, όοντο, οόμεβον, όεσβον, οέσβην,	-ούμην, -οῦ, -οῦτο, -οῦμεβα, -οῦσεε, -οῦντο, -οῦμεβον, -οῦσβον, -οῦσβην.
			Imperfec	t [Cf. p.	218. el.		
S.	<ul><li>๕๕๘๖ฦม</li><li>(๕๔๘๖ฦ๑</li></ul>		ίστην ίστης	[	ἐδίδων]* ἐδίδως]		หบบีบ หบบิร
Р.	(ἐτίβη)		ΐστη ΐστἄμεν ΐστἄτε	(	ἐδίδω] · ἐδίδομ <b>εν</b> ἐδίδο <b>τε</b>	<b>έ</b> δεί <b>έ</b> δεί	κνύ κνύμ <b>εν</b> κνύτε
D.	€τίβεο €τίβετ €τιβέτ	ον	ϊστάσαν <b>ϊστάτον</b> <b>ἱστάτην</b>		δίδοσαν δίδοτον διδότην	έδεί	κνύσαν κνύτο <b>ν</b> κνύτη <b>ν</b>
			2	nd Aorist			
	[#3ην] [#3ης] [#3η]	€	έστην έστης έστη	[	έδων] έδως] έδω]	(non	ie)
P.	έζεμεν έζετε		ἔστημεν ἔστητε	• 6	έδομεν έδοτε έδοσαν		
D.	έβεσαι έβετον <b>έ</b> βέτη <b>ν</b>	,	<ul><li>ἔστησαν</li><li>ἔστητον</li><li>ἐστήτην</li></ul>	ė	δοτον δότην		
			S	ubjunctiv	e.		
~				Present.	000	£	
S.	าเลิติ าเลิติร		<b>ίστῶ</b> ἱστῆς	d	<b>ီးဝိတိ ~</b> လူဝိတို့ <b>s</b>	iron	n δεικνύω
Р.	τιβή τιβώμ τιβήτε		ίστης ίστωμεν ίστητε		διδφ διδώμεν διδώτε		
D.	<b>າ</b> ເລີພິດ <b>າ</b> ເລີຖິ່າເ		ίστῶσι(1 ίστῆτον		διδώσι(ν) διδώτον		

<sup>\*</sup> The forms in use are:  $\delta\delta(\delta ouv,\ \delta\delta(\delta ous,\ \delta\delta(\delta ou,\ p.\ 218,\ e.\ \delta\delta(\delta ous,\ p.\ 218,\ e.\ 218,\ e.\ \delta\delta(\delta ous,\ p.\ 218,\ e.\ \delta\delta(\delta ous,\ p.\$ 

ίστήτον

τι≈ήτον

διδώτον

#### 2nd Aorist.

S.  $3\hat{\omega}$   $\sigma \tau \hat{\omega}$   $\delta \hat{\omega}$  (none)  $3\hat{\eta}\hat{s}$   $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta}\hat{s}$   $\delta \hat{\omega}\hat{s}$ 

The Terminations as in the Present.

τιβειήτην

τιβείτην

# Optative.

#### Present.

S. from Seikrua ίσταίην διδοίην  $\tau i \Im \epsilon i \eta \nu$ διδοίης τιβείης ίσταίης τιβείη ίσταίη διδοίη P. ίσταίημεν διδοίημεν τιβείημεν ίσταιμεν διδοίμεν τιβείμεν διδοίητε τιβείητε ίσταίητε TIBEITE ίσταῖτ€ διδοίτε (διδοίησαν) (τιβείησαν) (ίσταίησαν) τιβείεν διδοίεν ίσταῖεν D. τιβείητον ίσταίητον διδοίητον ίσταῖτον διδοίτον

#### 2nd Aorist.

διδοιήτην

διδοίτην

S. βείην σταίην δοίην (none)
Terminations as in the Present.

ίσταιήτην

ίσταίτην

#### Imperative.

# Present

		1 10001	i I Us	
S.	[τίβετι]	[ἴστἄβι]	[δίδο3ι]	[δείκνὔ3ι]
	τίβει	ΐστη	δίδου	δείκνυ
	τιβέτω	ίστἄτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
P.	τίβετε	ἵστἄτε	δίδοτε	δείκνὔτε
	τιβέτωσαν	[ίστάτωσαν]	[διδότωσαν]	[δεικνύτωσαν]
	τιβέντων	<i>ἱστάντων</i>	διδόντων	δεικνύντων
D.	τίβετον	ΐστἄτον	δίδοτον	δείκνῦτον
	τιβέτων	ίστάτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
		2nd Ao	rist.	
S	9/0*	arria.t	866*	(nono)

S.  $3 \acute{\epsilon} s^*$   $\sigma \tau \mathring{\eta} 3 \iota \dagger$   $\delta \acute{\epsilon} s^*$  (none)  $3 \acute{\epsilon} \tau \omega$   $\sigma \tau \mathring{\eta} \tau \omega$   $\delta \acute{\epsilon} \tau \omega$  Terminations as in the Present.

<sup>\*</sup> The compounds throw the accent back on the preceding syllable:  $\pi\epsilon\rho(\Im\epsilon_s, \lambda\pi\delta\delta\sigma_s, \lambda\pi\delta\delta\sigma_s)$ .

<sup>†</sup> In the compounds στα: παράστα, ἀπόστα.

# ${\it Infinitive}.$

#### Present.

τιβέναι ἱστάναι διδόναι (δεικνύναι)

2nd Aorist.

βείναι στήναι δοῦναι (none)

# Participle.

#### Present.

Μασς, τιβείς ἱστάς διδούς δεικνύς G. -έντος -άντος -όντος -ύντος Fem. τιβείσα ἱστάσα διδοῦσα δεικνῦσα Νeut. τιβέν ἱστάν διδόν δεικνύν

#### 2nd Aorist.

αίς, αείσα, αέν, στάς, στάσα, στάν, δούς, δούσα, δόν, (none;

#### 61.

#### PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

#### Moods of the Passive and M.ddle.

Pres. Indic.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
τί3-εμαι	εσο (ου)	ωμαι	είμην	€σäαι	έμενος
ΐστ-ἄμαι	ασο (ω)	ωμαι	αίμην	aosai	άμενος
δίδ-ομαι	οσο (ου)	ωμαι	οίμην	οσβαι	όμενος
$\delta \epsilon i \kappa \nu$ - $\delta \mu a \iota$	ύσο			บิวลเ	ύμενος

Aor. 2.	Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
<b>έ</b> βέμην	(βέσο) βοῦ	βώμαι	αείμην	ສ€σສແ	3έμενος
[ἐστάμην					,
not found]					
<b>ἐ</b> πτάμην	(πτάσο) πτῶ	πτῶμαι	πταίμην	πτάσβαι	πτάμενος
flew					
έδόμην	(δόσο) δοῦ	δώμαι .	δοίμην	δόσβαι	δόμενος

#### TENSES OF THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

#### Indicative.

#### Present.

Sing.	τίβεμαι	ΐστἄμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνὔμαι
U	τίβεσαι	ΐστἄσαι	δίδοσαι	$\delta \epsilon$ ίκν $ec{v}$ $\sigma$ αι
	$[ au i \Im \eta]$	[ΐστα]		
	τίβεται	ΐστἄται	δίδο <b>ται</b>	δείκνὔται
Plur.	τιβέμεβα	ίστἄμεβα	διδόμε3α	δεικνύμεβα
	τίβεσβε	ΐστασ≌ε	δίδοσαε	δείκνυσ $βε$
	τίβενται 🔪	ΐστανται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται
Dual.	[τιβέμεβον]	[ίστάμεβον]	[διδόμε3ον]	[δεικνύμεβοι
	τίβεσβον	ίστασβον	δίδοσ3ον	δείκνυσ3ον
	τίβεσβον	ΐστασ≌ον	δίδοσ3ον	δείκνυσ3ον

-					_		
П	m	n	P	7"	ſρ	c1	ŀ

Sing.	έτιβέμην	ίστάμην	έδιδόμην	έδεικνύμην
	έτίβεσο	ίστασο	έδίδοσο	<i>έδείκν</i> υσο
	[ετίβου]	[ΐστω]	[έδίδου]	
	έτίβετο	ΐστατο	<i>ἐδίδοτο</i>	<i>ἐδείκνυτο</i>
Plur.	έτιβέμεβα	ίστάμεβα	έδιδόμε≥a	έδεικνίμεζα
	$\epsilon \tau i \Im \epsilon \sigma \Im \epsilon$	ῖστασ≋ε	€212002€	έδείκνυσΞε
	3 /m.	0/	3010	30 /

έτί βεντο ίσταντο έδίδοντο έδεικνυντο [εδιδόμε 20ν] [έδεικνύμε 20ν] Dual. [έτιβέμεβον] ίστάμεβον έτίβεσβον ίστασΞον εδίδοσΞον έζεικνυσΞον ίστάσ2ην έδιδόσωην έδεικνίσ Ξην έτιβέσβην

#### 2nd Aorist Middle.

Sing.  $\epsilon \Im \epsilon \mu \eta \nu$  [ $\epsilon \sigma \tau \acute{a} \mu \eta \nu$ ]  $\epsilon \Im \acute{o} \iota \upsilon$  (none)  $\epsilon \Im \acute{o} \iota \upsilon \upsilon$   $\epsilon \Im \acute{o} \iota \upsilon$   $\epsilon \Im \acute{o} \iota \upsilon$   $\epsilon \Im \acute{o} \iota \upsilon$  (none)

Terminations the same as those of the Imperfect.

# Subjunctive. [Cf. p. 218, c.]

#### Present.

Sing.	τιβῶμαι	ίστῶμαι	διδώμαι	from δεικνύω
	$\tau \iota \Im \hat{\eta}$	ίστῆ	διδώ	
	τιβηται	ίστηται	διδώται	
Plur.	τιβώμεβα	ίστώμεβα	διδώμεβα	
	τιβησβε	ίστησαε	διδώσαε	
	τιβώνται	ίστῶνται	διδώνται	
Dual.	[τιβώμεβον]	[ίστώμε 3ον]	διδώμεβον	
	τιສິກິດສິດນ	ίστησαον	διδώσαον	

# ίστῆσ3ον διδώσ3ον 2nd Aorist Middle.\*

Sing.  $\Im \hat{\omega} \mu a i \qquad [\sigma \tau \hat{\omega} \mu a i] \qquad \delta \hat{\omega} \mu a i \qquad (none)$   $\Im \hat{\eta} \qquad [\sigma \tau \hat{\eta}] \qquad \delta \hat{\omega}$ 

τιβήσβον

Terminations the same as those of the Present.

# Optative.

#### Present. Sing. τιβείμην ίσταίμην διδοίμην from δεικνυω τιβείο ίσταῖο διδοίο τιβείτο ίσταῖτο διδοίτο Plur. τιβείμεβα ίσταίμεβα διδοίμεβα τιβείσβε ίσταῖσβε διδοίσεε τιβείντο ίσταῖντο διδοίντο [ίσταίμεβον] [διδοίμεβον] Dual. [τιβείμεβον] τιβείσβον ίσταισβον διδοίσβον τιβείσβην ίσταίσβην διδοίσ 3ην

<sup>\*</sup> Here too the accentuation of the compounds is often thrown back:  $\ell\pi\ell\Im\omega\mu$ aı (or  $\ell\pi\iota\Im\omega\mu$ aı)· $\pi\rho\delta\sigma\Im\eta\tau$ aı.

O	nd	Α.	กฑ์รา	L 78.11	: 1.1	1 ~

Sing. Βείμην [σταίμην] δοίμην (none) Terminations the same as those of the Present.

Imperative.

		Prese	ent.	
Sing.	τίβεσο	ΐστἄσο	δίδοσο	δείκνῦσο
0	[τίβου]	(ἵστω)	[δίδου]	
	τιζέσζω	ίστάσ≋ω	διδόσξω	δεικνύσβω
Plur.	τίβεσβε	ίστασβε	δίδοσαε	δείκνυσβε
	τιβέσβωσαν	ίστάσΞωσαν	διδύσβωσαν	δεικνύσβωσαν
	τιβέσβων,	ίστάσβων	διδόσαων	δεικνύσωων
Dual.	τίβεσβον	ίστασβον	δίδοσ3ον	δείκνυσβον
	τιζέσζων	ίστάσ‰ων	διδόσΞων	δεικνύσωων
		2nd Aorist	Middle.	
Sing.	≌ດບົ*	[στάσο, στῶ]	800*	(none)
0	Séasa	[στάσθω]		` '

Terminations the same as in the Present.

#### Infinitive.

	2		
	Pr	esent,	
<b>า</b> เรื€σ3αι	ΐστασβαι	δίδοσβαι	δείκνυσ 3αι
	2nd Ao	rist Middle.	
≌έσαι	[στάσβαι]	δόσβαι	(none)
	Par	ticiple.	
4	Pr	esent.	
τιβέμενος	ίστάμενος	διδύμενος	δεικνύμ <b>ενος</b>
	2nd Aor	ist Middle.	
Βέμενος	[στάμενος]	δόμενος	(none)

62.

The remaining tenses are formed from the original roots: of τίζημι, Ιστημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι (orig. roots, εε, στα, δο, δεικ), they are these:

#### Future.

Act.	3ήσω	στήσω	δώσω	δείξω
Mid.	βήσομαι	στήσομαι	δώσομαι	δείξομαι
Pass.	τεβήσομαι	σταβήσομαι	δυβήσομαι	δειχβήσομαι
		Aori	ist.	~
Acc.	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ 3 $\eta$ $\kappa$ $\alpha$	ἔστησα	<i>έδωκα</i>	<i>έδειξα</i>

Mid. [ἐβηκάμην] έστησάμην [έδωκάμην] έδειξάμην Pass. eresny έστάβην έδόβην έδείχ 3ην

10

<sup>\*</sup> In the compounds the accent is thrown back: but not that of the 2nd sing., unless the prep. is a dissyllable: ἀπόδου. προσδοῦ: ἀπόθεσθε, πρόσθεσθε.

		Per	fect.	
Act.	τέβεικα	έστηκα	δέδωκα	δέδειχα
Pass.	τέβειμαι	(ἔσταμαι)	δέδομαι	δέδειγμαι
		Plupe	erfect.	
Act.	<b>ἐτ</b> εβείκειν	είστήκειν	έδεδώκειν	έδεδείχειν
4		έστήκειν		
Pass.	έτε βείμην	(έστάμην)	έδεδόμην	έδεδείγμην

On the syncopated forms of the Perf. ἔστηκα, see Pdm. 65. For τημα, see Pdm. 67.

a) A fut.  $\epsilon \sigma \tau \eta \xi \omega$  (stabo) was formed fr. Perf.— $\epsilon \sigma \tau \eta \xi \rho \mu a \iota$  later.

—The Aorists  $\epsilon \Im \eta \kappa a$ ,  $\epsilon \delta \omega \kappa a$  are used only in the sing. Indic.; the forms of the 2nd Aor. in dual and pl.; in the other moods; and in the participle. Έ $\Im \eta \kappa \dot{a} \mu \eta \nu$ ,  $\epsilon \delta \omega \kappa \dot{a} \mu \eta \nu$  are un-Attic.

b) The peculiarity of κa, as termination of Aor. 1, belongs to

έβηκα, έδωκα, ῆκα (ἵημι).

°c) The Opt. and Subj. of the Pres. Pass. from  $\tau$ ίζημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, are usually conjugated as if from  $\tau$ ίζω, δίδω, ἵω, the accent being thrown back: thus  $\tau$ ίζωμαι, δίδωμαι, &c.;  $\tau$ ιζοίμην. διδοίμην (δίδοιο, δίδοιτο, &c.). So in Aor. 2. Mid. ἀπόζωμαι, ἀπόδοιτο, &c.

d) This analogy, as far as regards the accent, is followed by

δύναμαι (am able), and ἐπίσταμαι (know how).

Thus: ἐπίστωμαι -ŋ -ηται | δυναίμην -αιο -αιτο (But ἱστῶμαι -ḡ -ῆται) | ἱσταίμην -αιο -αιτο So also ὀναίμην ὄναιο ὄναιτο.

c) In the Imperf. Active the singular of τίξημι and ἵημι is often, that of δίδωμι regularly, formed as it from τιξέω, διδόω: ἐτίξουν is not found; but ἐτίξεις, ἐτίξει, are far commoner than ἐτίξης. ἐτίξης ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδους, ἐδίδου. In Attic poetry the forms of the Present τιξεῖς, τιξεῖ, and (from ἵημι) ἰεῖς, ἰεῖ are also found.

# 63. Verbs with 2nd Aorist like Verbs in µ1.

	2nd	A.omst.	
ἀποδιδράσκω,	$\acute{ ho} \acute{\epsilon} \omega,$	γιγνώσκω,	φύω,
I run away.	$oldsymbol{I}$ flow.	I know.	I put forth naturall
			(Aor. 2. intrans.)
Indicative.			
<ol> <li>άπέδρᾶν</li> </ol>	έρρύην	έγνων	ἔφῦν
ἀπέδρā <b>ς</b>	έρρύης	έγνως	έφυς
$a\pi\epsilon\delta ho a$	ερρύη	έγνω	έφΰ
Ρ. ἀπέδρᾶμεν	έρρύημεν	<i>ἔγνωμεν</i>	έφυμ <b>εν</b>
ἀπέδμ <b>ά</b> τ€	έρρύητε	έγνωτε	<i>ϵ</i> φυτε
<b>α</b> πέδρ <b>ū</b> σαν	ερρύησαν	έγνωσαν	ἔφῦσαν
D. ἀπέδρᾶτον	<i>ϵρρύητον</i>	έγνωτον	έφυτον
ἀπέδράτην	έρρυήτην	έγνώτην	έφύτην

Subjunctive.	2nd A	orist.	
S. ἀποδρῶ	<b>ဂ်</b> ပထိ	γνῶ [	φύω (prob. ΰ)
ἀποδρᾶς	<i>စ်ုပ</i> ဉ့်န	γνώς	φύης
ἀποδρᾶ P. ἀποδρῶμεν	ρυή ρυωμεν	γνῷ γνῶμεν	φύη φύωμεν
ἀποδρᾶτε	ρυητε	γνώτε	φύητε
ἀποδρῶσι(ν)	ρυωσι(ν)	γνῶσι(ν)	φύωσι
D. ἀποδρᾶτον	ρυη <b>τον</b>	γνῶτον	φύητον
ἀποδρᾶτον Optative.	ρυήτον	γνῶτον	φύητον
S. ἀποδραίην	<i>μ</i> υείην	γνοίην	φύοιμι οτ φέην
ἀποδραίης	ρυείης	γνοίης	φύοις or φύης
ἀποδραίη & c.	ρυείη &c.	γνοίη	φύοι or φύη
Imperative.	ac.	&c.	&c.
S. ἀπόδρā3ι	<b>စ်</b> ပ်ကူသီး	γνῶὰι	$(\phi \hat{v} \Im \iota)$
ἀποδράτω	ρυήτω	γνώτω ·	(φύτω)
&c. Infinitive.	&c.	&c.	&c.
άποδρᾶναι	ρυηναι	γνῶναι	φῦναι
Participle.		,	7
ἀποδράς	ρυείς, εῖσα, έν		φυς, φῦσα, φὕν
âσα, ἄν		γνοῦσα, γνόν	

64. The following are additional examples of this formation:-

			*			
	Aor. 2.		Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Partic.
άλίσκομαι (am taken)	ηλων, (was	_	άλῶ (ῷς. ῷ)	άλοίην	άλῶναι	άλούς [ <b>ἄ</b> ex ceptin Ind.]
Βαίνω, σο	EBnv (went)	3931	$\beta\hat{\omega}$ $(\hat{\eta}_{S}, \hat{\eta})$	Βαίην	Bnvai	Bús
Biów, live	Estav (lived)		Bio (os, o)	Βιώην	Βιώναι	Βιούς
, a				πταίην		(οῦσα, οῦ <b>ν</b> )
	ἔπτην( slew) † ἔσκλην (wi- thered)		(11760:)		σκλῆναι	πτάς
δύω	έδιν (went into)		δύω (ης, η)	Hom.		δύς (ῦσα)
φαάνω (come before, anticipate)	έφπην	-	φ≈ῶ (ŷs, ŷ)	φβαίην	φ≋ῆναι	φβás

<sup>\*</sup> Φύην for φυίην. Hippocrates has Aor. 2. ἐφύην (φυῆναι, &c.), like ἐβρύην. This is the usual form in later writers; and the Subj. φυῶ (Plat.) must be referred to this, not to ἔφυν. (Bullmann.)

<sup>+</sup> Late: ἐπτόμην the usual form.

# 65. Syncopated Perfect.

	Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
Indicative	$\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma au\eta\kappa a$	έστἄμεν έστἄτε	εστάτον
	έστηκε(ν)	έστᾶσι(ν)	έστατον

Subjunctive έστῶ

Optative έσταίην, έσταίης, &c. Imperative έσταϊι, έστάτω, &c.

Infinitive έστάναι

Participle έστώς, ῶσα, ώς or ός, Gen. έστῶτος, ώσης, ῶτος.

#### Pluperfect.

Sing.	Plural.	Dual.
έστήκειν or είστήκειν	εστάμεν	
έστήκεις ΟΓ είστήκεις	<i>ἔστἄτε</i>	έστατον
έστήκει ΟΓ είστήκει	ἔστἄσαν	έστατην

- a) These syncopated forms are only found in the Dual and Plural. The regular forms of ἔστηκα are sometimes met with, though the shorter forms are the commoner in the best authors, especially for the Plural.—ἐστηκέναι rare in Attic (Kr.).
- b) In the Pluperf. of ιστημι, εστασαν is the form of this kind that principally occurs.
- c) The Participle arises by contraction from aώs. The ω (as arising from ao) is retained through the oblique cases: but the neuter ἐστός has better authority than ἐστώς.

#### 66. (Other Syncopated Perfects.)

δείδω (Hom.), frar, δέδια (rare in Sing.) Pl. δέδιμεν, δέδιτε. δεδίασιν.

Part. δεδιώς. Imperf. δέδιαι. Subj. δεδίω. Opt.

δεδιείην. Impf. δεδιέναι. Pluperf. 3rd Plur.

έδεδισαν οτ έδεδιεσαν.

3νήσκω, die τέβνηκα (-as, -ε), τέβνἄμεν, τέβνἄτε, τεβνᾶσι.
Ιπρετατ. τέβνάβι. Ορτ. τεβναίην. Inf. τεβνάναι. Part. τεβνεώς (-εῶσα, -εώς).

The Perfects  $\tau \epsilon \Im \nu \eta \kappa a$  and  $\delta \epsilon \delta \iota a$  are the only Perfects besides  $\epsilon \Im \tau \eta \kappa a$  whose syncopated forms are in common use in prose, the Partep.  $\beta \epsilon \beta \omega s$  (from  $\beta a i \nu \omega$ ) forming a partial exception. Of  $\tau \epsilon \Im \tau \kappa a$ , it is only the Infin. and Partep. that are common in Attic prose: the Participle is  $\tau \epsilon \Im \nu \epsilon \omega s$ , with the (Ionic) intercalation of  $\epsilon$ .

Δέδια occurs throughout: the longer form, δέδοικα, occurs only in the Indicat. of Perf. and Pluperf. (where it is commoner in the Singular than the abridged forms), in the Infin. in the Dramatic writers, and in the Participle.

# 67. " $I\eta\mu\iota$ ,— $\epsilon i\mu i$ and $\epsilon i\mu\iota$ ,— $\phi\eta\mu i$ .

It is very important that the pupil should acquire a thorough familiarity with the forms of  $i\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon i\mu\iota$  and  $\epsilon i\mu\iota$ , which, from the resemblance of some to others, are often hard to distinguish: indeed some forms (especially in the compounds) are identical, and can only be distinguished by the sense. "I $\eta\mu\iota$  occurs principally in its compounds,  $i\phi i\eta\mu\iota$ ,  $\mu\epsilon z i\eta\mu\iota$ , &c. The  $\iota$  is usually long in Attic Greek [as short, it occurs principally in the participle].

```
(\tilde{i}\eta\mu\iota. Root, \tilde{\epsilon}.)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Active.
                                                                                        Ind.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Subj. Opt.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Inf.
                                                                                                                                                             Imper.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Partcp.
   Pres.
                                                                                        ίημι
                                                                                                                                                               LEL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     ίŵ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ίείην
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                ίέναι
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       leis, leiva, lév
                                                                                                                                                               ίέτω, &c.
 Impf.
                                                                                        inv
 Perf.
                                                                                        €ἶκα
 Plup.
                                                                                        είκειν
   Aor. 1.
                                                                                                                                              S εs, ετω,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \epsilon \tilde{\imath} \nu \alpha i \epsilon \tilde{\imath} 
   Aor. 2.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           \epsilonin\nu
                                                                                          [ 90]
                                                                                                                                                            &c.
                                                                                      \epsilon i \mu \epsilon \nu
                                                                                      \epsilonite
                                                                                      \epsilon i\sigma a\nu
Fut.
                                                                                        ήσω
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Passive.
Pres.
                                                                                      ίεμαι (as τί3εμαι). [On Subj. and Opt. see p. 218, c.]
Impf.
                                                                                    ίέμην
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \epsilonໂσ\Im a\iota
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          είμένος
Perf.
                                                                                      \epsilon i \mu a \iota
                                                                                                                                                                         είσο
Plup.
                                                                                      \epsilon \ddot{\iota} \mu \eta \nu
                                                                                                                                                                         \tilde{\epsilon}3\eta \tau \iota
Aor.
                                                                                      \epsiloni3\eta\nu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                έສີພິ éສີຍ່ກນ
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                \hat{\epsilon}3\hat{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota
Fut. 1.
                                                                                    έβήσομαι
Fut. 3.
                                                                           - (none)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Middle.
Aor. 1.
                                                                                    (ήκάμην)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                διμαι είμην
Aor. 2.
                                                                                  \epsilon i \mu \eta \nu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        -ຮັσ3αι
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          ELEVOS
                                                                                                                                                                         οΰ
Fut.
                                                                                  ήσομαι
                              Verbal Adjective, \epsilon \tau \delta s, \epsilon \tau \epsilon \delta s.
                              As a general rule, ἵημι is conjugated like τίβημι.
```

- a) The 3rd Plur, of the Present Indic. Act. is iâσι(ν), only, for iέασι(ν).
- b) The Imperf. "ην is doubtful in the singular: "ουν, "εις, "ει are undoubted, and it seems that "ειν also was used as 1st sing."
- c) From ἀφίημι the Imperf. appears with a double augment: ἢφίεω ἢφίεσαν. But ἀφίει, and especially ἀφίεσαν, have more and better authority.
- d) The Aor. 1. ηκα, which is not found except in the Indicative, was in general use in the singular. In the plural it is rarely used by any Attic writers. Of ην the singular of the Indicative is no where found.
- e) What is here said of ηκα, ην, applies also to ἔδωκα, ἔΞηκα:
   ἔδων, ἔΞην. In Aor. 1. Mid. ἡκάμην is sometimes, but ἐδωκάμην, ἐΞηκάμην, never found in Attic writers.
- f) The Dual and Plur. of 2nd Aor. Act.; the Indic. of Aor. 2. Mid. and Aor. 1. Pass. are found in the common language (also in Herodotus); but always with the augment. Hence ἀφίωτε, ἀφίωτεν, ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν, ἔχην, ἔμην, never occur.
- g) Whether εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἵμην are Indic. or Opt. can only be determined by the context.
- h) In the compounds of "ημι the accent of the Imperative ες is thrown back: "άφες. But οῦ retains it, even in compounds, in this form, not in the others: προοῦ; but πρόεσως.
- Of forms conjugated like barytone verbs (besides the Subj. and Opt. of Pres. Pass. and Aor. 2. Mid.; cf. p. 218, c), ἀφίοιτε, ἀφίοιεν, are found as Pres. Opt.; and ἵω is sometimes accented as a barytone Subj. (for ἰω).

# 68. ( $Ei\mu i, \epsilon i\mu \iota$ .)

Elui (am) has root es · elui (ibo) root i.

(1) elui, I am; elui, I shall go (Pres. mostly with Fut. meaning).

Imperat. Subj. Opt. Infin. Partcp. Moods  $\begin{cases} \epsilon \hat{l}\mu i, & \text{if } \pi  

<sup>\*</sup> This and the following remarks are from Krüger.

Indica Pres		Subj. of to be.	Subj. of to go.
S. εἰμί, I am  εἰ ἐστί(ν) P. ἐσμέν ἐστέ εἰσι(ν) D. ἐστόν ἐττόν	εἶμι, <b>I</b> will go εἶ εἶσι(ν) ἴμεν ἴτε ἴἄσι(ν) ἴτον	S. & ης ης ης ης ητε δσι(ν) ητον ητον	τω της της τη τωμεν τητε τωσι(ν) [τητον ?]
<ul> <li>Ινι S. ἴσ≈ι</li> <li>Ε΄στω</li> <li>Ε΄στε</li> <li>Ε΄στωσαν</li> <li>απά ἔστων</li> <li>(ὅντων</li> <li>Plat.)</li> <li>Θ. ἔστον</li> <li>ἔστων</li> </ul>	ζει (πρόειει: seld. πρόειε) ἔτω (προείτω) ἔτω (προείτω) ἔτω το	εἴη  P. εἴημεν. εἶμεν εἴητε [εἴτε] εἴησαν, εἶεν  D. [εἴητον, εἶτον] εἰήτην, εἴτην  INF. εἶναι  PART. ἄν, οὖσα. ὄν	τοιμι or λοίην τοις τοι τοιμεν τοιτε τοιεν [τοιτον ?] [λοίτην ?] λόν, λοῦσα, λόν λόντος, λούσης

#### IMPERFECT.

S. $\eta_{\nu}$ , I was	
ที่σ¤a	ήεις, usu. ήεισβα
$\tilde{\eta} \nu \text{ (from } \tilde{\eta} \epsilon - \nu \text{)}$	$-\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\iota$
Ρ. ήμεν	η ειμεν, us. η μεν
$\tilde{\eta}  au \epsilon \ (\tilde{\eta} \sigma  au \epsilon)$	$\eta \epsilon \tau \epsilon - \eta \tau \epsilon$
ἦσαν ,	η έδαν
D. ἦστον [ἦτον]	$\tilde{\eta} \epsilon \iota \tau \circ \nu, - \tilde{\eta} \tau \circ \nu$
ήστην [ήτην]	

Fut. ἔσομαι, I shall be, ἔση οι ἔσει, ἔσται (for the poet. ἔσεται), &c. Opt. ἐσοίμην. Inf. ἔσεσβαι. Partc. ἐσόμενος.

The Middle form (ἴεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵη, ἵεται, &c., Imp. ἵεσο, Inf. ἵεσαι, Partcp. ἰέμενος, Impf. ἰέμην, ἵεσο, &c.), signifying to hasten, ought probably to be written with the rough breathing (a supposition which is mostly confirmed by the manuscripts), and referred to ἵημι. Verbal adj. ἰτός is found in compounds: ἰτός is more common than ἰτητέος (Kr.).

a) Eiμί, to be (with the exception of εῖ), is enclitic in Pres. Indic.
 [See Rules for Enclitics]. In compounds, the accent is on

the preposition, if the general rules of accentuation will allow it to be so far back, e. g.  $\pi \acute{a} \rho \epsilon \iota \mu \iota$ ,  $\pi \acute{a} \rho \epsilon \iota \tau$ , &c., Inp  $\pi \acute{a} \rho \iota \sigma \iota \iota$ ; but  $\pi a \rho \acute{n} \nu$  on account of the augment;  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \sigma \tau \iota \iota$  (=  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \sigma \epsilon \tau \iota \iota$ );  $\pi a \rho - \acute{e} \iota \nu \iota \iota$  from the general rule for infinitives in  $\nu \iota \iota$ ; subj.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \iota \iota \nu \iota$  from the general rule for infinitives in  $\nu \iota \iota$ ; subj.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \iota \iota \nu \iota$ , &c., on account of the contraction; and Opt.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \iota \iota \mu \iota \nu$ , &c. =  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \iota \iota \mu \iota \iota \nu$ , &c. The accentuation of the Partcp. in the compounds should be particularly noted; e. g.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \nu \iota$ , Gen.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \nu \tau \sigma s$ , so also  $\pi a \rho \iota \acute{e} \nu \iota$ , Gen.  $\pi a \rho \acute{e} \nu \tau \sigma s$ .

- b) With reference to accentuation, the compounds of εἶμι, ibo, follow the same rules as those of εἶμι, sum (Gottling says, Inf. ἴεναι); hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds, e. g. πάρειμι, πάρει and πάρεισι (third sing. of εἶμι, and 3rd plur. of εἶμι).
- c) Eἶεν, esto, be it so, good, 3rd plur. Opt. (=εἴησαν).—The first person Impf. is often η in Attic poets, sometimes in Plato; ημην (which occurs in no other person) is very rare in Attic Greek. (Xen.) The un-Attic form of the second person Impf. η is found frequently in the later writers, and now and then in lyric passages of the Attic poets. The dual forms with σ (ηστον, ηστην) are preferred; but in the 2nd pl., ητε seems to have been exclusively in use (Kr.). Έστων is less common than ἔστωσαν.
- d) From εἶμι, the third pers. sing. Impf. ἥειν instead of ἥει is found in the Attic poets only before vowels, προσήειν. [Before a consonant, Pk Crit. 114.]
- e) The Pres. of εἶμι, to go, has, in Attic prose, almost always a Future meaning. Ἰέναι and ἰών occur both as Present and as Future. So also the Optative. (Kr.)
- 69.  $\Phi \eta \mu i$ , to say. [où  $\phi \eta \mu \iota = nego$ ; say...not].

(Moods: φημί, φάζι or φαζί, φω, φαίην, φάναι, φάς.) Present. Singular. Plural. Dual. Φημί φαμέν  $\phi \eta s (\phi \eta s?)$ φατέ φατόν  $\phi \eta \sigma i(\nu)$  $\phi a \sigma i(\nu)$ φατόν Imperfect. έφην έφαμεν (ἔφης) ἔφησβα *έ*φατε ξ φατον έφη ξφασαν έφάτην

Fut. φήσω Aor. ἔφησα. Verbal Adjective, φατός, φατέος.

- a) The second sing. φήs is quite anomalous both in accent and in the ι subscript. (Göttling and Krüger print φήs.) The compounds retain, in this form, the accent on the ultima, e. g. ἀντιφήs, but σύμφημι, σύμφαΣι, &c.
- b) This verb has two significations, (a) to say in general, (b) to affirm, to assert, &c. (aio). The Fut. φήσω, however, has only the last signification.—Φῶ, φαίην often and φάναι usually relate to the past. The Participle φάς does not belong to Attic prose.
- c) With φημί the verb ἢμί, inquam, may be compared. The Imperfect ἦν, ἢ is used in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, said I, ἢ δ' ὕς, said he (inserted parenthetically), in relating a conversation.

The pres.  $\phi\eta\mu$  (with the exception of  $\phi''_{\eta's}$ ) is enclitic. [See Rules for Enclitics.]

#### 70. Olba.

Olda (novi) is properly a Perf. 2. from root  $\epsilon i \partial - [vid-\bar{e}re]$ ; but it passes over to the forms of a verb in  $\mu \iota$ : having second sing. -3a (as  $\tilde{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma \Im a$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\sigma \Im a$  have from  $\phi\eta\mu l$ ,  $\epsilon l\mu l$ ).

#### Moods:

οἶδα | ἴσ $\approx$ ι (ἴσ $\tau\omega$ ) | εἰδ $\hat{\omega}$  | εἰδείην | εἰδέναι | εἰδώς, νία, ός.

#### Present.

Sing.  $o_i^{\delta} \partial a$  Plur.  $i\sigma \mu \epsilon \nu$  Dual.  $o_i^{\delta} \sigma \beta a$   $i\sigma \tau \epsilon$   $i\sigma \tau \sigma \nu$   $o_i^{\delta} \partial \epsilon (\nu)$   $i\sigma \sigma \sigma \iota (\nu)$   $i\sigma \tau \sigma \nu$ 

### Imperfect.

Sing.  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ , Att.  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\eta$  Pl.  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$  Dual.  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\Xi a$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota s$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\iota s$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota s$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}\delta\iota s$ ,

Fut. είσομαι. Verbal Adjective, Ιστέον.

- a) Though the sing. forms  $\mathring{\eta} \delta \eta$ , &c. are usually called  $Atl\omega$ , the forms  $\mathring{\eta} \delta \epsilon \iota \nu$ , &c. occur even in the best Atticewriters.— In the Dual and Plur. of Imperf.,  $\mathring{\eta} \sigma \tau \eta \nu$ ,  $\mathring{\eta} \sigma \mu \epsilon \nu$ ,  $-\tau \epsilon$ ,  $-\sigma a \nu$  are also found in the poets.
- b) Fut. εἴσομαι, and the Subj. [Opt.] and Infin. of the Present have also the meaning of to understand.

# 71. Κεῖμὰι (jaceo), ἢμαι (sedeo).

Κεΐμαι, according to Kriiger, is from κείσμαι = κέσμαι: according to Buttmann, a Perfect for κέκειμαι.

- a) The Infin. is accented like a Perf. Infin., and retains this
  accent in compounds: κεῖσβαι, κατακεῖσβαι.
- b) But κατάκειμαι, κατάκεισαι throw back the accent.

\*Ημαι (in Attic prose κάΣημαι is the usual form) is in form a Passive Perfect.

Present.		
Subj.	Opt.	Imperfect.
[κέωμαι]	[κεοίμην]	<b>έ</b> κείμην
[κέη]	[κέοιο]	ξκεισο
κέηται	κέοιτο	έκειτο
		έκείμεβα
		έκεισβε
κέωνται	κέοιντο	ἔκειντο
		[έκείμε≌ον]
		έκεισβον
		έκείσ 3ην
	Subj. [κέωμαι] [κέη] κέηται	Subj. Opt. [κέωμαι] [κεοίμην] [κέη] [κέοιο] κέηται κέοιτο

Imper. κείσο, κείσω, &c. Infin. κείσωαι. Partop. κείμενος. Fut. κείσομαι. No Aorist.

- a) Present, ημαι, ησαι, ησται, &c. 3 plur. ηνται.
   Imper. ησο, ησω, &c. Infin. ησω. Partep. ημενος.
   Imperf. ημην, ησο, ηστο, &c. 3 plur. ηντο.
- b) Present, κάβημαι, κάβησαι, κάβηται, &c.
   Subj. καβώμαι. 3. καβήται. Plur. 1. καβώμεβα. 3. καβωνται.

Ορτ. καθοίμην [καθήμην ?] 3. καθοῖτο [καθήτο ?].
 Imper. κάθησο [κάθου]. Inf. καθήσθαι. Partop. καθήμενος.
 Imperf. ἐκαθήμην (καθήμην.) 3. ἐκάθητο, καθηστο (καθητο).
 3 plur. ἐκάθηντο, καθηντο.

The Imperf. of  $\kappa \acute{a}$   $^{3}$ ημαι often prefixes the Syll. Augment to the preposition (but not in the Tragic poets) in  $\emph{ϵ} κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ημην: but also  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ησο,  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ητο are found (more commonly  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ηστο,  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ηντο) where the Augment is compensated for by the accentuation. So also  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ησ $^{3}$ ε, whereas  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ησ $^{3}$ ε is the Present. In the Subj.  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ωμ $^{4}$ μι is more regular than  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ωμ $^{4}$ μι: so also  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ οῖτο, Opt., for which,  $perhaps_{1}$   $^{3}$   $^{3}$ ημην,  $κ \emph{a}$   $^{3}$ ητο (but only in these forms) were used (Kr.).

#### 72. Anomalous Verbs.

It is an anomaly of meaning when the Future Middle (in form) has a Passive sense.

FUTURE MIDDLE with PASSIVE sense.

άδικησομαι, shall be injured άξομαι, shall be led

Spévoual, shall be nourished (also Mid.).

οικήσομαι, shall be inhabited τιμήσομαι, shall be honoured ζημιώσομαι, shall be punished στερήσομαι, shall be deprived φοβήσομαι, shall be feared ώφελήσομαι, shall be benefited

In these the Pass. meaning is pretty steady.

In these, usage fluctuates between these forms and those in -3ήσομαι; those in -Shoomar denoting rather a continued action. (Herm.)

So, apfouat (shall be ruled, and [Mid.] shall begin), eipfouat (shall be restrained), βλάψομαι (shall be hurt), ταράξομαι (shall be disturbed), τρίψομαι (shall be rubbed), φυλάξομαι (shall be guarded), are all found in good Attic writers.

73. Futura Media of regular verbs, which in classical writers are the quite or nearly exclusive forms.

ἀκούσομαι (-ούω), shall hear.  $\dot{a}$ λαλάξομαι (- $\dot{a}$ ζω), shall shout.  $\dot{a}\pi a \nu \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma o \mu a \iota (-\dot{a}\omega)$ , shall meet. ἀπολαύσομαι (-αύω), shall derive

(from any thing). βαδιοῦμαι (-iζω), shall walk. βοήσομαι (-άω), shall shout.  $\gamma$ ελάσομαι (-άω), shall laugh. κωκύσομαι (-τω), shall wail. οἰμώξομαι (-ώζω), shall wail, la- τωβάσομαι (-άζω), shall jeer.

ment.

ολολύξομαι (-ύζω), shall cry aloud (to the gods).

πηδήσομαι (-άω), shall leap. σιγήσομαι (-άω), shall be silent. σιωπήσομαι (-άω), shall hold my tongue.

σπουδάσομαι (-άζω), shall make haste, be busy.

συρίξομαι (-ίζω), shall pipe.

Futura Media of regular verbs whose Future Active is a less common form:

 $\mathring{a}$ σομαι,  $\mathring{a}$ σω (-δω), will sing. άρπάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall

βλέψομαι, -ψω (-πω), shall look.γηράσομαι, -άσω (a[σκ]ω), shall grow old.

διώξομαι, ξω  $(-\kappa\omega)$ , shall pursue. εγκωμιάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall panegyrize.

έπαινέσομαι, -έσω (-έω), shall praise.

έπιορκήσομαι, -ήσω  $(-\epsilon\omega)$ , shall' forswear myself.

Βαυμάσομαι, -άσω (-άζω), shall wonder.

κλέψομαι, -ψω (-πτω), shall steal.ροφήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall sup

σκώψομαι, -ψω (-πτω), shall mock. χωρήσομαι, -ήσω (-έω), shall retire.

Θηράσομαι and Σηρεύσομαι, will chase, and κολάσομαι, will chase tise, do not belong here; for the Middle Form of other tenses is found as Active (implying that the action is done for the agent's own satisfaction), and the Futures in -σω are also in use. So έψήσομαι (Plat.) = mihi coquam. The Regular Fut. is έψήσω.

# 74. Deponents Passive (i. e. that have a Passive Aorist.)

ήδυνήθην or έδυνήθην; έδυνάσθην, | έπεμελήθην, cared for (-[έ]ομαι). ένε ສυμή ສην, considered was able (δύναμαι). προεβυμήβην, was eager ηράσβην, loved (ἔραμαι). ηχβέσβην, was rexed at (ἄχβομαι). ενενοή Σην, considered, έβουλή 3ην, ήβουλή 3ην, wished; intended διενοή 2ην, thought over; (-εομαι). chose (βούλομαι).  $\epsilon \delta \epsilon \eta \Im \eta \nu$ , begged (δέομαι). ἀπενοήθην, was beside ησβην, was delighted; was pleased (ήδομαι). myself; was desperate) ώή Ξην, thought (οιομαι). ηναντιώ Σην, opposed (-ooμαι). έσέφωην,\* reverenced (σέβομαι). εὐλαβήβην, shunned scrupulously ἐφαντάσβην, likened myself (φαν-(-εομαι). τάζομαι). ἐφιλοτιμή≅ην, was ambitious (-εοδιελέχ 3ην, conversed with (διαλέµaı). γομαι).

#### I. Verbs in ω, with collateral forms in εω or εομαι.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀλέξω, ward off	[άλεξήσω]		[ήλεξα]
Middle	ἀλεξήσομαι		ηλεξάμην
βόσκω, feed	βοσκήσω		
$(\epsilon)$ 3 $\epsilon\lambda\omega$ , wili	(ε βελήσω	η≳έληκα	η≋έλησα
έρρω, take oneself off	<b>έ</b> ρρησω	ήρρηκα	ήρρη <b>σα</b>
εῦδω, sleep	εύδήσω	(none)	(none)
εψω, boil	έψήσω (Pdm. 73)	?	ήψησα
Passive		ήψημαι	ήψήβην
Middle	έψήσομαι -		ήψησάμην
μέλει, curæ est	μελήσει	μεμέληκεν	<i>ϵμ</i> έλησεν
μέλλω, am going	μελλήσω	?	έμέλλησα
μένω, remain	μενῶ .	μεμένηκα	ξμεινα
νέμω, distribute	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	ένειμα
Passive		<b>νε</b> νέμηνα <b>ι</b>	ένεμήβην
őζω, smell of	οζήσω	[ὄδωδα]	ώζησα
$\delta \phi \epsilon i \lambda \omega$ , owe (ought)	<u>ὐφειλήσω</u>	ωφείληκα	ώφειλησ <b>α</b>
τύπτω, beat	τυπτήσω	?	(ἔτυπον)
Passive	τυπτήσομαι	τέτυμμαι	έτύπην
χαίρω, rejoice	χαιρήσω	κεχάρηκα	έχάρην
		(ημαι)	
äχ3ouai, am vexed (at)	άχβέσ (βήσ) ομαι	?	ηχβέσβην

<sup>\*</sup> Plat. Phædr. 254.

Present.			
βούλομαι, will; choose			
$[\tilde{\epsilon}\rho o\mu a\iota], ask$			
μάχομαι, fight			
μέλομαι, care for οἴομαι, think			
οἴχομαι, am gone			

Future. βουλήσομαι έρήσομαι μαχούμαι μελήσομαι οίήσομαι οίχησομαι

Perfect. **βεβούλημαι** (none) μεμάχημαι μεμέλημαι (none) [ ώχημαι]

Aorist. έβουλήβην ήρόμην έμαχεσάμην έμελήβην ώήβην

#### II. Verbs in $\epsilon \omega$ , with a collateral form in $\omega$ .

Present.
γαμέω, marry Middle
δοκέω, seem
διπτέω, δίπτω, throw
Passive
ω̃βέω, thrust
Passive

Future. γαμῶ γαμούμαι δύξω ρίνω ώσω (ωβήσω) ωσβήσομαι

ὤσομαι

Future.

άμαρτήσομαι

αὐξή(Ξή)σομαι

δαρβήσομαι (?)

όλισβήσω (?)

αὐξήσω

βλαστήσω

Perfect. γεγάμηκα γεγάμημαι δέδογμαι *ἔρρι*φα έρριμμαι (ἔωκα) ξωσμαι

*ἔγημα* έγημάμην *ἔρριψα*  $\epsilon \rho \rho i \phi(3) \eta \nu$ €ωσα έώσζην έωσάμην

Aorist.

Aorist.

III. Verbs in αν-ω, αν-ομαι; i. e. whose roots are formed by αν appended to the simpler root. (With some in νω, ίνω, αίνω, αίνο μαι, νέομαι.)

Present.
άμαρτάνω, miss; sin
Passive
aὔξ(áν)ω, increase
Passive.
βλαστάνω, bud
δαρβάνω, sleep
όλισβάνω, slip
aloβάνομαι, perceive.
τίνω, ραγ
Passive
Middle

αίσξήσομαι at- ἀπεχ≋ήσομαι ed Thom φ≋ήσομα**ι** δήξομαι δηχβήσομαι καμούμαι τεμῶ **τ**ετμήσομαι βήσομαι έλû

Perfect. ήμάρτηκα *ἥμαρτον* άμαρτηβηναι ημάρτημα**ι** ηὔξησα ηὔξηκα ηθξήβην ηΰξημαι (β,εβλάστηκα έβλαστον δεδάρ3ηκα έδαρβον (ωλίσζηκα) ήσΞημαι ἀπήχβημαι τέτικα τέτισμαι

ὥλισβον ησβόμην απηχβόμην ἔτισα, **τ**ῖσαι έτίσβην έτισάμην ἔφβἄσα, ἔφέδακον [3ην δέδηγμαι  $\epsilon\delta\eta\chi$ 3 $\eta\nu$ ξκαμον έτεμον τέτμημαι έτμή 3ην  $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\eta\nu$ ήλάσα έλήλαμαι กุ่นสัสทุข ηλασάμ**τ, ν** ωσφρόμη**ν** 

ίκόμην

φβάνω, come before δάκνω, bite Passive κάμνω, become weary τέμνω, cut βαίνω, go έλαύνω, drive Passive

Middle όσφραίνομαι, smell iκνέομαι, come

δσφρήσομαι ίξομαι

ωσφρημαι ίγμαι

κέκμηκα

τέτμηκα

βέβηκα

έλήλἄκα

IV. Verbs in άνω, άνομαι, whose short root was strengthened by ν. before αν was appended: λη3-, λα3-; λαν3-, λαν3-άν-ω.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
λανβάνω, am hid	. λήσω	λέληβα	έλαΞον
Middle	λήσομαι	λέλησμαι	έλαβόμην
μανβάνω, learn	μαβήσομαι	μεμάΞηκα	έμαζον
λαμβάνω, take	λήψομαι	εΐληφα	έλαβου
Passive	ληφβήσομαι	$\epsilon$ $\ddot{i}\lambda\eta\mu\mu\alpha\iota$	έληφεην
Middle			<i>ϵ</i> λαβόμην
Βιγγάνω, touch	Βίξομαι (-ω?)	?	έβιγον
λαγχάνω, receive by lot	λήξομαι	εΐληχα	έλαχον
Passive		είληγμαι	$\epsilon \lambda \eta \chi \Im \eta \nu$
τυγχάνω, hit a mark	τεύξομαι	τετύχηκα	έτυχον
πυνβάνομαι, inquire	πεύσομαι	πέπυσμαι	έπυ≳όμη <b>ν</b>

# V. Verbs in $\sigma \kappa \omega$ appended to the simpler root.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1	
Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
γηρά(σκ)ω, grow old	γηράσομαι(σω)	γεγήρᾶκα	εγήρασα
ήβά(σκ)ω, pubescere	ήβήσω	ήβηκα	η̃,Зησα
ἀρέσκω, please	ἀρέσω	(ἀρήρεκα)	ήρεσα
ευρίσκω, find	<i>ε</i> ύρήσω	<b>ε</b> ΰρηκα	εδρον
Passive	<i>ε</i> ύρεβήσομαι	<b>ε</b> ΰρημαι	εύρέβην
ἀνᾶλίσκω, spend	ἀναλώσω	ανάλωκα	ἀνάλωσα
		ἀνήλωκα	άνηλωσα
Passive	άναλωβήσομαι	ἀνάλωμαι	αναλώβην
	' '	ανήλωμαι	ανηλώβην
ἀμβλίσκω, miscarry	(ἀμβλώσω)	ήμβλωκα	ήμβλωσα
ανήσκω, die	3ανούμαι	τέθνηκα	έβανον
ιλάσκομαι, propitiate	ιλάσομαι		ιλασάμην
Passive	,	(ΐλασμαι)	ιλάσθην
άλίσκομαι, am taken	άλώσομαι	ξάλωκα	έάλων
	,	ήλωκα	ήλων

# VI. Verbs in $\sigma \kappa \omega$ appended to a simpler root reduplicated: $\beta \rho \omega \gamma$ , $\beta \beta \rho \omega \sigma \kappa$ .

	pha-, hephad	, K-,	
Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
βιβρώσκω, eat Passive γιγνώσκω, know Passive τιτρώσκω, wound	[βρώσομαι] (βρωβήσομαι) γνώσομαι γνωσβήσομαι τρώσω	βέβρωκα βέβρωμαι ἔγνωκα ἔγνωσμαι ?	[ἔβρωσα] ἐβρώᾶην ἔγνων ἐγνώσᾶην ἔτρωσα
Passive μιμνήσκω, put in mind Passive (=remember)	τρωβήσομαι μνήσω ) μνησβήσομαι μεμνήσομαι	τέτρωμαι μέμνημα <b>ι</b>	έτρώ3ην <b>έμνησα</b> έμνήσ3 <b>ην</b>

Pres	sent.	Future		Perfect.	Aurist.
διδράσκω, τ	un away	δράσομο	IL.	δέδρᾶκα	έδραν
πιπράσκω,				. πέπρᾶκα	
Passive	1	πεπράσο	ρμαι	$π$ $\epsilon πρ\bar{a}μaι$	$\epsilon \pi \rho \dot{a} \Im \eta v$
VII	Verbs that s	upply tl	ieir tens	ses from other i	roots.
	Borrowed Ro	ot. Fu	iture.	Perfect.	Aorist.
αίρέω, take,	<i>ε</i> λ-	αίρήσο		ηρηκα	είλου
	,	αίρεβή	σομαι	ηρημαι	ήρέ3ην
eiπείν, say,	έρ-	<b>€</b> ρῶ ,		είρηκα	$\epsilon i\pi o\nu$ , $(-a)$
Passive		ρηβήσο εἰρήσο		<i>ϵ</i> ἴρημα <b>ι</b>	€ρβήβην
<b>ἔ</b> ρχομαι, go	, έλευ3-	έλεύσο		έλήλὔβα	ηλβον
έσβίω, eat,	<i>ἐ</i> δ-, φαγ-	ἔδομαι		έδήδοκα	έφαγου
Passive		~ c	,	<i>ϵδήδεσμαι</i>	$(\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\Im\eta\nu)$
έχω, have,	$\sigma \chi$ , $\sigma \chi \epsilon$	$\tilde{\epsilon} \xi \omega, \sigma$		ἔσχηκα	έσχου
Passive Middle		7£	μαι		[ἐσχέβην]
δράω, see,	ỏπ-, ἰδ-,	εζομαι ὄψομα	, σχήσο	• έώρᾶκα	έσχόμην είδον
Passive	011-, 10-,	δφθήσ		έωραμαι, διμμαι	
Middle		94.70	-	· apapao, appa	€ἰδόμην
πάσχω, suff	er, πη2-, πεν2-	πείσομ	ιαι	πέπον3α	∉παβον
πίνω, drink		πίομαι		πέπωκα	ἔπιον
Passive		ποΞήσ		πέπομαι	έπόβην
	$\pi\epsilon\tau$ -, $\pi\epsilon\tau\sigma$ -	πεσού		πέπτωκα	έπεσον
$\tau \rho \epsilon \chi \omega, run,$ Passive	δραμ-	δραμοί	ιμα <b>ι</b>	δεδράμηκα δεδραμῆσβαι	<b>ἔ</b> δρα <b>μον</b>
φέρω, bear,	ένεκ-, οί-	οΐσω		ενήνοχα	ήνεγκον
Passive		ένεχ3ή οἰσ3ήο		<i>ἐνήνεγμαι</i>	ήνέχβην
Middle		οίσομο			ηνεγκάμη <b>υ</b>
VIII. V	erbs in $\mu\iota$ who	se orig	inal root	t ends in a (like	e ἵστημι).
Present.		ure.	Perfect		Root.
κίχρημι (1)	, lend χρήσ	ω	κέχρηκο		χρα-
Mid. born	•οιν χρήσ			*έχρησάμην	
ονίνημι (2),	benefit ovno			ώνησα	ονα-
ονίναμαι, Ν	lid. to δνήσο	ομαι		[ ονήμην,	
derive advo	iniage.			) (ησο, &c.)	
				ωνάμην, later	
Pass.				ώνήΞην	
πίμπλημι (3	3), fill $\pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma$	ω	πέπληκ		πλα-
Mid.	- 1		,	ἐπλησάμην	(πλη3-
3				έπλήμην	for
Pass. ( π		. /	/ >	(poet.)	other
π	,	3ήσο-		- ἐπλήσᾶην	tenses)
	μαι	t	μαι		

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.	Root.
<b>π</b> ίμπρημι (4), burn Mid. <b>§</b> πίμ-	πρήσω	πέπρηκα	<i>ἔπρησα</i>	πρα- (πρηβ-
	πρησβήσο-	πέπρησ-	ἐπρήσ≋ην	for
	μαι πεπρήσομαι	μαι		tenses)
[τλημι] (5) endure	τλήσομαι	τέτληκα	$\tilde{\epsilon} \tau \lambda \eta \nu$	τλα-
On φημί, see Pdm.	69.			

#### Other forms:

- (1) Inf. κιχράναι. \* έχρησάμην = 'I borrowed,' ωπ-Attic.
- (2) Inf. Pr. δνινάναι.—Aor. Imper. ὅνησο. Opt. δναίμην. Part δνήμενος (Hom.) [The rest supplied by  $\dot{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$ .]
- (3) The  $\mu$  in the reduplication of this and the following vero is usually omitted in composition, when a  $\mu$  precedes the reduplication; e. g.  $\hat{\epsilon}\mu\pi\ell\pi\lambda a\mu a\iota$ , but  $\hat{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda \acute{a}\mu\eta\nu$ .

Inf. Pr.  $\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda$ άναι. Impf.  $\epsilon\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda\eta\nu$ . Inf. Pr. Mid.  $\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma$ αι. Impf.  $\epsilon\pi\iota\mu\pi\lambda\dot{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ .

- (4) Exactly like πίμπλημι. Xen. has πιμπράω.
- (5) ἔτλην, τλῆ $\alpha$ ι, τλ $\hat{\omega}$ , τλαίην, τλῆναι, τλάς. The word is rare in Attic prose.

# (Deponents.)

Present.	Future.	Perf.	Aorist.
ἄγαμαι, wonder	ἀγάσομαι (Ep.).		ηγάσβην ηγασάμην (Ep. once Dem.).
δύναμαι (1), can	δυνήσομαι	δεδύνημαι	εδυνήβην ηδυνήβην εδυνάσβην (Ion. and Xen.).
ἐπίσταμαι (2),* understand	<b>ἐ</b> πιστήσομαι		ηπιστήβην
ἔραμαι, love	<i>ἐρασβήσομαι</i>		ηράσβην
(ἐράω is the pro	se form).		

#### Other forms:

κρέμαμαι (see κρεμάννυμι, Table X).

(1) Moods of Pres. δύν-ασο, -ωμαι, -αίμην, -ασβαι, -άμενος. [δύν ωμαι, accentu retracto.] Imperf. έδυνάμην οτ ήδυνάμην.

<sup>\*</sup> Properly to stand upon (i. e. as having mastered it).

(2) Moods of Pres. ἐπίστ-ω (less commonly -ασο), -ωμαι, -αίμην, -ασαι, -άμενος. Impf. ἠπιστάμην, 2 sing. ἠπίστω (less commonly -ασο). ΕΓ ἐπίστωμαι, accentu retracto.

To these must be added:

(1) χρή, oportet, ἔχρην, or χρῆν, oportebat, χρήσει, oportebit (R. χραστ χρε-).

Imper. Subj. Opt. Infin. Partcp.  $\chi \rho \dot{\eta}$  (none)  $\chi \rho \dot{\eta}$   $\chi \rho \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\iota} \eta$   $\chi \rho \dot{\eta} \nu a \iota$  το  $\chi \rho \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\omega} \nu$ 

- (2) ἀπόχρη, sufficit, Inf. ἀποχρῆν [or -χρῆν], Part. ἀποχρῶν. Imperf. ἀπέχρη, Fut. ἀποχρήσει, Aor. ἀπέχρησε(ν). It also takes some personal forms (as from ἀποχράω), ἀποχρῶσιν, ἀποχρήσουσι(ν). In Mid. ἀποχρῆσβαι (= to have enough) is conjugated like χράομαι.
- (3) ἐπριάμην, to buy (used by the Attics as Aorist to ἀνέομαι).

Imper. Subj. Opt. Infin. Partcp. επριάμην πρίω πρίωμαι πριαίμην πρίασδαι πριάμενος

IX. Verbs in νυμι appended to an impure original root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἄγνυμι, break	ἄξω	ἔāγα	<b>ἔ</b> αξα
Passive		[ἔαγμαι]	$(\dot{\epsilon}\dot{a}\gamma\eta\nu)$
δείκνυμι, show (Pdm. 60	)		
ζεύγνυμι, bind	ζεύξω	?	έζευξα
Passive		έζευγμαι	έζύγην (έζεύχθην)
Middle	ζεύξομαι		εζευξάμην
μίγνυμι, πίχ		(μέμιχα)	<i>ἔμιξα</i>
Passive	μιχβήσομαι		έμίχβην, έμίγην
οΐγνυμι, οΐγω, open		<i>ἔ</i> ωχα	έωξα, οἶξαι
Passive (= am open	)	<i>ϵ</i> ωγμαι	έφχην, οίχηθναι
ομόργνυμι, wash off	,	?	ώμορξα
Passive	2 / 5	Y	ώμόρχβην
Middle	δμόρξομ <b>αι</b>	1 (4001)	ώμορξάμην
πήγνυμι, fix, fasten	115	$\pi \epsilon \pi \eta \gamma a (*284)$	
ρήγνυμι, tear .	ρήξω	<i>ἔρρωγα</i> (*283)	2201
Passive	ραγήσομαι		έρράγην
Middle	> ^	21	ξρρηξάμην
ὄμνυμι, swear	δμοῦμαι	δμώμοκα	ώμοσα
200 January	δλŵ	δμωμόσβαι	
δλλυμι. destroy		όλώλεκα	
Middle -	όλοῦμαι	ὄλωλα (perii)	ώλόμην

# X. Verbs in ννῦμι appended to a pure original root.

Present.	Future.	Perfect.	Aorist.
ἀμφιέννυμι, put on (clothes)	ἀμφιῶ	(none)	ημφίεσα
Middle	αμφιέσομαι	ημφίεσμαι	,, ,
κορέννυμι, satisfy	(κορέσω)	[κεκόρηκα]	<b>ἐκόρεσα</b>
Passive		κεκόρεσμαι	εκορέσ Ξην
σβέννυμι, extinguish	σβέσω		έσβεσα
Passive	σβεσ≋ήσομαι	έσβεσμαι	έσβέσεην
Intransitive	σβήσομαι	<i>ἔσβηκα</i>	έσβην
στορέννυμι, strew, spread	στορῶ	(none)	έστόρεσα
(Comp. στρώννυμι)		έστόρεσμαι	[έστορέσ Ξην]
κεράννυμι, mix	κεράσω (?)	κέκρᾶκα (?)	έκερἄσα
Passive		κέκρāμαι	) έκράβην
25111	(	κεκέρασμαι	( έκερασζην
Middle		2	έκερασάμην
κρεμάννυμι, hang (trans.)	κρεμώ	, ;	έκρέμασα
Passive	,	(κεκρέμαμαι)	έκρεμάσ≳ην
κρέμαμαι, hang (intrans.)		г /	) / w
1 / _ 4	πετάσω,	[πεπέτἄκα]	ἐπέτἄσα
extend (	Att. πετῶ		, , ~
Passive	σκεδῶ	πέπτἄμαι	ἐπετάσ≋ην
σκεδάννυμι, scatter Passive	σκευω	22	έσκέδἄσα
	ζώσω	έσκέδασμαι [έζωκα]	έσκεδάσΞην
ζώννυμι, gird Passive	ζωσω	εζωκα]	έζωσα
Middle		εζωσμαι	έζωσάμην
ρώννυμι, strengthen	ρώσ <b>ω</b>	?	εζωσαμην
Passive	ρωσαήσομαι	ἔρρωμαι	έρβώσ≌ην .
στρώννυμι, strew	στρώσω	Срриния	έστρωσα
Passive	0.0000	<i>ἔστρωμαι</i>	<i>ἐστρώ</i> ≋ην
Middle		20 . P D pace	έστρωσάμην
γρώννυμι, color		.?	έχρωσα
Passive		κέχρωσμαι	έχρώσ3ην

# LIST OF NUMERALS.

		CARDINALS.		ORDINALS.
1	ď	$\epsilon \bar{i}s$ , $\mu i \bar{a}$ , $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu$	1	ό πρῶτος, η, ον
2	B		2	δεύτερος, α, οκ
3	y	τρείς, τρία	3	τρίτος, η, ον
4	8	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	4	τέταρτος, η, ον
5	€		5	πέμπτος, &c.
6	5'	ξξ	6	$\tilde{\epsilon}$ KTOS
7	ζ'	έπτά	7	ε̃βδομος
8	$\eta'$	ὀκτώ	8	őγδοος
9	3	έννέα	9	ἔνατος (ἔννατο <b>ς</b> )
10	Ľ	δέκα	10	δέκατος
11	ιa΄	<i>ϵ̃νδϵκα</i>	11	ένδέκατος
12	ı,3'	δώδεκα	12	δωδέκατος
13	ιγ	τρισκαίδεκα	13	τρισκαιδέκατος
14	ιδ΄	<b>τ</b> εσσαρακαίδε <b>κα</b>	14	τεσσαρακαιδέ <b>κατος</b>
15	逴	πεντεκαίδεκα	15	πεντεκαιδέκατος
16	15	έκκαίδεκα	16	έκκαιδέκατος
17	$\iota \zeta'$	έπτακαίδεκα	17	έπτακαιδέκατυς
18	ιη΄	οκτωκαίδεκα	18	οκτωκαιδέκατος
19	l3'	έννεακαίδεκα	19	<i>ἐννεακαιδέκατος</i>
		εἴκοσι(ν)	20	εἰκοστός
21	κα΄	είκοσιν είς, μία, έν	21	είκοστὸς πρῶ <b>τος</b>
<b>22</b>	κβ΄	είκοσι δύο	22	είκοστὸς δεύτερος
23	κγ	<i>ϵἴκοσι τρϵῖς, τρία</i>	23	εἰκοστὸς τρίτος
24	κδ΄	είκοσι τέσσαρες, ρα	24	εἰκοστὸς τέταρτος
25	κ <i>ϵ</i> ′	είκοσι πέντε	25	είκοστὸς πέμπτος
26	K5	είκοσιν έξ	26	εἰκοστὸς ἔκτος
27	κζ΄	είκοσιν έπτά	-27	εἰκοστὸς ἔβδομος
28	$\kappa\eta'$	είκοσιν ὀκτώ	28	εἰκοστὸς ἄγδοος
29	K3'	είκοσιν έννέα	29	εἰκοστὸς ἔννατος
30	λ΄	τριάκοντα*	30	τριακοστός

<sup>\*</sup> \* τρι $\bar{a}$ κοντά· τεσσαρ $\bar{a}$ κοντά.

20,000 κ δισμύριοι

190,000 ,σ δεκακισμύριοι

to

to

	CARDINALS.		ORDINALS.
31 λα΄	τριάκοντα εἶς	31	τριακοστός πρώτος
	τριάκοντα δύο		τριακοστὸς δεύτερος
to	to	to	to
39 \abla3'	τριάκοντα έννέα	39	τριακοστὸς ἔννατος
$40 \mu'$	τεσσαράκοντα	40	τεσσαρακοστό <b>ς</b>
50 ν'	πεντήκοντα	50	πεντηκοστός
60 <b>ξ</b> ′	έξήκοντα	60	έξηκοστός
70 o'	έβδομήκοντα	70	έβδομηκοστός
80 π'	όγδοήκοντα	80	όγδοηκοστός
90. C	<b>ἐ</b> νενήκοντα	90	ένενηκοστός
<b>1</b> 00 ρ'	έκατόν	100	έκατοστός
200 σ'	διᾶκόσιοι, αι, α	200	διακοσιοστός
300 T	τριᾶκόσιοι	300	τριακοσιοστός
400 v'	τετράκόσιοι [τεσσερ.]	400	τεσσαρακοσιοστο <b>ς</b>
500 φ'	πεντακόσιοι	500	πεντακοσιοστός
600 x'	έξακόσιοι	600	έξακοσιοστός
700 V	έπτακόσιοι	700	έπτακυσιοστός
800 ω'	οκτακόσιοι	800	δκτακοσιοστός
900 3	ένακόσιοι (έννακ.)	900	ένακοσιοστός (έννακοσ.)
1000 <sub>,</sub> a	χίλιοι, αι, α	1000	χιλιοστός
2000 β	δισχίλιοι	2000	δισχιλιοστός
3000 N	τρισχίλιοι	3000	τρισχιλιοστός
4000 کی	τετράκισχίλιο <b>ι</b>	4000	τετρακισχιλιο <b>στός</b>
5000 ,€	πεντακισχίλιοι	5000	πεντακισχιλιοστός
6000 ,5	έξἄκισχίλιοι	6000	έξακισχιλιοστός
	έπτἄκισχίλιοι	7000	έπτακισχιλιοστός
8000 η			δκτακισχιλιοστό <b>ς</b>
9000 ,2	<b>ἐ</b> νἄκισχίλιοι		ένακισχιλιοστός (έννακισ-
10,000 ,	μύριοι		μυριοστός [χιλιοστός)
00 000	7	00 000	0 /

20,000 δισμυριοστός

100,000 δεκακισμυριοστός

to to

# DIFFERENCES OF IDIOM, GRAMMATICAL HINTS, &C.

## A. PREPOSITIONS.

### 1. ABOUT.

To be employed about any thing.

About = nearly (of numerical approximation), ἀμφί or περί with acc.; &s (conjunct.).

About (of approximate time).

About noon.

2. ΑΒΟΥΕ (ὑπέρ).

(1) Above = more than,  $i\pi\epsilon\rho$ , c. acc.;  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\rho\nu$   $\eta$ .

Above 100. πλείους [= πλείονες] οτ πλείω

(neut.) των εκατον. άνδρες πλείόν τι ή πεντήκοντα έτη

γεγονότες ἀπὸ γενεᾶς.

The raven lives above 200 years. δ κόραξ ύπερ τὰ διακόσια έτη ζη.

(2) Above = beyond (of degree). See Beyond.

3. AFTER.

To see any body after a long ιδείν τινα διά χρόνου. time.

Men who are above 50 years old.

4. AGAINST.

To avail against any thing. To assist any body against any body.

5. AMIDST, AMONGST.

Amongst the enemy.

To be (have fallen) amongst rob-

Amongst men.

αμφί τι έχειν or είναι.

περί μέσην την ημέραν.

άμφὶ μέσον ήμέρας.

στρατίωτας έπεμψαν άμφὶ τοὺς

διακοσίους, οτ ώς διακοσίους.

ισχύειν πρός τι. βοηβείν τινι έπί τινα.

έν μέσοις τοίς πολεμίοις. έν λησταίς είναι.

έν ανβρώποις.

6. AROUND, ROUND.  $\pi \epsilon \rho i - d\mu \phi i$  (= on both sides).

To sit round any thing. κύκλω περικαθήσθαί τι.

To throw a cloak round one. περιβάλλεσζαι or άμπέχεσβαι ίμάτιον.

To go round the city. (κύκλφ) περιιέναι την πόλιν.

7. AT.

At intervals of five days (= eve-  $\delta i \hat{\alpha} \pi \hat{\epsilon} \nu \tau \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\eta} \mu \hat{\epsilon} \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ .

ry five days).

To look at one object.

To discharge arrows, &c. at an πρός τι ἀφιέναι τὰ βέλη. object.

είς έν βλέπειν.

8. Before. ἐξ ἐναντίας (gen.).—ἐν (dat.).—πρός, εἰς (acc.). ἐπί (gen.).—πρός (gen.).

(1) Locally, πρό (gen.).— ξμπροσθεν οτ επέπροσθεν (gen.). ένώπιον (= in the presence of a person).— εναντίον (= in the presence of).—πρὸ τὴς πολέως (βύρας, &c.).—ἔμπροσζεν τῆς βύρας  $(\pi\rho \delta s \, \tau \hat{\eta} \, \Im \nu \rho a = \text{close to it}).$ 

To stand before any body.

στηναι έμπροσείν τινος: προστηναί τινος, στηναι ενώπιον τινος, πρός τινος.

To stand before a glass.

To speak before the people.

έξ έναντίας του κατόπτρου στη-

λέγειν εν τῶ δήμω (πρὸς or eis τὸν δημον).

= In the presence of.]

Before many witnesses. To come before you (with reference to an assembled body amongst whom a person comes).

έναντίον πολλών μαρτύρων. είς ύμας είσιέναι.

(2) Temporally, πρό (gen.).—πρότερον (gen.).

Before the war.

A year before the taking of ——. ἐνιαυτῷ πρότερον τῆς άλώσεως. Before sunrise.

πρό τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου.

πρό (οτ πρότερον) ήλίου ανιόντος or ανίσχοντος.

 $(\pi\rho i\nu \text{ with Infin.})$ 

Before day-break.

πρὶν ἡμέραν γίγνεσ Βαι.

(If 'before' introduces a sentence.)

9. Behind. ὅπισεεν, gen. (only of place).—κατόπιν, gen. (οί place or time).—μετά, acc.—ἐπί, dat. place or time.—ὑπό (dat.) and avri (only of place).

To stand behind a tree.

άντι δένδρου, οτ ύπο δένδρω έστηκέναι (the former = facing it; the latter under it for protection).

To be behind any thing. To place oneself behind any thing.

όπισβεν γίγνεσβαί τινος. έμπροσ Σεν ποιείσ βαί τι (i. e. to cause it to be before one).

10. Below. ὑπό, gen. and dat.—κατά, gen. (so that the object envelopes or covers us). See Under.

To be below any body.

ήττω (acc. m.) είναί τινος.

To think any thing below (be- ἀπαξιοῦν τι. neath) one.

This thing is below them.

ανάξιον αὐτῶν τοῦτ' ἐστι.

11. BENEATH. See Below, Under.

12. Beside. παρά (dat. of person; acc. of thing).

To shoot beside the mark.

παραμαρτάνειν τοῦ σκοποῦ.

13. ΒΕΤΨΕΕΝ. μεταξύ (gen.), ἐν μέσφ (gen.), ἐν (dat.).

Between ourselves.

ώς ἐν ἡμῖν ἐἰρῆσβαι. ώς πρὸς σέ (if one person only is addressed).

14. ΒΕΥΟΝΟ. παρά, ὑπέρ (both acc.), μείζον ή.

Above (beyond) my power.

παρὰ (ὑπὲρ) δύναμιν.

That is above the power of man. τὸ ἔργον ἐστὶ μείζον ἢ κατ' ἄν- $\Im ρωπον$  (= the Lat. major quam pro ----).

15. By (of agent): = BESIDE, vid.  $\pi \rho \delta s$ , dat. = close by.  $\tau \hat{g}$ πόλει, &ε.

Day by day (daily); year by year κας ἡμέραν: κατ ἔτος. (every year), yearly.

To judge a person by any thing. μετρείν (metiri) τινα έκ τινος.

παραστηναί τινα.

To stand by any body.

(By = NEAR, vid.)

To implore any body by the gods. πρός των Βεών. By the father's side. πρός πατρός.

16. Down, κατά, gen. = down into; under.

In compos. κατά. Το fall down, καταπίπτειν. Το run down, κατατρέχειν, καταβείν.

Down (the) hill.

κατὰ (οι κάτω) τοῦ ὄρους.

17. For.

To fight, brave dangers, &c. for any thing.

A remedy for any thing.

μάχεσ Σαι (κινδυνεύειν, &c.) ὑπέο  $\tau \iota \nu o s (= on behalf of).$ A remedy of any thing (objective, gen.).

νόμοι έπὶ τούτοις τεταγμένοι.

Laws drawn up for this purpose

(= to secure these objects.)

18. From.

To receive any thing from any body.

To take an estimate of a person from any thing.

From (denoting a cause). Thus; From thinking so and so, To νομίζειν.

(1) dat.

(2) διά with acc.

(3) ¿k with gen.

To remove any body from a ma-  $\pi \alpha \nu \epsilon \hat{\nu} \nu \tau \nu \alpha \tau \hat{\eta} s d\rho \chi \hat{\eta} s$ . gistracy.

19. In.

To exceed (surpass, excel) any body in any thing.

To delight in any thing. To end in any thing. I am poor, rich in any thing. To inquire, &c. in what way any thing may be done.

To be shut up in a place.

λαμβάνειν τι παρά τινος.

μετρείν (= metiri) τινα έκ τινος.

διαφέρειν (= to differ, to be distinguished), τινός τινι (dat. of thing in which one excels -). ήδεσβαί τινι.

τελευτάν είς τι.

ένδεής εἰμί (πλουτῶ) τινος. πυνβάνεσβαι τίνα τρόπον ---.

To be shut up into (els, acc.) a place.

20. Inτo. εls (acc.).

With verbs of motion, ev with the dat, is found instead of els with the Acc.; "but only with the Perf. and Pluperf. in Attic writers. The èv denotes the point to which the motion is directed as reached: οί εν τῷ 'Ηραίω καταπεφευγότες [but ές τὸ 'Ηρ. κατέφυγον]. It is only with rezévat and the like, that év occurs (though also els) with all the forms, to denote rest as a result of the motion." Kr. 'Ev γερσί λαβείν.

21. NEAR. έγγύς (gen.). πλησίον (gen.).

To be near any body.

To put any thing near any body. πλησίον ποιείν τί τινος.

22. Of.

To die of disease.

23. Off.

I am off.

To be three stadia off.

To take one's clothes off.

To take any body's clothes off.

24. Out (of). ἐκ (gen.).

ῦπό (gen.).—διά, acc.

Out of kindness.

25. On, Upon.

To spend money upon any body. To sow upon stones.

On the wing (of an army). To look on the ground. All depends on you.

26. Over. ὑπέρ (gen.).

έγγυς οτ πλησίου είναι τινος.

νόσω τελευτάν.

οίχομαι.

τρείς σταδίους ἀπέχειν (e. g. της πόλεως).

ἀποδύεσβαι (e. g. shoes).—ἐκδύεσβαι (a garment from which one has to come out).

έκδύειν τινά τι.

Dat.—also = cause, motive.  $\epsilon \kappa$  (less commonly  $d\pi \delta$ ) c. gen.—

εὐνοία.—ὑπ' εὐνοίας.

χρήματα αναλίσκειν είς τινα.

είς λίβους σπείρειν (a proverb; sowing usually consisting of putting seed into the earth).

έπὶ κέρως.

είς γην δράν.

έν σοὶ πῶν τὸ πρᾶγμα.

27. THROUGH.

(1) Of direction from one extremity through to the other, &á with gen.

To wound any body through his διὰ τοῦ βώρāκος τιτρώσκειν τινά. breastplate.

To flow through the country.  $\dot{\rho} \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \delta \iota \dot{\alpha} \tau \hat{\eta} s \gamma \hat{\eta} s$ .

(2) Of extension over all parts of a surface: διά (gen.), ἀκά (acc.).

Through the whole country. ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τῆν χώραν.

(3) Occasion, Cause, &c. See Out of.

(In composition, διά.)

28. ΤΙΙΙ, UNΤΙΙ, μέχρι, gen.

Till sunset.

Till death.
Till morning.

μέχρι ήλίου δυσμῶν (οτ δύνοντος). μέχρι Βανάτου. εὶς τὴν εω.

As a temporal conjunction with a sentence:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ ,  $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\chi\rho\epsilon$  (ov),— $\pi\rho\dot{\iota}\nu$  (prius).

29. To, UNTO.

To conduct to — mankind.

Any thing is good for nothing to (= compared with) another.

To look to any thing (i. e. to consider it, make it an object).

To be brought to any body.

To come or go back again to the beginning.

To go in to any body.

30. Towards.

To be harsh towards any body.

31. UNDER.

ύπό (c. acc.), to denote motion towards an object that is above us. — ὑπό (dat.), of rest beneath (ὑπὸ ἱματίῳ ἔχειν τι).

ἄγειν (τινὰ) εἰς ἀνβρώπους. πρός with acc.

βλέπειν πρός τι.

ένεχβηναι παρά τινα. αδβις έπὶ την ἀρχην λέναι πάλι»

είσιέναι παρά τινα.

χαλεπου είναι τινι.

ύπὸ δένδρον καταστήνας.

Katá (c. gen.), if we sink into it.

κατά γης καταδύναι. καταδύεσβαι κατά τοῦ ύδατος.

Under = in less than,  $\epsilon \nu \tau \delta s$  (within: c. gen.).

Under twenty years.

έντὸς είκοσι έτων.

Under fifty years old.

άνηρ ούπω πεντήκοντα έτη γεγο-

νως ἀπὸ γενεας.

ανήρ έλασσόν τι ή πεντήκοντα έτη  $\gamma \epsilon \gamma o \nu \dot{\omega} s$  (= somewhat under).

Under = in subjection to. Under these circumstances. είναι ύπό τινι οτ έπί τινι.

δδ' έχόντων τῶν πραγμάτων.ούτως έχόντων.--ότε ταθβ' ούτως έχει. - έκ τούτων τοιούτων ζύντων.

To be under arms.

έν ὅπλοις είναι.

32. WITH.

To build houses with the saw. To be angry with any body.

ολκίας ποιείν ἀπὸ πρίονος. δργίζεσβαί τινι (ἐν δργῆ ἔχειν τι ποιείσβαί τινα).

33. WITHIN.] ¿ντός, Gen. (of time. See Under).

χωρίς (Gen.). έξω (Gen.). 34. Without. ] ἀνεύ (Gen.).

Without transgressing the laws. Without friends. Without any right. Without any brdy's knowledge.

σύν τοις νόμοις. φίλων έρημος. παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια.

κρύφα οτ λάβρα τινός. άγνοοῦντός τινος, or by circumlocution with λανβάνειν τινά.

Often by a negative with particip.; or by a negative compound. ου (οι μή) γελάσας: άγελαστί. Without laughing.

### B. MISCELLANEOUS.

- 35. Words that modify a substantive (i. e. attributive notions) are usually inserted between the article and its substantive, or after the substantive, the article being repeated.
  - a) Thus: the men in the town, would be, in Greek, 'the in the town men,' or 'the men the in the town.'
  - b) In this way the Greeks often use long attributive notions where we should use a relative clause: e. g.

Eng. Those who are in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings, &c.,

Greek. The in the enjoyment of all earthly blessings (persons).

c) The substantive is here usually omitted, when it is men, things, &c.; so that the article often stands alone, in connection with a substantive governed by a preposition, &c.:
e. g. oi ἐν τῆ γῆ (the in the land =) the inhabitants of the country. oi ἐπὶ τῷ τείχει, the men on the wall.

Hence in translating, when an article is followed by some word or words with which it does not agree, read on till you find a substantive with which the article can agree, connecting the intermediate notions, attributively or otherwise, with this substantive. If there is no substantive of the kind, understand men or things, &c.

- 36. The girl has beautiful hair. The girl has the hair beautiful.
- 37. The article is used when a substantive denotes a class. Thus horses, poets, &c. (when a truth is asserted of the class; of any horse, &c.), are of ἴπποι, of ποιηταί.
- 38. It is not possible to —

  I am not able to —

οὶ χοἶόν τε (sc. ἐστίν), with infin.
οὐχοἷός τε (sc. εἰμί), with infin.
(οἷος is 'such'). Hence οὐκ
εἰμὶ οἷος ποιεῖν τι = I am not
such a one (as) to do it. The
τε = que is a remains of the
old mode of affixing τε as a
connecting particle to relatives, &c.

- **39.** The dual is not *always* used for two; but very often  $\delta \dot{\omega} o$  with plural.
- 40. a) 'O  $\pi o \iota \hat{\omega} v = \text{he who does.}$  'O  $\pi o \iota \hat{\eta} \sigma a s = \text{he who has done, &c.}$ 
  - b) The participle may, of course, be resolved, as in Latin, (1) by a relative clause (with who, which, that); or (2) by an advirbial one, whether conditional (if), adversative (though), temporal (when, after, &c.):—and often (3) by the participial substantive with in, vy, &c. [ληϊζόμενοι ζώσιν, they live by plundering; raptu vivant], and (4) by a finite verb connected with the principal verb by and, &c. [having fallen sick, he died' = 'he fell sick, and died'].
  - c) Hence conversely, relative clauses, adverbial clauses, the participial substantive (with in, by, &c.), a verb preceding another verb, and connected with it by and, may often be translated by a participle.
- 41. a) When two opposed notions are connected by an unemphatic but (δέ), the first usually takes μέν. Hence prefix μέν to the first of such opposed notions, although the English has no indeed.
  - b) Also place the opposed notions at the head of their clauses. For instance: arrange 'I like honey, but not wine,' thus: 'Honey indeed I like, but wine not' [in Greek it must be: wine but (οἶνον δέ), because δέ follows its word].
- 42. With three others.

Himself the fourth, τέταρτος αὐτός.

43. This' (with emphasis).

τοῦτό γε (γε enclit.). This γε emphasizes the preceding word: it may sometimes be rendered at least, quite, &c.

Diagoras.

Διαγόρας γε οτ δή.

- 44. Σεούς ήγεισται οτ νομίζειν = deos esse credere, to believe in the existence of the gods.
  - τους πεους ήγεισπαι or νομίζειν, credere deos esse, quos esse credi solet.
  - δ'κην νομίζειν = to observe or practise justice; to acknowledge there is such a thing.

- 45. (To have) any thing a foot long (broad, deep); or, of a foot in length (breadth, depth).
- 46. With A not B.
- 47. A, B, C, D, and E.

- 48. a) He evidently desires.
  - b) It is just (fair, &c.) that he should bear the blame of this.
- 49. To come with twenty hop-lites.

To walk with a stick.

50. I am come to do it.

I send a man to do it.

- 51. A sort of prophets.
- 52. Many great men.
- 53. I say that it is not —.I think it does not —.I pretend it is not —.
- 54. I should like to (behold).
- 55. I naturally desire.It is my nature to desire.I desire by reason of a natural inclination.

- (To have any) thing (the) length, breadth, depth of a foot.
- 'With A but not (ἀλλ' οὐ) B' (but often καὶ οὐ or οὐ only).
- (1) A, and B, and C, and D, and E.
- (2) both (kai) A, and B, and C, and D, and E.
- (3) A, B, C, D.

That 's, in Greek the 'and' is not placed only between the two last terms of a series.

- a) He is evident desiring, &c.
   (δῆλός ἐστιν ἐπιβῦμῶν).—So
   φανερός ἐστιν.
- b) He is just (fair, &c.) to bear the blame of this. δίκαιός ἐστι τούτου τὴν αἰτίαν φέρειν.
   So ἄξιός ἐστιν (e. g. τοῦ γεγενημένου ἀπολαῦσαί τι ἀγαβόν).

To come having  $(\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega\nu)$  twenty hoplites.

To walk bearing (φέρων) a stick.

I am come about to do it (ποιήσων).

I send [τὸν] ποιήσοντα.

μάντεις τινές.

Many and great men.

ού φημι - είναι.

οὐκ οἴομαι — εἶναι.

οὺ προσποιοῦμαι — εἶναι.

ήδέως αν Βεασαίμην.

πέφῦκα ἐπιζῦμεῖν = (ita natur $\hat{a}$  comparatus sum, ut—concupiscam).

56. Who, whom, what are often indefinite: = any person who, whom; any thing that. They are then to be translated by ôs aw with Suhj. after Pres. or Fut.; by ôs with Optative after the historical tenses (cf. 295).

So, whatever = δ ἄν, α ἄν, ὅσα ἄν with Subj. after a principal tense; ὅ, ᾶ, ὅσα with Opt. after an historical tense.

- 57. The Aorist is often translated into English by the Perfect. Especially,
  - a) The Aor. Infin. after verba putandi et declarandi has the force of a præteritum; and is often translated by the Perfect:

 $\phi\eta\sigma \imath \; \pi\sigma\imath \widehat{\eta}\sigma\alpha \imath = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he says that he $did$ it.} \\ \text{he says that he $has done it.} \end{array} \right.$ 

b) In the statement of general truths founded on frequent experience (especially with ηρη), the Aor. is often translated by the Perfect.

Men have often been compelled. ήδη πολλοί ηναγκάσθησαν

- 58. The Aorist has often the force of the Pluperfect.
  - a) The Aor. is regularly used (the Pluperf. comparatively seldom) after ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, &c.
  - b) The Aor. Infin. is used after an historical tense of a verbum declarandi et putandi:

 $\stackrel{\text{?\'e}}{\leftarrow} \eta \pi o \hat{\eta} \sigma a. = \begin{cases} \text{he said that he $did$ it.} \\ \text{he said that he $had done it.} \end{cases}$ 

59. Too wise to -.

σοφώτερος  $\hat{\eta}$  ώστε c. infin. (In Latin, sapientior quam ut —).

# MEANINGS OF PREPOSITIONS.

For convenience sake, as well as for clearness, the Prepositions are here collected together: they are divided, according to their construction, into

a) Prepositions with the gen., ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.

*b*)

dat., έν, σύν.

c)

acc.,  $\dot{a}\nu\dot{a}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}is$ ,  $\dot{\omega}s$ .

d

gen. and acc., διά, κατά, ὑπέρ.

e)

gen., dat., and acc., ἀμφί, περί, ἐπί μετά, παρά, πρός, and ὑπό.

 $\dot{a}\mu\phi i$ , about, for, on; around; (of  $|\mu\epsilon\tau\dot{a}\rangle$ , in midst, with, in conformtime and number) about.

aνá, up, on, up to, upon.

αντί, over against, opposite, in-stead of.

 $d\pi \delta$ , from, away from, with, by, at; (as adv.) forth, off, away,

διά, through, after, by; on account of, by reason of.

eis and es, into; to, at, for; until, towards, on.

εκ and εξ, out of, from, according to, after, to, by.

έν, in, among, at, by, near, during, with.

 $\epsilon \pi i$ , upon, on, by, in the case of. in presence of, during, towards, after; upon, at, by, against; on, over, towards, for,

rará, from above, down, concerning, against, opposite, in, according to, by.

ity with, among; after, next after, since.

 $\pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha}$ , by, close by, by the side of; along, near, beyond, besides, through, by means of, within.

 $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ , all around, round, for, about, with reference to; near; above.  $\pi \rho \delta$ , before, for, forwards.

πρός, before, in presence of, towards, in the opinion of, for advantage of, by, near, besides; with, against, towards, according to, on account of, in con-

formity with. σύν, with, by, together with.

 $i\pi\epsilon\rho$ , over (super), for, for the good of, beyond, contrary to.

 $i\pi\delta$  under (sub), out from under, for, on account of; towards; during; by, with.

ώs, to (used only with persons and personified objects, to denote direction).

# INDEX I.

# GREEK AND ENGLISH.

The Roman numerals refer to the Lists of Irregular Verbs, pp. 228-234.—Adjectives in os that are followed by 2, are of two terminations; i. e. the form in os is also used for the feminine.

A.

Aβλάβεια (ἀ. βλαβ, short root of βλάπτειν, to hurt), innocence. ) ἀγαβόν (neut. adj.), advantage. ) ἀγαβός, good, brave.

äyav (nimis), too much; too.

 $\dot{a}\gamma a\pi \hat{a}\nu$  (=  $\dot{a}$ - $\epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to love; (with dat. or acc.) to be contented (or satisfied) with.

ἄγγελος, δ, messenger.

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \tilde{a}\gamma\epsilon \text{ (Imperat. of } \tilde{a}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu =), age, \text{ come now.}$ 

ἄγειν, to lead, carry. ἄγειν ήσυχίαν, to keep quiet.

αγεννής, -ές (α. γεν, root of verbs relating to production, origin, &c.), ignoble, low-bred.

ἄγηρως, -ων (ἀ. γῆρας, old age), not growing old; immortal, imperishable.

άγκών, -ῶνος, ὁ, (bend of the) elbow.

ἄγνυμι, I break (pf. ἔāγα). IX. ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place (ἀγείρειν,

to assemble). ἄγραφος (ἀ. γράφειν, to write),

unwritten. ἀγρός, ὁ, a field.

άγρυπνείν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to keep awake, to forego sleep (d. ű-πνος, sleep).

άγχίνους 2, shrewd, clever, quickwitted (ἄγχι, near. νοῦς, mind). ἀγώγιμες (ἄγειν), that may be conveyed or imported amongst:
 —hence current (of foreign money).

 $\frac{\partial \gamma \omega \nu}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \gamma \omega \nu}{\partial x} - os, \delta, \text{ contest.}$   $\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} + \frac{$ 

ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.
 ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother.

αδικείν (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ ιν), to commit injustice; to do wrong.—c. acc. to wrong ( $\dot{a}$ , not. δίκη,

άδίκημα, τό, wrong, unjust act.

| ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice. | ἄδικος 2, unjust.

 $\int d\delta v \nu a \tau \epsilon \hat{v} = \epsilon - \epsilon i \nu$ , to be unable.

( ἀδύνατος 2, impossible.

αεί, always.

dεικής, -ές, unseemly, disgraceful.

ἀετός, ὁ, eagle.

ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, ή, nightingale. ἀβάνατος 2, immortal (ἀ. βάνατος,

( 'AΞηνᾶ, Athene (Minerva).
'AΞῆναι, -ῶν, αί, Athens.

'Anγalos, Athenian.

άβλιος, miserable.ἀβλίως, miserably.

åβλον, τό, prize.

 $d3\bar{\nu}\mu\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\nu}\nu$  (= $\hat{\epsilon}$ - $\hat{\epsilon}\nu\nu$ ), to be dispirited ( $\hat{a}$ , not.  $3\nu\mu\hat{o}s$ , spirit).

Alakós, ó, Æacus.

Alγύπτιος, Egyptian. l Αίγυπτος, ή, Egypt. αἰδεῖσβαι (=  $\epsilon$ -εσβαι,) to reve-(  $ald \omega_s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , shame, reverence. Alήτης, Æetes (king of Colchis). al3ήρ, - $\epsilon ρos$ ,  $\delta$ , ether, pure air. αίμα, αϊματ-ος, τό, blood. aίξ, aly-ós, δ, ή, goat.  $ai\rho \epsilon i\nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to take. VII. ainew, to raise.

αίσβάνεσβαι, αίσβήσομαι, &c., to perceive. III.

αἴσβησις,  $\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , sensation, per-

(αἴσχιστος, superl. of αἰσχρός. αίσχροκερδής, pursuing gain by base means (aloxpós, base. κέρδος, gain).

aiσχρός, disgraceful, base. alσχρωs, disgracefully. αἰσχύνειν, to shame.

MID. alσχύνεσβαι, to be ashamed.

 $ai\tau\epsilon i\nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu), \ (\tau \iota \nu \dot{a} \ \tau \iota),$ ask.

aiτι $\hat{a}\sigma$ 3ai (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon\sigma$ 3ai,), to accuse, charge, blame, &c.; τινά τι (rare), ὅτι -...

αλχμάλωτος, ον, prisoner of war. aiwa, quickly.

άκάβαρτος, uncleansed, impure (ά. καβαίρειν, purificare). ἀκμή, point.  $\infty$  ήλικίας, the full

vigor (or flower) of one's age. άκοή, hearing (ἀκούειν)

ακόλαστος, intemperate; prop. unchastised, unchastened (a. non. κολάζειν, castigare).

ακούειν, to hear, to listen to; Fut. ἀκούσομαι; Pass. with σ. ἀκούσιος, involuntary.

ἄκρα, ἡ, summit.

ἀκρατής, -ές, intemperate, immoderate (ἀ. κράτος, strength).

ακριβής, -ές, accurate.

 $(\dot{a}\kappa\rho o\hat{a}\sigma \Im a\iota (=\dot{a}\cdot\epsilon\sigma \Im a\iota), \text{ to hear,}$ listen to.

( ἀκροατής, -οῦ, δ, auditor.

) ἀκρό-πολις, -εως, ή, citadel. ¿ ἄκρος, highest.

ἄκων, -ουσα, -ον, unwilling.  $(a\lambda\gamma\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu) = (\epsilon - \epsilon \imath\nu)$ , to feel pain. άλγεινός, painful.

aλγος, -ους, τό, pain. ἀλείφειν, to anoint, rub.

άλεκτρυών, -όνος, δ, a cock. 'Αλέξανδρος, δ, Alexander.

(ἀλήβεια, ή, truth. άληβεύειν, to speak the truth.

aληβής, -és, true. and we truly.

äλις, enough. άλίσκεσααι, to be taken. V.  $\dot{a}$ λκή, ή, strength.

'Αλκιβιάδης, -ου, δ, Alcibi**a**des.

 $\dot{a}\lambda\lambda\dot{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$ , of one another.  $\tilde{a}$ λλο $\Im \epsilon \nu$ , from another place. άλλος, -η, -o, another, alius.

 $\langle a\lambda\lambda \delta\tau\rho\iota\sigma s (= alienus), others',$ another's.

 $\ddot{a}$ λλως, otherwise.  $\ddot{a}$ λλως  $\tau \epsilon$ καί, especially.

άλογία, unreasonableness, absurdity (a. non. hóyos, ratio). άλογος (à. λόγος, ratio), irra-

tional, senseless (2 termina-

äλs, άλός, salt; pl. äλες. Note 9. ã-λυπως, without grief or sor-

ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, ἡ, fox.

ãλως, ή, halo.

άλωσ-ις, -εως, ή (άλο-, simpler root of άλίσκ-ομαι), taking,

ãμα (simul), at the same time: also used as a prep. with dat., together with: ἄμα τη ζω (at the same time with the dawn

 at day-break; ἄμα τῷ σίτφ ἀκμάζοντι, &c. ἀμαβία, ἡ (ἀ, non. μαβ, short

root of μανβάνειν, discere), ignorance.

ἄμαξα, ή, wagon.

δάμαρτάνειν (1) errare, to miss (with gen.); (2) peccare, to sin, commit a fault, err.

άμάρτημα, άμαρτήματος, τό, er-

ror, fault.

δμαρτία, ή, offence.

ἀμαυροῦν (= ό·ειν), to darken. ἀμείνων, better (ἄμείνον as adv.). ἀμέλεια, ἡ; carelessness.

 $\begin{cases} \grave{a}$ μελεῖν (=  $\acute{\epsilon}$ -ειν), to neglect (gen.— $\grave{a}$ . μέλει, curæ est).  $\grave{a}$ μοιβή, exchange, return ( $\grave{a}$ με $\acute{\epsilon}$ -

βεσβαι).

αμπελος, ή, vine.
ἀμτνειν, to ward off; Mid. to ward off from myself; also, to revenge myself on any body (acc.); for any thing, ὑπέρ τινος.

ἀμφι-έννυμι, I put on; I clothe. x.

ἄμφω, both.

 $\tilde{a}\nu_{j}$  with Subj.,  $\rightleftharpoons \hat{\epsilon}a\nu$ , if. This  $\tilde{a}\nu$ , which has  $\bar{a}$ , and can stand as the first word of a clause, must not be confounded with  $\tilde{a}\nu$  with  $\tilde{o}$ , the modal particle, explained in 279.

ἀνα-γιγνώσκειν, to read. VI. ἀναγκάζειν, to compel. ἀναγκάίος, necessary. ἀνάγκη, necessity. ἀναίδεια, ή, shamelessness. ἀν-ᾶλίσκειν, to spend. V.

ἀνα-μένειν, to wait. ἀνά-παυσις, -εως, ή, rest (ἀνα-

παύεσβαι).

 $\vec{a}\nu$ - $ai\rho\epsilon\hat{i}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon i\nu$ ), to take up, take away, destroy (aor.  $\vec{a}\nu$ -

 $\epsilon \hat{\iota} \lambda o \nu$ ). VII.

ἀναρχία (ἀ. ἀρχή), anarchy, licentiousness, ungoverned licence. ἀνάστᾶτος 2, ruined, laid waste (of cities and countries): ἀν-άστατον ποιεῖν, to destroy utterly, to lay waste (properly, to make the inhabitants rise up and quit.—ἀνά, up. στα-, simpler root of ἵστημι).

ἀνα-τίβημι, ἀνα-τιβέναι, to put up, offer.

ἀναχώρησις, retreat (ἀνά. χωρεῖν, cedere).

άνδρεία, ἀνδρία, ή, bravery. ἀνδρείος, brave (ἀνήρ, man). ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.

ἀνδρίας, -άντος, ό, image or statue (of a man.—ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός). ᾿Ανδρόγεως, -ω, ό, Androgeus.

ἄνεμος, ό, wind.

ἄνευ (gen.), without.

 $d\nu\eta\rho$ ,  $d\nu\delta\rho$ -ós, ó, a man. Pdm. 19.

ἄνβος τό, a flower.

ανθρώπινος, human; to which humanity is subject: hence (of faults) venial.

(ανβρωπος, ό, man.

αν-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to set up.
ανόητος, unintelligent, silly (α
not. νοεῖν, to understand).

ανοια,  $\dot{\eta}$ , want of sense, stupidity, folly.

ἀν-οιγνύναι, ἀν-οίγειν, to open. Ix. ἀνομία (ἀ. νόμος, law), lawlessness.

ἄνομος 2, lawless.

äνους (= äνοος), -ουν, senseless, imprudent (à. νοῦς, mind).

αντι-λέγειν, to contradict.

ἄνω, above, more inland, beyond (gen.).

ἀνώγεων, τό, upper floor, diningroom (ἄνω, above. γη, earth). ἀξιό-λογος, worth mentioning. ἄξιος, worthy (gen.).

 $\dot{a}\xi\iota\hat{o}\nu$  (=  $\dot{o}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to think wor-

thy, claim, expect.

άξίωμα, ἀξιώματ-ος, **τό**, consideration, reputation, dignity, rank (ἄξιος).

ἀοιδή, song (ἀείδειν).

ἀπ-άγειν, to lead away.
ἀπαίδευτος 2, uneducated (ἀ. παιδεύειν, to educate. παιδ, root of παῖς, boy).

ἀπ-αλλάττειν, to set free from;

Mid. to depart from.

äπαξ, once.

äπas, all, whole, altogether.

 $(a\pi\epsilon i \Im \epsilon i \nu (\epsilon - \epsilon i \nu), \text{ to disobey (dat.)}.$ ἀπειβής, disobedient (ἀ. πεί-SELV, to obey).

ἀπ-εικάζειν, to copy.

 $\tilde{a}\pi$ - $\epsilon \iota \mu \iota$ , Inf.  $\tilde{a}\pi$ - $\epsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu a \iota$ , to be absent. ἄπ-ειμι, Inf. ἀπ-ιέναι, to go away (Pres. with meaning of Fut.).

äπειρος 2 (gen.), unacquainted with, inexperienced ( $\hat{a}$ .  $\pi \epsilon \hat{i} \rho a$ , attempt).

ἀπ-έρχεσβαι, to go away. VII.  $(a\pi - \epsilon \chi \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to keep off; to be distant from. VII.

άπ-έχεσβαι (gen.), to abstain from. VII.

 $\dot{a}\pi \iota \sigma \tau \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu), \text{ to disbe-}$ lieve, distrust.

άπιστος 2, unfaithful, faithless. —suspected (by) (à. πιστός, faithful).

άπλόος, -οῦς, simple.

άπο-βαίνειν, to disembark; to go away. III.

ἀποβάλλειν, to cast away; shed (horns).

ἀπο-βλέπειν, to look upon.

άπο-δείκνυμι, άπο-δεικνύναι, show; to appoint.

ἀπο-δέχεσβαι, to receive, accept. ἀπο-δίδωμι, ἀπο-διδόναι, to give back, to give, allot.

ἀποβαν-. See ἀποβνήσκ-ειν.

ἀπο-Ξνήσκειν (-Σανοῦμαι, -τέΞνηκα,  $-\epsilon \Im a \nu o \nu$ ), to die. v.

άπο-κάμνειν, Fut. -καμούμαι, -κέκμηκα, -έκαμον (c. partcp.), to grow weary. In Aor., to be wearied, 317.

ἀποκόπτειν, to cut off.

ἀπο-κρίνεσβαι, to answer.

ἀπο-κρύπτειν, to conceal.

άπο-κτείνειν, to kill (κτείνω. f. κτενω. pf. έκτονα: later έκτακα).  $a\pi o - \lambda \epsilon i\pi \epsilon i \nu$ , to leave, to quit.

έπ-όλλυμι, ἀπ-ολλύναι, to ruin, to destroy. ix.

'Απόλλων, -ωνος, ό, Apollo.

ἀπο-λύειν, to dissolve; to acquit  $\vec{a}\pi o \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to be in

απορος 2, difficult (à, not. πόpos, passage through).

 $\vec{a}\pi \vec{o}\vec{\rho}\hat{\rho}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\hat{\epsilon}$ - $\hat{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ ), to flow

ἀπορροή, a flowing off, an efflu-

ence pr emanation.

 $\dot{a}\pi o - \sigma \pi \hat{a}\nu (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to draw away.  $d\pi o - \sigma \tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu = \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu$ , to deprive

ἀπο-στρέφειν, to turn away.

ἀπο-σφάττειν, to cut (a man's) throat; to slay.

άπο-τίβημι, άπο-τιβέναι, to put away; Mid. take off;

aπο-φαίνειν, to show; to make; to appoint: Mid. declare.

 $d\pi o - \psi \dot{\psi} \chi \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to dry up.

ἀπρόσβάτος 2, inaccessible (à.  $\pi \rho \delta s$ , to.  $\beta a$ -, simpler root of  $\beta ai\nu \epsilon i\nu$ , to go).

äπτεσβαι, to touch (gen.). άρα; (interrogative.)

apa, igitur, therefore. άργαλέος, troublesome.

αργύρεος, (made) of silver; silver (adj.).

άργύριον, τό, silver money; mo-

άργυρος, δ, silver.

'Αρειος πάγος, Mars' hill (the hill on which the court of the Areopagus sat); the hill of the Areopagus.

 $\dot{a}\rho\epsilon\tau\dot{\eta},\,\dot{\eta},\,\mathrm{virtue}.$ άριβμός, δ, number.

ἄριστος, best.

ἄρκτος, δ, ή, a bear. άρμα, άρματ-ος, τό, charioι.

αρνείσ αι (= ε - εσ αι) Dep. Pass. to deny.

άρπάζειν, to seize, plunder, carry

 $\tilde{a}\rho\rho\eta\nu$ , -εν, male.

apri, just now. άρτιος, -a, -oν, even (opp. odd); of an even number. to sell). äρτος, δ, bread. be master of; to begin. { ἄρχεσβαι (gen.), to begin. ment; commencing-point. (ἀσέβεια, ή, impiety. impious act. (ἀσβένεια, ή, weakness. strength).  $\vec{a}\sigma\kappa\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\hat{\epsilon}$ - $\hat{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ ), to practise. ἀσπάλαβος, ό, the aspalathus (a prickly shrub).  $d\sigma\pi$ is,  $d\sigma\pi$ iδ-os,  $\dot{\eta}$ , shield. § ἀστραπή, ἡ, lightning. d αστράπτειν, to lighten. ἄστρον (astrum), star. ἄστυ, τό, city. α-σύνετος 2, stupid. ἀσφαλής, -ές, firm (à. σφάλ- $\lambda \in \mathfrak{Dal}$ , to stumble).  $\dot{a}\tau\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota a$  ( $\dot{a}\tau\epsilon\lambda\dot{\eta}$ s), exemption (from  $\vec{a}$ .  $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ , to pay). ( ἀτιμάζειν, to despise (ἀ. τιμή, honor). ( ἀτιμία, ή, dishonor. Αντίκη, ή, Attica.

a, again; on the other hand. avais, again. aύλός, δ, flute. άρτοπώλης, breadseller, baker avos, dry. (ἄρτος, bread, loaf. πωλείν,  $a \hat{v} \tau \delta s$ ,  $-\hat{\eta}$ ,  $-\delta$ , self: but  $a \hat{v} \tau \delta \hat{v}$ ,  $-\hat{\omega}$ , -όν, ejus, ei, eum.—So in pl. αὐχήν, αὐχέν-ος, δ, neck. (ἄρχειν (gen.), to rule over, to άφ-αιρείσβαι (= έ-εσβαι) τινά τι. to deprive of, take away. Cf. αίρείν in VII.  $\dot{a}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , beginning, commenceαφανής, -ές, unseen, unknown. (a. φαν, short root of φαίνειν, to show). .  $\dot{a}\sigma\epsilon\beta\epsilon\hat{i}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to be guilty αφανίζειν, to cause to disapof implety ( $\sigma \in \beta \in \nu$ , venerari). pear. ω την γην, to cover it.  $d\sigma \epsilon \beta \eta \mu a$ ,  $\tau \delta$ , an impliety, or äφβονος (à. φβόνος, envy), abundant (there being so much, that none need envy another).  $\vec{a}\sigma \Im \epsilon \nu \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to be weak, ἀφ-ίημι, ἀφ·ιέναι, to let go. αφ-ικνείσβαι (= ϵ-ϵσ<math>βαι), to ἀσβενής, -ές, weak (à. σβένος, come. III. άφ-ίστημι, άφ-ιστάναι, to put away, to turn aside from .- Aor. 2, ἀποστῆναι (deficere), to revolt from, desert from.—Aor. 1, ἀπο- $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \sigma a \iota = \text{to make to revolt.}$  $\ddot{a}$ - $\phi \rho \omega \nu$ , foolish. ἀχάριστος 2, ungrateful (ά. χί· ρις, gralia). äχεσαι, to be indignant. 'Αχιλλεύς, -έως, ό, Achilles. ἄχρηστος 2, useless (ά. χρά-εσθαι  $=\chi\rho\tilde{\eta}\sigma\Im\alpha\iota$ ). Bάβος, -oυς, τό, depth. ) βαβύς, -εῖα, -ύ, deep.  $\beta ai\nu \epsilon i\nu$ , to go. III. βαλανείον, bath, public bath (i. e. bathing-room).  $(a\tau v\chi \epsilon \hat{\imath} v \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota v), \text{ to be un-}$ βάλλειν, to throw. 317. 371. successful or unfortunate (a. τυχ, short root of τυγχά- $\beta \acute{a}\pi \tau - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to dip. βάρβαρος, barbarian. vew, to hit [a mark, &c.], to βασιλεύειν, to be a king, to obtain.  $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \eta$ , fortune). ἀτύχημα, τό, misfortune.  $\beta a \sigma i \lambda \epsilon \dot{\nu} s$ ,  $-\dot{\epsilon} \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\delta}$ , king. άτυχής, -ές, unfortunate. βασίλισσα, ή, queen.  $\dot{a}rv\chi(a, \dot{\eta}, \text{ misfortune.})$ 

 $\gamma \epsilon$  (quidem, serte), at least.—Of- $\beta \epsilon \beta a \cos 3$  and 2, firm. ten only adds emphasis to the βέλτιστος, best. word it follows. βελτίων, ον, better. γεγραμμένος, written (perf. part.  $\mathcal{B}ia, \dot{\eta}$ , violence. ( βιβλίον, τό, book. οί γράφειν). βιβλιο-πώλης, bookseller (πω $y_{\epsilon}$  γελậν (= ά-ειν), to laugh.  $\lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$ , to sell). / γέλως, -ωτος, ό, laughter. Blos, o, life. γενναίος, of noble birth. Bioros, livelihood.  $\beta \iota \circ \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to live. nobly; with fortitude. (βλαβερός, injurious.  $\beta\lambda\dot{\alpha}\beta\eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , injury. βλάπτειν, to injure, to hurt. reward. γέρων, -οντος, ό, eld man.  $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to look at. ι βυήθεια, ή, help.  $\langle \beta \circ \eta \Im \epsilon \widehat{\iota} \nu (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu), \text{ to help (dat.)}.$ to taste (gen.). βυηβητικός, ready or able to help.  $\beta o \mu \beta \epsilon i \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to hum, buzz. Boββâs, -â, δ, Boreas, the north sure).  $y\hat{\eta}$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ , the earth. (βόσκειν, to feed. yhivos, of earth, of brick. βόσκημα, τό (βόσκειν), fed or γηρας, τό, old age. 192. fattened beast: pl. cattle (as to grow old. fed for the butcher). (βούλεσααι, to wish. βουλεύειν, to deliberate, advise; Mid. to advise oneself. γιγνώσκειν, to know. VI. γλυκύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet.  $\beta o \nu \lambda \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , advice, council, senate. γλώττα, ή, tongue. βοῦς, δ, ή, ox. Pdm. 29.  $\gamma\nu\omega\mu\eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , opinion, mind.  $\beta \rho a \delta \dot{v} s$ ,  $-\epsilon i a$ ,  $-\dot{v}$ , slow. γόης, ητος, juggler. γοητεύ-ειν, to juggle. βροντᾶν (= ά-ειν), to thunder. Bporós, mortal.

## Γ.

βωμός, δ, altar.

Γάλα, τό, milk. Note 9.  $ya\lambda\hat{\eta}$ , weasel.  $\gamma$  γαμεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to marry. γάμος, δ, marriage. γάρ, for (stands after the first word of the sentence). γαστήρ, ή, belly. 183. Pdm. 19. γαυροῦν (=ό- $\epsilon$ ιν), to make proud; Mid. exult in, be proud of.

yevvalus, with spirit, bravely, yévos, yévous, tó. kind, race. γέρας, τό, honorary privilege, γεύειν, to cause to taste; Mid. (γεωμέτρης, -ου, δ, geometer (γη, earth. μετρείν, to mea- $\gamma \eta \rho \acute{a} \sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu$ ,  $\gamma \eta \rho \acute{a} \dot{\nu} \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , γίγνεσβαι\* (fieri), to become, to  $\gamma o \nu \epsilon \dot{\nu} s$ ,  $\dot{\delta}$ , parent ( $\gamma \epsilon \nu$ , root of verbs denoting procreation, origin). γράμμα (for γράφ-μα), τό, letter; pl. (literæ), a letter. γραμματεύς, έως, δ, scribe. γράφειν, to write, to draw up (a law). γραφεύς, έως, δ, painter. Γρύλλος, δ. Gryllus. γυμνάζειν, to exercise (γυμνός, γυμναστική (fem. adj.: understand τέχνη, ars), gymnas-

<sup>\*</sup> γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι,

γυναικείος, belonging to women. γυνή, ή, woman. R. γυναικ. Note 9.

#### $\Delta$ .

Δαίμων, δαίμον-ος, δ, ή, deity, divinity.
 δάκνειν, to bite. III.
 ∫ δακρύειν, to weep.
 ∫ δάκρυον, τό, a tear.
 δακτύλιος, δ, ring.

 $\delta \epsilon$  (autem), but (stands after the first word of the sentence).

δεῖ (oportet), it is necessary. δείδειν, to fear [Perf. δέδοικα and δέδια; Αοτ. ἔδεισα].

δειλία, cowardice, timidity.
 δειλός, timid, cowardly.

δείν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to want; to need: to bind. Δϵω, I bind (not δϵω, I want) mostly contracts ϵο and ϵω into ον, ω.

δεινός (δείδ-ειν, to fear), fearful, terrible, dreadful.

 $\ell$   $\delta \epsilon i \nu \hat{\omega}_s$ , terribly.  $\delta \epsilon \hat{i} \sigma \Im \alpha i \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i)$ , to want, need (gen.).

δέκα, ten.

δέλεαρ, δελέατ-ος, τό, bait.

Δελφοί, Delphi.

δένδρον, τό, tree. Note 9.

δέον, τό (id quod oportet, sc. facere), duty.

δεσπότης, -ου, ό, master.

 $\delta \epsilon \hat{v} \rho o$ , hither.

δέχεσαι, Dep. Mid., to receive;

also, of receiving.

δή, with an imperative, emphasizes it, = pray, I beg. It also occurs with numerals, pronouns, adverbs, &c. πολλοὶ δή, νῦν δή, &c.

δηθεν, namely, scilicet.

 $\begin{cases} \delta \hat{\eta} \lambda \sigma_s$ , evident.  $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda \dot{\sigma}_s \epsilon l \mu \iota \pi \sigma \iota \hat{\omega} \nu \\ \tau_l$ , I manifestly do something.  $\delta \eta \lambda \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \ (= \dot{\sigma} \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to make evident.

δημαγωγός (δημος, people. αγειν, to lead), demagogue.

δημοκρατία, ή, democracy (δήμος. κρατεῖν, to be strong; to rule).

δημος, δ, people, democratical constitution.

 $\Delta \eta \mu o - \sigma \Im \epsilon \nu \eta s$ , -ovs,  $\delta$ , Demosthenes.

δημοσία, in one's public character or life.

δημιουργός, δ. See Vocab. 22. δήπου (opinor), I imagine, I suppose.

 $\delta \hat{\eta} \tau a$ , certainly.

δι-άγειν, to carry through; live. διάδημα, τό, diadem (διά. δεῖν, to tie).

δια-λέγ-εσβαι, to converse (dat.). δια-λύειν, to dissolve.

δια-μένειν, to remain.

δια-νέμειν, to distribute.

διάπλους,  $\delta$ , a passage (across) (διά πλεῖν, navigare).

δια-πράττειν, to effect.

δι-άρ $\Im \rho \omega \sigma \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , articulation (of a joint.— $\ddot{a}\rho \Im \rho \sigma \nu$ , joint).

δια-σπείρειν, to scatter.

δια-τελεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to complete, to continue.

δια-τίβημι, δια-τιβέναι, to put ir order, to dispose (a person).

(δια φέρειν, to differ (from any thing or person, τινός); hence to excel, to surpass (gen.) VII.

δια-φορά, ή, difference (of colors, shade): also, difference = dispute, &c.

δια-φαείρειν, to corrupt, to destroy. διαφωνείν (= έ-ειν), to sound apart; hence, to dissent from, disagree (διά. φωνή, voice).

διδακτός (διδάσκειν), capable of being taught, that can be taught.

διδάσκαλος, δ, teacher.

διδάσκειν, to teach.

διδράσκειν, to run away. VI.

δίδωμι, διδόναι, to give.

διηγείσβαι (έ-εσβαι), to go through relate, narrate (διά, through. ηγείσβαι, to lead).

δι-ίστημι, δι-ιστάναι, to separate. (δίκαιος, just.

δικαιοσύνη, ή, justice.

{ δικαίως, justly.

δικαστής, -ου, ό, judge, juror.  $\delta$ ίκη, ή, justice, a cause or trial.

 $\Delta \iota \circ \gamma \acute{\epsilon} \nu \eta s$ , -ovs,  $\acute{\delta}$ , Diogenes.

Διόνῦσος, δ, Bacchus.

 $\delta_{\iota}$ -ορύττειν (lit. to dig through =) to break into (a house).

διπλόος, -οῦς, double; doubleminded.

dis, bis, twice.

δίσκος, m. quoit, discus.

δισ-μύριοι, twenty thousand. δίχα (gen.), apart from.

 $\delta\iota\psi\hat{\eta}\nu$  (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to be thirsty, to thirst. 346.

διώκειν, to pursue.

δοκεῖν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to seem, think.  $\delta o \kappa \epsilon \hat{\imath}$ , (1) videtur; (2) placet, visum est.

δοκιμάζειν, to test, to prove.

δολοῦν ( $= \acute{o}$ - $\epsilon ιν$ ), to deceive, entrap (δόλος, trick, deceit).

δόξα, opinion, credit, honor, glory. δουλεύειν, to be the slave of, be willing.

{ δούλος, ό, slave.

δουλοῦν (=  $\dot{\phi}$ - $\epsilon$ ιν), to enslave; Mid. to subject to myself.

 $\delta \rho \hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to do, act. δρόμος, ό, running, race-course. δρόμω βείν (of a charge of in-

fantry =) to charge at double quick time; to rush to the charge ( $\Im \epsilon i \nu = currere$ ).

δύναμις, ή, power.

δύνασβαι (δύναμαι), posse. πολύ, τοσούτον, &c. δύνασβαι (= multum, tantum, &c. posse), to have much (so much, &c.) power.

δυνατός, possible, powerful.

δύσνοος, -ous, ill-disposed (to any body); disaffected (to -, or towards —). (δύς, ill. νοῦς, mind).

δυσόργητος, passionate (δύς, ill.

όργή, anger). δυστυχείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to be unfortunate ( $\delta \dot{\nu} s$ , ill.  $\tau \nu \chi$ , short root of TUXEIN, to hit la mark]).

δυστυχία, misfortune.

δώρον, τό, gift.

### E.

Έāγοτ-, see ἄγνυμι. εάν (with Subj.), if.  $\epsilon \hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to permit. čaρ. čaρos, τό, spring. έγγύβεν, from near, near. / έγγύς, near. έγείρειν, to awaken.

ἔγκλημα, τό, charge, accusation

έγκράτεια, self-control.

έγκρατής, -ές, continent (έν, in. κράτος, strength. κρατείν, to be strong.)

έγρήγορα, I am awake. Cf. 388. έγχειρίζειν (έν. χείρ, hand), to put into the hands; (τί τινι) to hand over.

έγχελυς, -υος, ή, eel.

έγχώριος, national, native (ἐν. χώρα, country).

εγώ, I. Pdm. 41.

έβέλειν, to wish, be willing. έβίζειν, to accustom.

έβνος, -ους, τό, nation.

έβος, -ovs, τό, custom.  $\epsilon i$ , if; (in a question), whether.

είδος, είδους, τό, form. eise (with Opt.), O that,

εἰκάζειν, to liken. είκειν, to yield.

 $\epsilon i \kappa \hat{\eta}$ , rashly, inconsiderately. εἰκότως, adv., naturally.

εἰκών, εἰκόν-ος, ή, statue.  $\epsilon i \lambda o \nu$ . See aipei $\nu$  (= $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). VII. είμί, είναι, to be. είμι, lévaι, to go. Pres. = I will go. είργειν (gen.), to shut out.  $\epsilon i\sigma$ - $\beta \dot{a}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , (1) to throw into; (2) intrans. to fall into. 317. 371. είσ-ειμι, είσ-ιέναι, to go into.  $\epsilon i \tau a$ , then, and then.—next.  $\epsilon i \tau \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon i \tau \epsilon$ , sive—sive, whether εἴωβα, I am accustomed.—ἐβίέκάς (gen.), far. ζειν. \*384. έκαστος, -η, -ον, each. έκατέρωθεν, on both sides. έκ-βάλλειν, to throw out. See Bailhew. έκ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to put forth, to publish (a book).  $\epsilon \kappa \epsilon i \nu o s$ ,  $-\eta$ , -o, that, he. ἐκκλησία, ή, assembly (ἐκ. καλεῖν, to call: root  $\kappa\lambda a$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\eta$ ). έκ-κόπτειν, to cut out; cut off. έκ-πέμπειν, to send out. ἐκτός, without (gen.). Έκτωρ, -ορος, δ, Hector.  $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \dot{\omega} \nu$ ,  $-o \hat{v} \sigma a$ ,  $-o \hat{v}$ , willing. ελαιον, oil. έλάττων, less, fewer.  $\epsilon \lambda a \dot{\nu} \nu \epsilon \nu$ , to drive. III.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ λαφος,  $\tilde{\eta}$ , s'ag. έλάχιστος. least, shortest. ἐλέγχειν, to examine, correct. ( ἐλευβερία, ή, freedom, liberty. ] έλεύβερος, free.  $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \Im \epsilon \rho o \widehat{\nu} \nu \ (= \delta - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to make free, liberate. έλέφας, δ, elephant.  $\epsilon \lambda \Im \epsilon \widehat{\imath} \nu$  ( $\mathring{\eta} \lambda \Im o \nu$ , Aor. of  $\mathring{\epsilon} \rho \chi o \mu a \iota$ ). ελκύειν and ελκειν, to draw [Fut. έλξω; Aor. είλκυσα, Inf. ελκύσαι; Aor. Pass. είλκυσβην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. είλκυσμαι. Έλλάς, -άδος, ή, Hellas. Έλλην, -ηνος, δ, a Greek. Έλλήσ-πουτος, δ, the Helles-

pont.

 ἐλπίζειν, to hope, expect. ( ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ή, hope. έμ βάλλειν, to throw or fling in; (2) (intrans.), to fall in or upon = to charge. 317. 371.  $\epsilon \mu$ - $\beta \iota o \hat{\nu} \nu$  ( $\delta - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to live in or at.  $\epsilon \mu \beta \rho o \chi i \zeta \omega$ , to catch in a noose. έμ-μένειν (lit. to remain in); to abide by (treaties); to observe, or not to transgress (laws). έμπεδος, firm, lasting, secure (ἐν. in. πέδον, solid ground).  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega s$ , n.  $\omega\nu$ , full (gen.). έμποδών (έν, in. πούς, ποδός, foot), adv. in the way of (dat.). φ είναι τινι, to be in the way of (or a hindrance to) any thing. έμ-ποιείν, to cause.  $\infty$  τί τινι, to cause any thing to any body, or in any body. έμ-πόριον, the mart; (at Athens) the custom-house ( $\epsilon \nu$ , in.  $\pi \delta \rho o s$ , passage.—ἔμπορος, merchant). έμ-φράττειν, to block up, to bar  $\oint \epsilon \mu - \phi \hat{\nu} \epsilon i \nu$ , to implant. [(a port). ( έμ-φυτεύειν, to implant. ( ἐναντίος, opposite.  $\epsilon \nu a \nu \tau \iota o \hat{\nu} \sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \delta \cdot \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota), to$ oppose, Dep. Pass.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ νδεια,  $\tilde{\eta}$ , want ( $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ν. δ $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ω, I need). έν-δείκνυμι, έν-δεικνύναι, to show.  $\epsilon \nu$ - $\delta \nu \epsilon \nu$ , to put on. έν-εδρεύειν, to lie in wait for, plot against (acc.— $\epsilon \nu$ .  $\epsilon \delta \rho a$ , seat).  $\tilde{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa a$ , (propler) for the sake of: on account of (gen.). ( ἔνζα, there.  $\epsilon \nu \Im \acute{a} \delta \epsilon$ , hither. ένβεν, whence.  $\epsilon$ ν $\Im$ υμ $\epsilon$ ισ $\Im$ αι (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ σ $\Im$ αι), Dep. Pass., to consider, think (èv. ສυμός, mind). ϵνιαυτός, δ, year.) ἔνιοι, some. / ἐνιότε, sometimes. έν-ίστημι, έν-ιστάναι, to put into. ξυνατος, ninth. l έννέα, nine.

เขาสบิเลล, here, hither (also, in eum |

έν-τέλλειν, -εσθαι, to commission, command, enjoin.

έν-τίβημι έν-τιβέναι, to put in, instil. ἔντομον, insect (ἐν, in. τεμ, root of τέμνειν, to cut).

έντός, within (gen.).

έν-τυγχάνειν, to fall in with (dat.);

to meet. Iv.

 $(\epsilon \nu \nu \pi \nu \iota \dot{\alpha} (\epsilon \nu \cdot \nu \pi \nu \sigma s), to$ dream.

ενύπνιον, τό, dream.

έξ-άγειν, to carry further out, ex-

έξ-αλείφειν, to wipe off, expunge.  $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\xi}$ -aµavpoûv (=  $\dot{o}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to obscure utterly.

 $\epsilon \xi$ - $\alpha \pi \alpha \tau \hat{\alpha} \nu$  (=  $\alpha - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to deceive

utterly (completely).

έξ-είναι, licere, έξ-εστι, licet, it is lawful, in one's power, one may.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\xi$ - $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\xi$ - $\iota\dot{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$ , to go out.

 $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\xi} - \epsilon \hat{\imath} \pi o \nu$  (Aor.),  $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\xi} - \epsilon \imath \pi \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$ , to utter.

έξ-ετάζειν, to examine.

έξης, in order.

 $\dot{\epsilon}\xi$ - $\iota\sigma o\hat{\nu}\nu$  (=  $\dot{o}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to make equal (ĩσος, equal).

čοικα, I am like. 384.

έπ-άγειν, to bring on.

 $\oint \epsilon \pi - \alpha \iota \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to praise. ) ἔπ-αινος, δ, praise.

'Επαμινώνδας,-ου, δ, Epaminondas.  $\vec{\epsilon}\pi\acute{a}\nu$  ( $\vec{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\eta}\nu$ ),  $=\vec{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\epsilon}i$   $\vec{a}\nu$ , c. subj., when, after.

 $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i$ , when, since, after : = else,

 $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \delta \acute{a} \nu \ (= \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \delta \acute{\eta} \ \check{a} \nu), \ c. \ \mathrm{subj.},$ when, after.

ἐπειδή, since, because, when.

επειν, to be busil engaged in; in prose only in comp. (περιέ- $\pi$ ειν, διέ $\pi$ ειν, &c.); Aor. Act.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\sigma\nu$  not used in Att. prose]; Mid. επομαι, to follow [Impf. είπόμην; Fut. έψομαι; Aor. έσπόμην, έφεσπόμην; Inf. σπέσ3αι; Imp. σποῦ, ἐπίσπου].

ἔπειτα, then.

έπ-έρχεσβαι, to come to. VII.  $\epsilon \pi \iota - \beta \circ \eta \Im \epsilon \widehat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to come to

the assistance of (dat.).

έπι-Βουλεύειν, to plot against; have a design against (dat.). έπι-γράφειν, to inscribe.

έπι-δείκνυμι, έπι-δεικνύναι, to show boastfully; show off for display. έπι-διώκειν, to pursue.

έπι-εικής, -ές, fair, equitable, rea-

 $\epsilon \pi \iota \Im \bar{\nu} \mu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to desire  $(\epsilon \pi i. \exists v \mu \delta s, mind).$ 

 $\epsilon \pi \iota \Im \nu \mu i a, \dot{\eta}, desire.$ 

ἐπιλανβάνεσβαι, to forget. IV. έπιμέλεια, ή, care (ἐπί. μέλει, curæ est).

έπιμέλεσβαι, -είσβαι, to care

for (gen.).

ἐπιμελητής, superintendent, inspector: οί τοῦ ἐμπορίου ἐπι- $\mu \epsilon \lambda \eta \tau a i$ , the custom-house

ἐπίνοια, ή. device (ἐπί. νοῦς).

 $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\iota\circ\rho\kappa\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to swear falsely (ἐπί. ὅρκος, oath). ( ἐπίορκος, δ, perjured.

 $\epsilon \pi \iota - \pi i \pi \tau \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to fall upon. VII. ἐπίρρυτος 2, flowing in or to;

well watered.

 $\epsilon \pi i$ - $\sigma \eta \mu o s$ , distinguished, famous.  $\epsilon \pi \iota - \sigma \kappa \circ \pi \epsilon \iota \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to look

(έπ-ίστασβαι, to know how; to understand.

with.

ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge. ἐπιστήμων 2 (gen.), acquainted

έπιστολή, ή, epistle (ἐπί. στέλ- $\lambda \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to send).

ἐπι-τάττειν, to entrust to.

 $\epsilon \pi \iota - \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu), \text{ to accom-}$ 

έπι-τίβημι, έπι-τιβέναι, to put

 $\epsilon \pi \iota - \tau \rho \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \nu$ , (1) to entrust to (2) to permit, to give up to.

έπιχειρείν (= έ-ειν), c. dat., to [ put the hand to something  $(\epsilon \pi i. \chi \epsilon i \rho, \text{ hand}).$ έπιχείρημα (επιχειρήματ-ος), τό. έπομαι. Comp. έπω. έπ-όμνυμι, to swear by. IX. ἔπος,-ους, τό, word: pl. epic poetry. επωάζειν (ἐπί, on. ἀόν, egg), to sit; to be sitting.  $\epsilon \rho \hat{\mathbf{q}} \nu \ (= \dot{\mathbf{q}} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to love. έργάζεσβαι, to work, perform. έργαστήριον, τό, workshop. έργάτης, laborer, cultivator. ξργον, τό, work, action. έρείδειν, to prop; to lean against. έρεσβαι. Ι. § ἐρίζειν. to contend with. / έρις, -ιδος, ή, contention. ερμαιον, a windfall, a godsend: a lucky discovery (supposed to be sent by Hermes). ( έρμηνεύς, interpreter. Ερμης, -οῦ, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury. ερρωμένος, streng. ἔρυμα, -ατος, τό, defence. έρχεσβαι, to go, come. VII ερως, -ωτος, ό, love.  $\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to ask.  $\epsilon \sigma \dot{\eta} \gamma \eta \sigma \iota s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , introduction ( $\epsilon s$ . ήγεισβαι, to lead).  $\epsilon \sigma \Im \eta s$ ,  $- \widehat{\eta} \tau \sigma s$ ,  $\widehat{\eta}$ , dress. εσβίειν, to eat.  $\epsilon \sigma \Im \lambda \delta s$ , noble, good.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\lambda ovs$  (=  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\lambda os$ ),  $\delta$ , the entrance to a harbor (ε's. πλείν, navigare). έστε, until.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\alpha\tau\sigma_{S}$ , last, extreme.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$ , the other; alter. ἔτι, besides, moreover, still. ἔτος, -ους, τό, year. εδ, well. εδ πράττειν, to be doing well; to be prosperous.

moieir, to confer benefits on

(benefacere, prodesse). Εΰβοια, ἡ, Eubœa.  $\epsilon \dot{v}$ -y $\epsilon v \dot{\eta} s$ , of high birth.  $\epsilon i \delta a \iota \mu o \nu \epsilon i \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to be for- tunate (εδ. δαίμων, deity).  $\epsilon i \delta \alpha \iota \mu o \nu i \alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , happiness. εὐδαιμονίζειν, to account happy. εὐδαιμόνως, fortunately. εὐδαίμων, -ovos, fortunate, happy. εὐδοκιμεῖν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to be celebrated, honored, popular (ev. δοκ-, root of δοκείν, videri). (εὐεργεσία, ή, beneficence.  $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \epsilon \rho \gamma \epsilon \tau \epsilon i \nu \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to benefit, confer benefits on (ev. epyov,  $\epsilon \tilde{v} \eta \Im \eta s$ , simple, foolish ( $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ , well. η̃Ξος, character). €ບໍລິປຣ, adv., immediately. εὔκλεια, ή, fame, good report.  $\epsilon \dot{v}$ - $\lambda a \beta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota), Dep.$ Pass., to be cautious, to beware of;—to reverence  $(\epsilon \vec{v},$ well.  $\lambda a\beta$ , short root of  $\lambda a\mu$ βάνειν, to take). εὐμενῶς, in a friendly way; kindly. εύνους, εύνους 2, well-disposed; kind; kindly-disposed (to a person).  $(\epsilon \vec{v}, \text{ well. } \nu \circ \hat{v}s)$ .  $\epsilon \tilde{v}\pi \epsilon \tau \tilde{\omega}s$ , adv., easily ( $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ , well.  $\pi \epsilon \tau$ -, root of  $\pi i \pi \tau \epsilon \iota \nu = \pi \iota$ - $\pi \epsilon \tau - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to fall). Εὐριπίδης, -ovs, ό, Euripides. εύρίσκειν, to find. v.  $\epsilon \dot{v} \rho \dot{v} s$ ,  $-\epsilon \hat{i} a$ ,  $-\dot{v}$ , broad.  $\epsilon \dot{v} \sigma \epsilon \beta \epsilon \hat{v} \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon i v)$ , to reverence ( $\epsilon \hat{v}$ .  $\sigma \epsilon \beta \epsilon i \nu$ , venerari). εὐσεβής, -ές, pious.  $(\epsilon \dot{v} \tau v \chi \epsilon \hat{v} v) = (\epsilon - \epsilon v)$ , to be fortunate or prosperous.  $\epsilon \vec{v} \tau v \chi \dot{\eta} s$ ,  $-\dot{\epsilon} s$ , fortunate ( $\epsilon \vec{v}$ , well. τύχη, fortune).  $\epsilon \dot{v} \tau v \chi i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , good fortune. § εὔχ-εσβαι, to pray. ( εὐχή, ή, prayer, request. εὐψυχία, spirit, courage (εὖ, well. ψυχή, spirit. έφόδιον, τό, travelling money.  $(\epsilon \pi i, \text{ for. } \delta \delta \delta s, \text{ road}).$ 

ήκιστα, least of all.

 $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi}\epsilon_{\nu}$ , to have; c. inf., to be able.  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi}\omega$  has root  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi}$ -; the rough breathing is changed into the smooth, whilst the  $\chi$  remains; but returns, when it disappears: hence fut.  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\xi}$ -ω (with aspirate).  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi}$ -ων (= ita se habere), to be so affected or disposed;  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\nu}$  or καλῶς  $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi}$ ειν (= bene se habere), to be well; to be well off: for any thing,  $\tau$ -νός. VII.

 ξχΞρος, hostile: used substantively, = an enemy.
 ξως, as long as; until.

 $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$ , as long as; until.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$ ,  $-\omega$ ,  $\tilde{\gamma}$ , dawn, morning.

#### $Z_{\cdot}$

Zῆν (= ά-ειν), to live. 346.
 ζηλοῦν (= ό-ειν), to emulate; to pursue emulously (ζῆλος, emulation).
 ζημία, ἡ (damnum), hurt, loss, injury, calamity.
 ζημίοῦν (= ό-ειν), to punish.
 ζητεῖι (= έ-ειν), to seek.
 ζωον. τό, animal.
 ζωοτόκος, viviparous (τεκ, τοκ, short roots of τίκτειν, to give birth to).
 ζωός, alive.

#### H.

ηκω, I am come ; ηξω, will come. ήλιβιότης. (-τητος), ή, silliness. ) ήλικία, ή, age. / ήλίκος, as great as. ηλιος, δ; sun. ήμεροδρόμος, δ, courier (δραμ, root used to supply the tenses of τρέχω, curro). ήμερότης, ήμερότητος, ή, tameness.  $\tilde{\eta}_{\nu}$ , c. subj., if.  $(= \epsilon \acute{a}_{\nu})$ ηνίκα, when. "Hρα. ή. Hera or Juno. 'Hρακλης, -έους, ό, Hercules (201). ηρως, -ωος, δ, hero. ĥσαα, to sit. Pdm. 71. ĥσσον (later Att. ἦττον), less. f ήσυχάζειν, to be quiet, still. ήσυχία, quietness, &c. ήσυχίαν έχειν or ἄγειν, to remain quiet, to keep quiet. ήσυχος 2, quiet. ήττα, ή, defeat. defeated; to be inferior to (gen.).

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Θάλασσα, Βάλαττα, ή, sea. Βάλλειν. to bloom. Βάνατος, ό, death.

Suppalews, adv., boldly.
Suppalews, adv., to be of good courage; 3. τινι, to have confidence in; 3. τινα, not to be afraid of a person; 3. τι, to endure (not to fear) something.

βαρρούντως, confidently.

απτον, more quickly (neut. of compar. adj.). 391.

Savμάζειν, to wonder, wonder at, admire, be surprised at. 3. τινά οτ τι = to admire: τινός, to be surprised or wonder at (mostly with blame).

Sεά, ή, goddess.  $\Im \epsilon \widehat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota), \text{ Dep. Mid.},$  $\Im \epsilon \widehat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to run. Sείον, τό. deity. ( 2 cios, godlike, divine. βέλγειν, to charm, soothe. Seμέλιον, τό, foundation (Se, short root of τίβημι). Θεμιστοκλης, -έους, δ, Themistocles (201) Θέως, δ, God. ι Βεραπεία, ή, care. Βεραπεύειν, to honor, pay court ) Sερίζειν, to reap. / βέρος, -ous, τό, summer. Θεσσαλός, Thessalian. Θηβαι, ai, Thebes.  $\Im \eta \gamma - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to whet, to sharpen. Sηλυς, -εια, -υ, female.  $\Im \eta \rho$ , -\(\delta \sigma \text{, o, wild beast.}\) Ξήρα, chase, hunting. ποιείσβαι, to hunt. 3ηρεύειν, to hunt. 3ηρίον, (any) wild beast: also,  $\tau \dot{a} \, \Im \eta \rho i a = \text{game, any beast}$ 3ηριώδης (3ηρίον. είδος), brut-Bήs, Bητ-όs, δ, paid laborer. 3ησαυρός, ό, treasure. Θησεύς, -έως, δ, Theseus. Βυητός, mortal (3να, root of 3νή- $\sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu).$ βρίξ, τριχός, ή, hair. Συγάτηρ, -τρος, ή, daughter. 183. ( Βύειν, to sacrifice. Βύμα (Ξυματ-ος), τό, sacrifice, offering.

Sυμός, ό, mind. Sύρα, ή, door. Sύρσος, ό, a thyrsus. Sυσία, ή, sacrifice (Sύεω). I.

'lâσ $\Im$ αι (= ά-εσ $\Im$ αι), Dep. Mid., to heal, cure. laτρός, δ, physician.  $i\delta \epsilon \alpha$ , ή, appearance. ( ιδία, privately; in one's private character or life. ίδιος, one's own. iδρύειν, to b tild. ίδρώς, -ώτος, ό, sweat ίέρεια, ή, priestess. ίερεύς, -έως, ό, priest.  $i\epsilon\rho\delta\nu$ ,  $\tau\delta$ , victim, temple. iερός, sacred to (gen.). ἵημι, ίέναι, to send forth; to emit; to utter. Pdm. 67. ) iκανός, sufficient, able. / iκανῶς, sufficiently, adequately. ( ίκέτης, -ου, δ, suppliant. iκνεισβαι (= ϵ-ϵσβαι).άφικνείσζαι. ίκτινος, δ, kite. ίλεως, -ων, merciful, propitious. ίμάτιον, τό, garment; especially the outer garment, pallium.  $\tilde{i}va$ , (1) where; (2) in order that;  $i\pi\pi\epsilon \dot{\nu}s$ ,  $-\dot{\epsilon}\omega s$ ,  $\dot{\delta}$ , horseman, horsesoldier.  $\tilde{\iota}\pi\pi\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\delta$ , horse;  $\dot{\eta}$ , cavalry. ισος, equal. ίστημι, ίστάναι, to place. For the meaning cf. 396. lσχύειν, to be strong, to avail. loxupis, strong. ( ἰσχυρῶς, severely. lχ3ύς, -ύος, δ, fish. "(xvos, -ous, ro, track, trace.

K.

Καθαίρειν, to purify. καθ-έζεσθαι, to sit down. Fut. καθεδούμαι. καθ-εύδειν, to sleep. καθ-ῆσθαι, to sit down. Pdm. 71. καβ-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to establish. καί, and, even: καί—καί, both and (et-et).

καινός, new.

καιρός, the right time, season: els καιρόν, at the right time; opportunely.

(κακία, ή, vice, flaw.

κακίζειν, to worst (κακός, bad). κάκιον, worse (as adv.): neut. adj. from κακίων, comp. of κακός.

κακός, bad, wicked, cowardly. κακότης, ή, wickedness.

κακουργείν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), acc., to do evil to; to harm; to ravage. κακοῦργος, δ, evil-doer.

κακοῦν (= ό- $\epsilon$ ιν), to treat ill, hurt; to injure or ravage (a

country).

κακωs, adv., badly, ill.  $\kappa a \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to call, name. Kaλλίas, -ου, δ, Callias.

(κάλλος, -ους, τό, beauty. καλοκάγαβία, ή, rectitude, honorableness (καλοκάγαβός ==

καλὸς καὶ ἀγαβός). καλός, beautiful, honorable, good.  $\kappa a \lambda \hat{\omega} s$ , a d v., well, honorably. καλύπτ-ειν, to cover, hide, &c.

κάμηλος, δ, ή, camel.

κάμνειν (= laborare), to toil; to be suffering or ill. III.

 $\kappa \ddot{a} \nu$ , even if  $= \kappa a i \dot{\epsilon} \dot{a} \nu$ .

καρδία, ή, heart. καρπός, δ, fruit; wrist.

κάρτα, very.

καρτερία,  $\dot{\eta}$ , endurance; patience. Καρχηδών, -όνος, ή, Carthage. κατα-γελάν (=  $\acute{a}$ -ειν), to laugh at

(gen.).

κατα-δύειν, to go down. κατα-κλαίειν, to bewail. κατα-κλείειν, to shut.

κατα-κρύπτειν, to hide.

 $\kappa a \tau a - \lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to leave behind.

κατα-λύειν, to loosen, dissolve, destroy.

κατα-μεβύσκ-ειν, to make drunk Fut.  $-\mu\epsilon\Im \tilde{v}\sigma\omega$ .

κατα-μένειν, to remain behind (in

κατα-νοείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to perceive, to discover.

κατα- $\pi\eta$ δαν ( $=\dot{a}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to leap

κατα-πλήττειν, to astonish. κατα-σκάπτειν, to dig down. κατα-σκευάζειν, to prepare.

κατα-στρέφ-εσβαι, to overthrow (for oneself); to subdue, to

κατα-τείνειν, to stretch tight. κατα-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to lay down. κατα-φλέγειν, to burn up.

κατα-φρονείν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to despise

κατα-φυγή, ή, refuge. κατ-έχειν, to restrain.

 $(\kappa \alpha \tau \eta \gamma o \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu)$ , to ac-

κατήγορος, δ, accuser (κατά. ayoρa, assembly marketplace).

κάτω, below.

κείμαι, κείσβαι, to lie down; (of a law)  $\kappa \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha i = t \omega$  be enacted. Pdm. 71.

κελεύειν, to order, bid.

(κενοδοξία, vain-glory; vanity (κενός, empty. δύξα, opinion,

κενός, empty, groundless, vain. κέντρον, τό, prick, sting. κεράννυμι, κεραννύναι, to mix. κέρας, τό, horn. Pdm. 20.

κερδαίνειν, to gain; [Perf. κεκέρδακα.

( κέρδος, -ους, τό, gain. κεφαλή, ή, head.

κήδεσβαι, to care for (gen.). κηπος, δ, garden.

κηρός, δ, wax.

(κήρυξ, -ῦκος, δ, herald. κηρύττειν, to proclaim (by a herald).

κινδυνεύειν, to be in danger; to incur or brave danger. κίνδυνος, ό, danger. κισσός, κιττός, δ, ίνγ. κλαίειν, to weep. κλείειν, to shut (Perf. pass. κέκλεισμαι and κέκλειμαι). κλείβρον, bolt, bar. κλέπτειν, to steal (Fut. κλέψω and κλέψομαι; κέκλοφα. Aor. Pass. ἐκλάπην). κλίνειν, to bend. κοίλος. hollow. κοινός, common: τὸ κοινόν, commonwealth. κοινωνία, ή, communion, participation (Tivos). коккоs, ov (granum), the seed (of a pomegranate, &c.). κόκκυξ, κόκκῦγ-ος, ό, cuckoo. κολάζειν, to chastise, punish. ) κολακεύειν, w. acc., to flatter. (κόλαξ, κόλακ-os, δ, flatterer. κόλπος, ό, bosom. κομίζειν, to bring. κοπτειν, to cut. κόραξ, κόρακ-os, δ, crow or raven. κόρη, damsel. Koρίν 3ιος, δ, Corinthian.  $\kappa \circ \sigma \mu \in i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to adorn, to order or arrange (harmoniously). κοῦφος, light. κράζειν, to cry out [Fut. κεκράζομαι], κέκραγα. κράνος, -ους, τό, helmet. κρατείν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , gen., to have power over; to prevail, conκράτος, -ους, τό, strength. κρέας, τό, flesh. κρείσσων or (later) κρείττων, more powerful, better. Note 13. § κρίνειν, to judge. κριτής, -οῦ, δ, judge. Κροίσος, δ, Cræsus. κρόταφος, δ, temple.

κρύπτειν, to conceal, hide.

 $κτ \hat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota)$ , to acquire;  $\kappa \in \kappa \tau \eta \mu \alpha \iota = possideo.$ κτείνειν, to kill; usually αποκτείνειν. κτείς, κτενός, δ, comb. κτήμα, -ατος, τό (κτᾶσβαι), pos- $\kappa \tau i \langle \epsilon \iota \nu \rangle$ , to found. ∫ κυβευτής, -οῦ, dicer, gambler (κύβος, δ, a die, cube. κύκλος, circle. κύπελλον, τό, goblet. κυριεύειν, to be master of (gen.) Kupîvos, Quirinus. κύριος, having authority. κύριός είμι ποιείν τι, I have a right to κυρίττειν, to butt. Kûρos, δ, Cyrus. κύων, κυνός, δ, ή, dog. Note 9

#### Λ.

κωλύειν, to hinder. κωφός, dumb.

Λαγώς, -ώ, ό, hare. Λακεδαιμόνιος, ό, Lacedæmonian λακτίζειν (fut.  $i\sigma\omega$ ), to kick (at). } λαλεῖν (= έ-ειν), to talk. ໄ λάλος 2, talkative. λαμβάνειν, to take, receive. IV. Λαμπρώς, brilliant, bright. λαμπρύνειν, to brighten; Mid., to brighten (something of my

λανβάνειν, to be concealed from.

λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος,  $\dot{\eta}$ , chest, coffin. λέαινα,  $\dot{\eta}$ , lioness.

 $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon w$ , (1) to say, tell,—call. (2) to collect.—Aor. Pass.  $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \chi \Im \eta \nu$  and  $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma \eta \nu$ : also to read (what is written) out to another.

λειμών, λειμών-ος, ό, meadow. λείπειν, to leave; leave behind [Αοτ. ἔλιπον: Perf. λέλοιπα]. λέων, λέοντ-ος, ό, lion.

λεώς, δ, people. Att. decl.

λή3η, obliviousness, forgetfulness. (ληρεῖν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to talk nonsense.

 $\begin{cases} \lambda \hat{\eta} pos, \text{ (mere) talk, (mere) nonsense; after which } \pi p \acute{o}s = \text{to, i. e. in comparison of.} \end{cases}$ 

ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ, robber.

λίαν, very.

λίβος, δ, stone.

 $\lambda i \mu \eta \nu$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , marsh, lake.

λτμός, δ, hunger.

 $\lambda$ όγος,  $\delta$ , word, speech, reason.  $\lambda$ οιδορεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ ιν), to scold, rail at (Mid. c. dat.).

λοιμός, δ, plague, pestilence. λοιμός (λείπ-ειν), remaining.

λού-ειν, to wash; Mid., to wash (myself or some one belonging to me).

λουτρόν, bath. λόφος, δ, crest. λυγρός, sad.

λύειν, to loose, dissolve; repeal (a law); break (a truce); dismiss (an assembly).

λύκος, δ, wolf.

Λυκοῦργος, δ, Lycurgus.

λυμαίνεσβαι (acc.), to abuse, maltreat.

 $\lambda \bar{\nu}\pi\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to distress.  $\lambda \dot{\nu}\pi\eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  sorrow, grief.

 $\lambda \nu \sigma \iota \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), dat., to be useful to ( $\lambda \dot{\nu} \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to solve.  $\tau \dot{\epsilon}$ -

λos, end, object).

λωποδύτης, ου, cutpurse, footpad (properly a filcher of clothes.  $\lambda \hat{\omega} \pi \sigma s$ , or  $-\eta$ , robe, mantle. δύ- $\epsilon \omega$ , to get into).

λώων, better. Note 13.

#### M.

Mάθημα, τό, thing learnt, lesson (μαθ-, short root of μανθάν- ειν, discere). μαθητής, οῦ, ὁ, a disciple, pupil. μάκαρ, -αρος, happy.

(Μακεδονία, ή, Macedonia.) Μακεδονικός, Macedonian. Μακεδών, -όνος, δ, a Macedonian.

μακρός, long. μαλακός, soft.

μάλιστα, most, especially
 μάλλον, more, rather (potius).

μανβάνειν, to learn. IV. μανία, ή, madness.

 $\mu \acute{a} \nu \tau \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\acute{o}$ , prophet.

μαρτυρεῖν (= ϵ-ϵιν), μαρτύρεσ≋αι. to bear testimony. μάρτυς, -τυρος, δ, witness.

μάχαιρα, hunting-knife; cutlass (short sword).

μάχεσθαι, to fight. Fut. μαχοῦμαι (= μαχέσομαι). Αοτ. έμαχεσάμην. Perf. μεμάχη-

μάχη, ή, battle.

μέγας, -άλη, -a, great.

μέγεβος, -ους, τό, greatness; magnitude.

μέγιστος, sup. of μέγας, great. μέβη, ἡ, drunkenness.

μεβ-ίημι, μεβ-ιέναι, to let go.

μεθύειν, to be drunk.

μείζων, comp. of μέγας, great. Note 13.

μειράκιον, τό, boy, lad (of about fourteen).

μέλας, -αινα, -αν, black.

μέλει, it concerns : curæ est (dat. of pers., gen. of thing).

 $\{\mu \in \lambda \iota, -\iota \tau \circ \varsigma, \tau \circ, \text{ honey.} \}$ 

μ μέλιττα, η, a bee. μ έλλειν, to be about (or, be going)

μέλος, -ους, τό, limb; song.

μέμφεσααι, c. acc. to blame; c. dat. to reproach.

 $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu - \delta \dot{\epsilon}$  (indeed),—but.

μένειν, to remain; c. acc. to await; wait for.

 $\mu \epsilon \rho i \zeta \epsilon i \nu$ , to divide.

μέριμνα, ή, care. μέρος, -ους, τό, part.

[ μεσημβρία. ή, mid-day (μέσος, middle.  $\eta \mu \epsilon \rho \alpha$ , day). ( μέσος, middle. μεστός, full (gen.). \ μετα-βάλλειν, to change. μετα-βολή, ή, change. μετα-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to give a μεταξύ, between (gen.). uετα-πέμπεσααι, to send for. μετα-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to change; μετ-έχειν, to share in, take part · in (gen.). μέτοικος, ό, resident-foreigner. (μετρείν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to measure. $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho i\omega s$ , adv., moderately. μέτρον, τό, measure.  $\mu \epsilon \chi \rho \iota$ , until; as prep. up to.  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ , not. On  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\mu\dot{\eta}$  où, after expressions of fear, cf. K. 318.7. μηδαμοῦ, nowhere; μ. ϵἶναι, to be of no value. μηδαμώς (nequaquam), by no Μήδεια, ή, Medea. μηδείς, -εμία, -έν, no (one), noμηδέποτε, never.  $\mu\eta\nu$ , - $\nu\delta\varsigma$ ,  $\delta$ , mouth.  $\mu\eta\pi o\tau\epsilon$ , never.  $\mu\eta\pi\omega$ , not yet. μηρός, thigh.  $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \epsilon - \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \epsilon$ , neither—nor. μήτηρ, -τρος, ή, mother. 183. μηχανᾶσβαι (= ά-εσβαι), Dep.Mid., to contrive, devise. ( μηχανή, contrivance. ( μιαίνειν, to pollute. μιαρός, unclean, impure, abominable (of persons). μικρός, small; μικρώ (by) a little: μικροῦ, within a little; almost. (μιμεῖσβαι (= έ-εσβαι), to imi- $\mu \iota \mu \eta \tau \dot{\eta} s$ ,  $o\hat{v}$ ,  $\delta$ , imitator.  $Miv\omega s$ ,  $-\omega$ ,  $\delta$ , Minos.  $\mu \iota \sigma \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to hate.

( μισθός, δ, reward; pay. μισβωτός (mercenarius), hireling; a mercenary.  $\mu\nu\hat{a}$ ,  $\hat{a}s$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ , mina. ( μνημείον, monument. μνήμων, -ovos, of retentive meμοίρα, ή, fate; share. $\mu\delta\lambda\iota s$ , with difficulty. μοναρχία, ή, monarchy (μόνος, only.  $\dot{a}\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ , government). μόνον, οπλ. μόνος, alone. μόριον, part, portion. Moῦσα, ἡ, a Muse. ( μουσική, ή, music (sc. τέχνη).  $\mu\nu\epsilon\lambda\delta s$ ,  $\delta$ , marrow. μύβος, δ, tale, legend. μυκτήρ, μυκτήρ-os, δ, nostril, trunk μυρίος, innumerable. μωρός, foolish, a fool.

N.

Naυ $\mu$ a $\chi$ ia,  $\dot{\eta}$ , sea-fight ( $\mu$ ά $\chi$  $\eta$ , ναῦς, ή, ship. ναύτης, ου, sailor. ναυτικός, nautical: ναυτικόν, a fleet; a navy. 🥳  $\nu \epsilon a \nu i a s$ ,  $-o \nu$ ,  $\delta$ , a youth. νέμειν, to divide, distribute, or allot [Fut. νεμώ and νεμήσω: Aor. ένειμα: Perf. νενέμηκα: Aor. Pass. ένεμή ζην and  $-\epsilon \Im \eta \nu$ . νέμεσις, εως, ή, just - resentment; hence, avenging-fate. véos, young. νεοττεύειν (or νεοσσεύειν), to hatch its young; to breed. (We may translate it to build

νεόττιον, young bird (pl. young ones).

its nest, since we should rather refer to that preparatory

νεώς, -ώ, δ, temple. νή, yes, by — (in swearing). vniros, n. island.  $\int \nu \iota \kappa \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to conquer. νική, ή, victory. νίφει, it snows. νόησις, -εως, ή, intellectual faculty, intellect (voeiv, to perceive). § νομίζειν, to think. νόμισμα, τό, coin, money. (νομοβετείν ( $= \epsilon$ -ειν), to legislate; to make laws. νομοβέτης, ου, δ, lawgiver (νόμος, law. e-, original root of Tidévai, ponere). νόμος. δ, law. vóos = vovs, ó, reason; intelligence; mind: ἐν νῷ ἔχειν (in animo habere), to purpose, intend.  $vo\sigma \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to be sick. νόσος, ή, disease. νύκτωρ (adv.), by night. νῦν, νυνί, now. νύξ, νυκτ-ός, ή, night.

#### Ξ.

 $\Xi$ ένος, δ, stranger, guest, host.  $\Xi$ ενοφῶν, -ῶντος, δ, Xenophon. ξίφος, -ους, τό, sword.

#### 0.

\*Οβολός, οῦ, ὁ, an obolus (a small coin).
ὅδε. ἥδε, τόδε, this.
ὁδός, ἡ way, road.
ἀδούς, ὀδάντ·ος, ὁ, tooth.
όδύρεσβαι, to mourn.
ὅβεν, whence.
οῖ. whither.
οἴδα (= novi), I know. Pdm.
το.
το.
ετεσβαι, to think.

(οἰκεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to dwell. οίκεῖος, belonging to; own; in οίκέτης, -ου, δ, domestic; servοἴκησις, - $\epsilon$ ως,  $\dot{\eta}$ , dwelling. οἰκία, ή, house; family. οἰκίδιον, small house, house. οικίζειν, to colonize. οἰκοδομεῖν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to build (a house). ( $\delta \epsilon \mu \epsilon i \nu$ , to οἶκος, δ, house. οίκτείρειν, w. acc., to pity. oluar, I think. It is used instead of the longer form olopas: principally when inserted parenthetically; = opinor, credo. See οἵεσβαι. οίνος, ό, wine. őis, őios, ό, ή, sheep. οἴχεσβαι, to depart: οἴχομαι = ολιγαρχία, oligarchy (ἀρχή, government). / δλίγος, little. δλίγοι, few. ὄλλυμι, ὀλλύναι, to destroy. IX. όλος. whole, complete, perfect. όλοφύρεσβαι, to pity. όλως (omnino), at all; altogether - in general. "Ομηρος, ό, Homer.  $(\delta \mu \bar{\iota} \lambda \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu) = \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , c. dat., to associate with. ( δμιλία, ή, intercourse with. δμνύειν, to swear. See δμνυμι, δμοίως, in like manner.  $( \dot{o}$ μολογείν  $(= \dot{\epsilon}$ -ειν), to agree with, admit (δμός [poet.], same. λέγειν. λόγος). όμολογία, confession, concesδμόνοια (δμός. νοῦς), concord, u. ( ονειδίζειν, Fut. -σω, to reproach  $(\tau i \ \tau \iota \nu \iota).$ 

ονειδος, -ous, τό, reproach.

Oνήτωρ, Onetor, prop. name. ονίνημι, δυινάναι, to benefit. δυομα, -ατος, τό, name. δυομάζειν, to name. ονος, δ, ή, ass. οντως, really (οντ-, root of ων, ονυξ, ονυκ-ος, δ, claw, talon. (ὀξύρροπος (ὀξύς. ρέπειν, rergere), quick. ¿ξύς, -εîa, -ύ, sharp, sour; quick,  $\delta\pi\eta$ , whither, where. οπίσω, back.  $\delta\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}$ , hoof. ( δπλίτης, -ou, δ, heavy-armed soldier, hoplite. ( ὅπλον, τό, weapon. οποι, whither. όποιος, qualis, of what sort. (όποσονοῦν, how great soever, how long soever. [Since it means of what magnitude soever, it may sometimes mean however short. ( δπόσος, quantus, as great as. όπόταν, c. subj., when.  $\delta\pi\delta\tau\epsilon$ , when, since. őπου, where.  $\delta\pi\omega s$ , how, that.  $\delta \rho \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to see, look. ( οργή, ή, anger. οργίζεσαι, Dep. Pass., to be angry (dat.). όρεξις, -εως, ή, a longing after; a vearning for (δρέγεσβαι, to seek for: to desire). 'Ορέστης, ου, δ, Orestes. ( ορβός, straight, right. δρ 3οῦν (= ό-ειν), to make straight. δρίζειν, to fix, limit, define. ορκος, ό, oath.  $\delta \rho \mu \hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to rush. ( όρνι3ο-3ήρας, -a, δ, bird-catcher (Snpav, to chase). ( ορνις, -13ος, δ, ή, bird. δρος, -ους, τό, mountain.

[ ὄρυγ-μα, τό, pit (fovea): ορύττειν, to dig [Fut. δρύξω: Perf. δρώρυχα (with Att. redupl.): Perf. Mid. or Pass. ορώρυγμαι]. őσos, as great as, as much as; after demonstratives, as.  $\delta \sigma \tau \dot{\epsilon} o \nu$ ,  $- o \hat{\nu} \nu$ ,  $\tau \dot{o}$ , bone.  $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s$ ,  $\eta \tau \iota s$ ,  $\delta \tau \iota$ , or  $\delta \tau \iota$ , whoever,  $\ddot{o}\sigma\phi\rho\eta\sigma\iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon\omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , (sense of) smell (ὀσφρε, shorter root of ὀσφραίνεσβαι, to smell).  $\ddot{o}\tau a\nu$ , c. subj., when  $(=\ddot{o}\tau\epsilon\ \ddot{a}\nu)$ .  $\delta \tau \epsilon$ , when.  $\delta \tau \iota$ , that, because. où, not. of, where. ούδαμη, nowhere. οὐδέ, not even (ne—quidem). οὐδείς, -εμία, -έν, no (one). ούδέποτε, never. ούκ, not. οὐκέτι, no longer. οὖν, therefore, then. ούποτε, οὐδέποτε, never. ούπω, never yet. ουρά, ή, tail. ουρανός, heaven. ούς, ώτύς, τό, ear. οὐσία, possession (ουσ-, root of fem. participle of  $\epsilon i \nu a \iota$ ).  $o\tilde{v}\tau\epsilon$ — $o\tilde{v}\tau\epsilon$ , neither—nor. οῦτω(s), thus, so. ούχ, not. οφείλειν, to owe. όφβαλμός, δ, eye. όφλισκάνειν, to owe. όφλισκάνειν  $\mu\omega\rho i\alpha\nu = \text{to incur the imputa-}$ tion of folly. ὀφλήσω. ἄφληκα. --ὧφλον. οχλος, ό, a crowd, mob; the common people (plebs).  $\delta \chi \tilde{\nu} \rho o \tilde{\nu} \nu \ (= \delta - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to make-fast, bar, &c.  $\partial \psi \epsilon$ , late.

δψις, -εως, ή, (power of) sight

visage.

п.

Πάγκακος, thoroughly bad (πας κακός).

πάγος, δ, hill.

παιάν, -ᾶνος, ὁ, war-song.
 παιανίζ-ειν, to sing the Pæan.

( παιδεύειν, to sing the Pæan. ( παιδεύειν, to educate, train, in-

struct ( $\pi a i \delta$ , root of  $\pi a i s$ , boy).

παιδίον, τό, little child.
 παιδονόμος, ου, ό, the inspector of the boys (a magistrate at

Sparta.—νόμος, law).

παίειν, to strike.

§ παίζειν, to play.

 $\pi a \hat{i} s$ , - $\delta \delta s$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , child, boy.  $\pi a \lambda a \iota$ , formerly, long ago.

 $\pi$   $\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ , the ancients.  $\pi$   $\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\iota$ , ancient.  $\alpha\iota$   $\alpha\iota$ , the

men of old.

πάλιν, again.

Παλλάδιον, Palladium.

πάμπολυ, very much indeed (πâs.

παντάπᾶσι(ν), wholly, quite.

πανταχοῦ, πανταχῆ, every where, in all respects.

παντελῶs, perfectly (πᾶs, omnis. τέλοs, finis).

παντοδαπός, of every kind.

πάντως, wholly.

πάνυ, altogether, quite, very παρα-βαίνειν, to transgress.

παρ-αγγέλλειν, to order.

 $\pi a \rho$ -aiveiv (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon i \nu$ ), dat., to advise, to exhort.

παρα-καλείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to call to; to exhort.

παρά-νομος 2, contrary to law.

παρα-πλήσιος, like.

παρα-σκευάζειν, to prepare; Mid. provide any thing (for myself).

#apa-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to place beside, provide; to place on the table (apponere).

πάρδαλις, -εως, ή, pard, panther. πάρ-ειμι, Inf. παρ-είναι, to be pro-

sent:  $\pi \acute{a} \rho \epsilon \sigma \tau \iota(\nu)$ , it is lawful; in one's power.

πάρ-ειμι, Inf. παρ-ιέναι, to go by near.

παρ-έρχεσαι, to go by. VII.

παρ-έχειν, to offer, grant.

παρ-ίημι, -ιέναι, to let pass, neglect.

παρ-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to place beside.

παρ-οξύνειν, to encourage, incite

(ogus, acer)

(παρρησία, ή, frankness; boldness of speech (παρά. ρε, root of the obsol. present ρέω, dico; whence εί-ρη-κα. ρηείς, &c.).

παρρησιάζ-εσαι, to use frankness or boldness of speech.
παρών = præsens. Partop. of

παρείναι.

πάρεισαι. πάν, in sing. (1) without article: every; all manner
of: hence sometimes all imaginable; extreme. (2) with article: πάs  $\delta - =$  the whole:
sometimes  $\delta$  πάs - = In plurπάντες (οί) - =, all. οί πάντες,
in all.

πάσχειν, to suffer. VII.

πατήρ, -τρός, δ, father. 183.

πατρίς, -ίδος, ή, (native) country.

παύειν, to cause to cease, stop, put an end to; Mid. to cease [Aor. Pass. ἐπαύσβην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπαυμαι, to cease; Third Fut. πεπαύσομα»

will cease]. πεδίον, τό, a plain.

πεζός (pedes), foot-soldier.

πείβειν, to persuade; πείβομαι, I am persuaded, I obey (dat.) [Aor. ἐπείσβην, I obeyed].

πειβώ. -οῦς, ή, persuasiven**ess**, persuasion, obedien**ce.** 

 $\pi \epsilon \iota \nu \hat{\eta} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to hunger. be hungry. On the contraction into n. cf. 346.

 $\pi$ ειρᾶσβαι (= ά-εσβαι), Dep. Pass.

πέλεκὔς, -εως, ό, hatchet, axe, bat-

Πελοποννησιακός, Peloponnesian.

Πελοπόννησος, ή, Peloponne-

πελταστής, δ, targeteer.

 $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to send.

\ πένεσβαι, to be poor.  $\ell$   $\pi \in \nu \eta s$ ,  $-\eta \tau \sigma s$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , poor.

 $\pi \epsilon \nu \exists \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to grieve.

 $\pi \epsilon \nu i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , poverty.

πέντε (indecl.), five.

πέρδιξ. πέρδικ-ος, δ. ή, partridge. $\pi$ ερι-βάλλειν, to throw round. Mid. to throw round oneself; to surround oneself with; σ τάφρον, to entrench themselves (or their position).

περιβόητος (περί, about. βοαν. clamare), talked-about: on elvai, to be the common talk.

περίβολος, δ, circuit (of walls, &c.).  $(\pi \epsilon \rho i, \text{ round. } \beta \hat{u} \lambda \lambda \omega,$ 

Περικλής, -έωυς, δ, Pericles.

 $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota - o \rho \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to overlook, permit, allow:

περίπλοος, -ous, δ, voyage round  $(\pi \epsilon \rho i. \ \pi \lambda \epsilon i \nu, \text{ to sail}).$ 

 $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \rho \dot{\rho} \dot{\rho} \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to flow round  $(\hat{\rho} \in \hat{\iota} \nu, \text{ to flow}).$ 

 $\pi$ ερι-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to put or set

περιττός, beyond the usual number, more than sufficient.

πέτρα, ή, rock.

 $\pi \hat{\eta}$ ; where? whither?

πήγνυμι, to fix, make firm (πέπηya, I am fixed).

 $\pi \hat{\eta} \chi v s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\delta$ , elbow, fore-arm, cubit.

πιαίνειν, to fatten.

πίνειν, to drink. VII.

 $\pi \iota \pi \rho \acute{a} \sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to sell.  $\pi i \pi \tau \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to full. VII.

πίσσα. Att. πίττα, pitch.

πιστεύειν, to trust, believe. πιστός, trustworthy, faithful.

 $\pi\lambda\dot{a}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to form.

Πλάταια, ή, Platæa: better Πλαraiai. Platææ.

 $\pi\lambda\acute{a}\tau \sigma s$ , -ovs,  $\tau\acute{o}$ , breadth.

 $\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $\mu\alpha$ ,  $\tau\delta$ , thing woven: hence snare, gin (πλέκ-ειν)ι

 $\pi \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to sail.  $\pi \lambda \epsilon \hat{\nu} \sigma \sigma \sigma$ μαι. πέπλευκα.--ἔπλευσα.

ς πλείστος, most. ( Note 13. πλείων, more.

πλέκειν, to knit, weave.

πλεονέκτης, -ov. avaricious (πλέον, neut., more. ἔχειν, to

 $\pi\lambda\epsilon o\nu\epsilon\xi i\alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , avarice.

πλεύσας, partep. Aor. 1. from πλείν.

 $\pi \lambda \eta \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , a blow, stroke, wound. πληβος, -ous, τό, multitude, constitution (in a democracy).

 $\pi\lambda\eta\nu$  (gen.), except.

 $(\pi\lambda\eta\rho\eta s, -\epsilon s, \text{ full, satisfied with})$ 

 $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \rho \hat{\nu} \nu \ (= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to fill.

 $\pi \lambda \eta \sigma \iota \dot{\alpha} \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to approach, draw

 $\pi\lambda\eta\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to strike; [Pf.  $\pi\epsilon$ πληγα, I have struck; Acr. Pass.  $\epsilon \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \gamma \eta \nu$ : but in composition ἐπλάγην, e. g. ἐξεπλάγηυ.

 $\pi \lambda \delta o s = \pi \lambda o \hat{v} s$ ,  $\delta$ , voyage  $(\pi \lambda \epsilon \hat{v} v)$ ,

πλούσιος, rich.

πλουτίζειν, to enrich.

πλοῦτος, δ, riches.

 $\pi\nu\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to breathe, blow. πνεύσομαι, &c. like πλείν.

πόa, herbage, grass.  $\pi \delta \Im \epsilon \nu$ : whence?

 $(\pi o \iota \epsilon \iota \nu) = \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to make, do, render:  $\epsilon \tilde{v}$   $\pi o i \epsilon \tilde{v} \tau i \nu a$ , to confer a benefit on any bo-

ποιείσβαί, τι περί ελάττονος ή, to think any thing of less importance than: περὶ πολλοῦ ποιείσ Βαι, to attach great importance to, &c. See Vocab. 29.

 $\pi o i \eta \mu a$ ,  $\tau o (= thing made)$ , po-

 $\pi \circ i \eta \sigma \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $(\dot{\eta})$ , the making or composition. See ἔπος

ποιητής, -οῦ, δ, poet.

ξ ποικίλλειν, to variegate, deco-

ποικίλος, variegated.

ποιμήν, -ένος, δ, shepherd.ποίος; of what kind?

 $\pi \circ \lambda \in \mu \in i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to carry on (wage) war (dat.).

πολεμικός, warlike.

πολέμιος, hostile; as subst., an enemy.

πόλεμος, δ, war.

πολιορκείν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to be-

πολις, -εως, ή, city.

πολιτεία, ή, constitution; a commonwealth.

πολιτεύειν, to govern the state; Mid., to live as a citizen, to govern the state.

 $| \pi \circ \lambda i \tau \eta s, -o v, \delta, \text{ citizen.} |$ 

πολλάκις, often.

πολύς, much; πολλοί, many. πολυσχιδής, -ές, much divided, branching.

πολυτελής, -ές, costly (τέλος,

end, price).

πολυφιλία, ή, multitude of friends ( $\phi i \lambda o s$ , friend).

πολυχειρία,  $\hat{\eta}$ , multitude of hands, of workmen ( $\chi \epsilon i \rho$ ,

 $\pi$ ομ $\pi$ ή ( $\pi$ έμ $\pi$ ειν), procession.

 $(\pi \circ \nu \in i \nu)$ , to toil.

πονηρός, wicked. γ πόνος. δ, toil.

πορεύ-εσβαι, to set out (profires.

Ποσείδων, -ωνος, ό, Poseidon,

 $\pi \acute{o}\sigma \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\acute{\eta}$ , drinking ( $\pi o$ , root used to supply the tenses of  $\pi(\nu \in \iota \nu)$ .

πόσος; how great?

ποταμός, δ, river.

 $\pi \circ \tau \epsilon$ , at any time, ever: in questions (= tandem), in the world;

πότερος, which of two.

ποτόν, τό, drink (πο, root used to supply the tenses of  $\pi i \nu \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

πούς, ποδός, δ, foot.

πράγμα, -ατος, τό, an action, affair (πράττειν, to do).

 $(\pi \rho \hat{a} \xi \iota s, -\epsilon \omega s, \hat{\eta}, \text{ an action.})$ 

 $\pi p \hat{a} o s$ , mild.

πραότης (πραότητ-ος), mildness.

πράττειν, to do, perform: εὖ πράττειν, to be doing well. (πράττεosai, to exact [money, &c., with two accusatives]).

 $\pi \rho \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota$ , it is becoming (dat.).  $\pi \rho \epsilon$ - $\pi \epsilon i \nu$ , to be becoming (decere).

 $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \epsilon i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , embassy. πρέσβεις, οί, ambassadors.

πρεσβευτής, -ου, ό, ambassa-

 $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \nu s$ , - $\epsilon \iota a$ , - $\nu$ , old.

πρεσβύτερος, elder, aged per-

πρίασβαι, to buy.

 $\pi \rho i \nu$ , before; c. indic. or inf.: πρὶν ἄν, c. subj.

 $\pi \rho i \omega \nu$ ,  $\pi \rho i o \nu$ -os,  $\delta$ , saw ( $\bar{\iota}$ ).

προ-άγειν, to move (or march) forward; to advance.

 $\pi\rho\delta\beta$ aτον, τό, sheep ( $\pi\rho\delta$ , forward. βa, short root of βαίνειν, to go; from the animal's going steadily forward to graze).

) προ-δίδωμι, -διδόναι, to betray. ! προ-δότης. -ου, δ, betrayer. προ-είπου (Aor.), I said before, ordered, proclaimed. vii. προ-έρχεσβαι, to go before. VII. (προβυμία, ή, willingness, eager-{πρόβυμος 2, willing (βυμός, mind, animus). [ προβύμως, adv., willingly. πρόνοια, ή, foresight (πρό. νους. προσ-βλέπειν, to look at.  $\pi \rho o \sigma$ -δοκ $\hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to expect. πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-είναι, to be present. Pdm. 68. πρόσ-ειμι, Inf. προσ-ιέναι, to go to. Pdm. 68.  $\pi \rho \circ \sigma$ -έρχεσ $\Im \alpha \iota$ , to come to. VII. προσ-έχειν τὸν νοῦν (animum applicare ad —), to pay attention to; attend to. προσήκων, belonging to; becoming  $(\pi \rho \delta s, \text{ to. } \tilde{\eta} \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu, \text{ to have})$ coine). πρόσβεν, before (gen.).  $\pi \rho \circ \sigma \mu i \sigma \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to put in at, land at.  $\pi \rho o \sigma - \tau \acute{a} \tau \tau - \epsilon \iota \nu$  (Fut.  $-\xi \omega$ ), to command, enjoin. προσ-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to add. προ-τίβημι, -τιβέναι, to put before, set out for show or sale.  $\pi \rho \circ \phi \eta \tau \epsilon \dot{\nu} \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to prophesy  $(\pi \rho \acute{o},$ forth, before.  $\phi_{\eta}$ , root of  $\phi_{\eta\mu}i$ ). πρώτος, first.  $\pi\tau\omega\chi\dot{o}s$  very poor. πύκτης, ου, δ, boxer, pugilist (πύξ, with the fist). πύλη, ή, gate. πυνβάνεσβαι, to ask, to inquire. Aor., to learn by inquiry; to be informed; to have heard, or to hear. IV.  $\pi \hat{v} \rho$ ,  $\pi v \rho \delta s$ ,  $\tau \delta$ , fire.  $\pi \omega$  (enclitic), yet.  $\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\imath\nu$ ), to sell.

πώποτε, ever.

சும்s; how?

P. Padios, easy. it easily. ράδιος, easy. ἔρyou, work], to be idle; to shirk work. ραδίως, adv., easily. ράβυμεῖν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to be indolent, apathetic, lazy (páwv, more easy. 3υμός, mind).  $\hat{\rho}\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\hat{\epsilon}$ - $\hat{\epsilon}\iota\nu$ ), to flow. ρήγνυμι, -νύναι, to tear, break. IX.  $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ , -oρos,  $\dot{o}$ , orator ( $\dot{\rho}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$ , obsol. in Pres.). ρίζα (not ρίζα), ή, root. ρίπτειν, to throw.  $\dot{\rho}i\psi$ ,  $\dot{\rho}i\pi\dot{o}s$ , bundle of reeds, rushes, &c. ροία, ή, pomegranate.  $(\hat{\rho} \log =) \hat{\rho} \hat{\sigma} \hat{v}_s, \hat{\sigma}, \text{ stream } (\hat{\rho} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{v}, \text{ to})$ 'Pωμαΐος, Roman. ρώννυμι, ρωννύναι, to strengthen. Σ.  $\int \Sigma a \lambda \pi \iota \gamma \xi$ , -ιγγος,  $\dot{\eta}$ , truinpet. ) σαλπίζειν, to blow a trumpet. Σάμιος, ό, Samian. Σαρδανάπαλος, δ. Sardanapalus. Σάρδεις, -εων, al, Sardis.  $\sigma$ άρξ,  $\sigma$ αρκ-ός,  $\dot{\eta}$ , flesh.  $\int \sigma a \phi \eta s$ , - $\epsilon s$ , clear. ) σαφῶς, clearly.  $\sigma\beta$  έννυμι,  $\sigma\beta$  εννύναι, to quench. **x.** σέβεσβαι. to honor.  $\sigma \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , the moon. **f** σημαίνειν, to give a sign. σημείον, τό, sign.  $\sigma\iota\gamma\hat{a}\nu$  (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), to be silent. Fut. σιγήσομαι.  $\sigma\iota\gamma\dot{\eta}, \dot{\eta}$ , silence. σιδήρεος, -ους, of iron, iron (adj.); iron-hearted. σιδηρεύς, δ, smith, blacksmith.

σίδηρος, ό, iron.

σίτος, ό, corn.

 $\sigma \iota \omega \pi \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to be silent, to hold one's tongue. Fut. σιωπήσομαι.

σκεδάννυαι, σκεδαννύναι, to scatter. x.

σκηνή, ή, tent.

σκηπτρον, τό, sceptre.

σκληρός, dry.

σκοπείν, -είσβαι, to behold, consi-

σκύμνος, δ, young animal, cub, whelp. οἱ σκύμνοι, the young (ones).

σκώπτειν, to scoff, jeer (τινά or είς, πρός τινα).

(σοφία, ή, wisdom.

σοφιστής, -οῦ, δ, sophist. (σοφός, wise.

Σοφοκλής, -έους, δ, Sophocles. 5 Σπάρτη, ή, Sparta.

Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, δ, Spartan. σπείρειν, to sow [Pf. έσπορα: Aor. Pass. ἐσπἄρην].

σπεύδειν, to hasten; to exert one-

σπονδαί (prop. libations. σπέν- $\delta \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), a truce, a treaty.

σποράδην (σπείρειν), dispersedly ; in a scattered way, not in collected masses.

(σπουδάζειν, to hasten, to be zealous, in a hurry.

σπουδαίος, earnest, serious: in character = sterling, good.  $\sigma\pi\sigma\nu\delta\alpha i\omega s$ , adv., zealously.

 $\sigma\pi o v \delta \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , zeal, earnestness  $(\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta\epsilon\iota\nu, \text{ to exert oneself}).$ 

στάδιον, τό (pl. also οἱ στάδιοι), stadium.

(στασιάζειν, to revolt, to be divided by factions, at variance. στάσις, -εως, ή, faction (στα, root of ιστημι).

στέλλειν, to send.

στέργειν, with acc., to love; with dat. (and also acc.), to be contented with.

 $\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu) \ \tau \imath \nu \dot{\alpha} \ \tau \imath \nu \sigma s, \ t \sigma$ deprive one of something (in Pass. also c. acc. rei).

στερεός, solid.

στέρεσβαι, to be without (τινός). στέφανος, δ, crown, garland. στολή, ή, robe, dress (στέλλειν:

to equip).

στόμα, -ατος, τό, mouth.

στοχάζεσβαι (gen.), to aim at.

στρατεύειν, to serve; to bear arms; to make an expedi-

στρατεύεσβαι, to serve, to march (of soldiers).

στράτευμα, -ατος, τό, army. στρατηγός, ό, a general (ἄγειν).

στρατία, ή, army.

στρατιώτης, -ου, δ, soldier. στρατοπεδεύεσβαι, to encamp. στρατόπεδον, τό, encampment,

encamped army.

( στρατός, δ, army. στρέφειν, to turn, twist [Aor. Pass. ἐστράφην, ἐστρέφβην].

συγ-γιγνώσκειν (VI), to think with, agree with; σ. έμαυτώ, to be conscious; σ. τινί, to pardon. συγ-κόπτειν, to knock to pieces,

συγ-κὔκᾶν (= ά- $\epsilon$ ιν), to confound.

συκή, ή, fig-tree. σύκοφάντης, ου, propr. common or vexatious informer. Sycophant; but not in our sense (said to be from σῦκον, fig. φαίνειν, to denounce, to inform against: = one who accused a man of exporting figs against the Attic law).

συκοφαντία, sycophancy, vexatious information (see συκοφάντης).

συλậν (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon$ ιν) τινά τι, to rob, pillage, rob one of something. συλ-λαμβάνειν, to take with, seize:

-to help. IV.

συλ-λέγειν, to collect.

(συμ-βουλεύ-εσβαί τινι (Mid.), to consult with him. συμ-βουλεύειν, to advise (dat.). σύμβουλος, ό, adviser. ( συμμαχία, ή, alliance, aid. σύμμαχος, δ, ally (σύν, with.  $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta$ , battle). σύμ-πας, all together, whole.  $\sigma \nu \mu - \pi o \nu \epsilon \hat{\nu} = \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to work (συμ-φέρει, it is expedient. τὸ  $\sigma \nu \mu \phi \epsilon \rho o \nu =$  the expedient. συμ-φέρειν (lit. to bring with; hence, to contribute = ) to be profitable, useful, or expedient (c. dat.). συμφορά, ή, an event, calamity. σύν-ειμι, Inf. συν-είναι, to be with. Pdm. 68. σύν-ειμι, Inf. συν-ιέναι, to come or assemble with. Pdm. 68.  $\sigma \dot{\nu} \nu - \epsilon \dot{\xi} - o\mu o \iota o \hat{\nu} \nu \ (= \dot{\sigma} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , to make equal or like (óµoîos, like). (σύνεσις, -εως, ή, understanding, intelligence (σύν, with, together.  $\xi$ , short root of  $i \in vai$ , to send, to put. συνιέναι [to put together = | to understand). συνετός, sensible. συνεχώς (σύν. έχω), continually. συνβήκη, ή, treaty (σύν. τιβέναι, Aor. ¿-Snk-a, to place). συν-ίστημι, -ιστάναι, to put together. σύν-οιδα, συν-ειδέναι, to know with; σ. ἐμαντῷ, to be conscious. Pdm. 70. Σύρος, δ, a Syrian. συς, συός, ό, ή, boar, sow.  $\sigma \phi a \hat{\imath} \rho a$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ , ball. ) σφόδρα, very, excessively. l σφοδρός, violent.  $\sigma \chi \epsilon \delta \delta \nu \tau \iota$ , almost. σώζειν, to save [Perf. Mid. or Pass. σέσωσμαι: Aor. Pass. έσώβην]. Σωκράτης, -ous, δ, Socrates.

 $(\sigma\omega\phi\rho\circ\nu\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu) (=\epsilon-\epsilon\imath\nu)$ , to be of σωφροσύνη, ή, modesty; tern. perance; sobriety of mind;

σώφρων, wise, temperatu. μη σώφρων, intemperate (σῶς, safe.  $\phi \rho \eta \nu$ , mind).

Τάλαντον, τό, tale at (a weight) τάλας, -αινα, -αν, wretched. Ταξίαρχος, έ, a Taxiarch. { ταπεινός, low, base.  $\tau \alpha \pi \epsilon \iota \nu \circ \hat{\nu} \nu \ (= \acute{o} \cdot \epsilon \iota \iota)$ , to bring low, to humble. Τάρας, -αντος, δ, Tarentum. ταράττειν, to throw into confuτάσσειν or τάττειν, to arrange, appoint; to order. ταθρος, δ, bull. ταύτη (dat. fem. of οδτος, used adverbially), here. τάφος, burisl; tomb. τάφρος, ή, trench.  $\tau \dot{a} \chi a$ , quickly, probably, perhaps. ταχέως, quickly.  $\tau a \chi \dot{v}$ , quickly, at once. ταώς, ταώ, δ, peacock.  $\tau \epsilon - \kappa \alpha i$ , both—and. τείνειν, to stretch [Pf. τέτακα]. τειχίζειν (τείχος, wall), to surround with a wall, to fortify. ( τείχος, -ους, τό, wall.

τέκνον, τό, child, young one (τεκ, root of Tiktely [Aor. "-TEK-OV],

parère).

 $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to accomplish.

τελευταίος, last.

 $\tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \tau \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to end, to

τελευτή, ή, end, death.

τέλος, -ους, τό, end.

τέρας, -ατος, τό, wonder, portentous monster.

σωτηρία, ή, safety, preservation.

τέρπειν, to delight.

τετράπους, n. -πουν, gen. -ποδος, four-footed (τέσσαρες, τέτταρες, four. πούς, foot).

 $\tau \dot{\epsilon} \chi \nu \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , art.

Τηλέμαχος, δ, Telemachus.

σηλικούτος, so large.

τίγρης, Τίγρητ-ος, ό, the Tigris.
τίπημι, τιπέναι, to place: νόμους
πείναι (of the legislator), πέσαι (of the people: seld. of
the legislator), to enact, pass,
make laws.

.ίκτειν, to beget, bear [Fut. τέξομαι: Αοτ. έτεκον: Perf. τέτοκα]. (τιμᾶν (= ά-ειν), to honor.

τιμάσδαι (= τιμά-εσδαι) πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων, lit. to value above much money; to give a great deal (if a thing were so). τιμή, ή, honor.

| τιμωρία, ή, punishment. τίνειν, to explate, pay. τιτρώσκειν, to wound. VI. τοί, assuredly, indeed. τοίνυν, hence, therefore. τοίος, of such a nature.

τοιούτος, such.

τοίχος, δ (= paries), wall of a house (or room, or court).

τολμậν (= ά-ειν), to dare. τόπος, δ, place.

τοσούτος, so great.

τότε, then.

) τράγος, δ, goat. τραγ-φδία, ή, tragedy.

τραῦμα, τραύματ-ος, τό, wound. τράχηλος, ό, neck, throat.

τραχηκος, ο, neck, throat.
τρέπειν, to turn; Mid., to turn
myself; (2) for myself, i. e. to
put to flight [Aor. ἔτρεψα:
Mid. -άμην: Pass. ἐτρέφδην:
ἔτραπον, -όμην, ἐτράπην: Perf.
Act. τέτροφα: Perf. Mid. or
Pass. τέτραμμαι].

τρέφειν, to nourish [Fut. 3ρέψω Aor. έ3ρεψα: Perf. τέτροφα: Perf. Mid or Pass. τέχραμμα: Aor. Pass. ἐτρἄφην (seldom ἐτρέφ3ην)].

γρίβειν, to rub, pound.

(τρίβων, -ωνος, δ, a worn cloak. τριήρης, -ήρους, ή, trireme.

τρόπαιον, τό, trophy.

τρόπος, ό, way, manner, character.

τροφή, nourishment, food (τρέ-

( τροφός, ή, nurse.

τρῦγών, τρυγόν-os, the turtle-dove.

Τρωϊκός, Trojan.

τυγχάν-ειν (τεύξομαι. τετύχηκα. ἔτυχον), to hit (a mark), obtain, attain to; to chance c. partep. ἔτυχον παρών = I chanced to be present: but often not to be translated τυγχάνω ὤν (I chance to be), having little more force than I am.

τύμβος, ό, tomb. τύπτειν, to strike.

τύραννος, δ, tyrant, despot.

 $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , fortune.

#### Y.

('Υβρίζειν, to be haughty towards one, to maltreat, insult. εζς τινα, πρός τινα: also τινά τι. ιβρις, -εως, ή, insolence, assault. ὕβρεως νόμος = the law of assaults.

ΰδωρ, τό, G. ΰδατος, water.

űει, it rains.

) vidovs, grandson.

viós, ó, son.

 $\delta \pi$ - $\alpha \rho \chi \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to be at hand, to be; to belong to.

ὑπερ-βάλλειν, to throw beyond, exceed.

ύπερ-ήφανος 2, haughty.

**ὑ**περ-ορᾶν (=**ά**-ειν), to look over, to despise.

iπηρετεῖν (= ϵ-ϵιν), to aid, serve(dat.).

υπνος, δ, sleep.

υπο-δέχ-εσβαι, to receive.

iπό-δημα, -ατος, τό, sandal, shoe (δεiν, to bind).

ύπο-μένειν, to await, endure (acc.).

ύπο-φέρειν, to endure. VII.

 $\hat{v}s$ ,  $\hat{v}$  os  $(\hat{o}, \hat{\eta})$ , sus:  $\infty$   $\hat{a}$  y  $\rho \hat{v}$  os, wild boar.

ύστεραῖος, following. ύψηλό-φρων, high-minded.

Φ.

φέρειν, to bear. VII. Φερεκύδης, -ous, ό, Pherecydes. φεύγειν, to flee; also = to be an

φημί, φάναι, to say. Pdm. 69. φπέγγ-εσπαι, to sound.

φαείρειν, to destroy.

 $\begin{cases} \phi \Im o \nu \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\nu} & (= \hat{\epsilon} - \epsilon i \nu), \text{ to envy} \\ (\text{dat.}). \end{cases}$ 

φωόνος, δ, envy.

φιάλη, shallow cup; bowl (= patera).

φιλείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to love. φιλία,  $\hat{\eta}$ , friendship.

φιλο-κερδής, -έs, fond of gain. φίλος (adj.), friendly, dear. φίλος, δ, friend.

φιλο-σοφείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), to philosophize.

φιλο-σοφία, ή, philosophy.
φιλό-τἶμος (φίλος. τιμή,) ambitious.

φλέψ, φλεβός, ή, vein. φονεύειν, to murder, slay. φονεύς, -έως, δ, murderer.

φόνος, δ, murder. φράζειν, to say, tell.

 $\phi \circ \beta \in \widehat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \iota \nu), \text{ to frighten;}$ Mid. to fear.

φόβος, δ, fear.

φρήν, φρενός, ή (φρένες), mind.

φρονεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ ν), to think; to be sensible, prudent, wise.  $\phi$ ροντίζειν, to care for (gen.).  $\phi$ ροντίς, -ίδος,  $\hat{\eta}$ , concern.  $\phi$ νίειν, to bring forth, put forth.

(φυλακή, ή, guard, watch. φυλάττειν, to guard; Mid. c. acc., to guard against something. ο ποιείν τι, to anxiously avoid doing it.

φυσικός (physicus), a natural philosopher.

φύσις, -εως, ή, nature. φυτεύειν, to plant. φωνή, ή, voice.

X.

 $\begin{cases} Xaîρε, hail. \\ Xαίρειν, to rejoice. \\ Xαλεπός, troublesome. \\ Xαλεπός, adv., with difficulty.$  $Xαλινός, δ, bridle. <math display="block">\begin{cases} Xαλκεος. - οῦς, brazen. \end{cases}$ 

χαλκός, ό, brass. χαλκο-τύπος, brazier, coppersmith (τύπτειν, to beat).

ELV) .

( xapieis, graceful. χαριέντως, gracefully. χαρίζεσααι, to gratify (dat.). χάρις, -ίτος, ή, favor. χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, gratiam reddere; to repay or return a favor. χάριν έχειν, gratiam habere. χειμών, -ῶνος, δ, winter; stormy weather.  $\chi \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , to pour. **χείρ**, χειρός,  $\dot{\eta}$  (d. pl. χερσί), hand. χειροῦσβαι (= ό-εσβαι), to subdue. χελιδών, -όνος, ή, swallow.x36s, yesterday. χων, χωονός, ή, the earth. xilioi, a thousand. χιών, χιόνος, ή, snow. χόλος, δ, anger. χόρτος, δ, fodder. χρησαι (= ά-εσαι), to use.  $\chi \rho \eta$ , oportet; one (we) ought to; it is necessary. χρηζειν, to be in want (gen.). χρήμα, χρήματος, τό, a thing, property. Pl. money. χρηματίζ-εσβαι, to enrich oneself

(χρήματα).

χρυσός, δ, gold.

 $(o\hat{\upsilon}\nu)$ , golden, of gold.

the skin), plumage, &c.

χρόνος, δ, time.

 $\chi \omega \rho a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ , country, region. χωρίς (gen.), separately, apart from, without. Ψ.  $\Psi \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$ , to blame. ψεύδειν, to deceive; Mid. σ3aι, to be disappointed of it. ψευδής, -ές, false. ψεύστης, -ου, ό, liar. ψήφισμα, -ατος, τό, decree.  $\psi v \chi \dot{\eta}, \dot{\eta}$ , the soul; the mind.  $\Omega$ .  $\Omega \nu \epsilon i \sigma \beta a \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \beta a \iota)$ , to buy. ώόν (ὼFόν = ovum), egg. ώs, as, when, how, because: ώς τάχιστα, as soon as possible; with indefinite numbers = about;—as final particle = that; in order that. by trade; to trade for profit ώρα (hora), time.  $\delta \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ , as, just as.  $\delta \sigma \tau \epsilon$ , so that. ( ωφέλεια. ή, advantage, profit, χρύσεος (οῦς),  $-\epsilon \bar{a}$  ( $\hat{\eta}$ ),  $-\epsilon ον$  $\langle \omega \phi \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \rangle = \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu$ , to benefit χρώμα, χρώματος, τό, color (of (acc.).

ώφέλιμος 2, useful.

χυμός, juice, taste [χείν (= \*

# INDEX II. ENGLISH AND GREEK.

# A. Abide by, παραμένειν, ἐμμένειν

able, to be, δύνασβαι (δύναμαι):

οδός τέ είμι: έχω. abode, oiknows,  $\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . about, περί, ἀμφί. absence of government, anarchy, άναρχία, ή. absent,  $d\pi\omega\nu$ , partcp. of  $d\pi\epsilon i\nu\alpha\iota$ . abundant, "obsovos, ov. abusive, φιλολοίδορος. accept, ἀποδέχεσβαι. recompany, έπεσβαι (dat.). accomplish, έξεργάζεσβαι: τελείν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ according to, in accordance with, ката (асс.). account of, on, διά (acc.), ενεκα (gen.). count, on this, διὰ τοῦτο. accurate, ακριβής, -ές. accuse (of), κατηγορείν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ (gen. of charge). accustom, έβίζειν. Achilles, 'Αχιλλεύς, -έως, δ. acquainted with, to be, olda, eldéναι. Pdm. 70. ἐπίστασβαι. acquit, ἀπολύειν. Acropolis, 'Ακρόπολις, -εως, ή. act, an,  $\pi \rho \hat{a} \xi \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .  $\pi \rho \hat{a} \gamma \mu a$ ,  $\tau \phi$ : = work,  $\epsilon \rho \gamma \rho \nu$ ,  $\tau \phi$ . action, see Act. act-unjustly,  $\delta \delta \iota \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . accuse (any body), εγκαλείν τινι:  $airia\sigma \Im ai \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im ai), = to$ lay the blame on, c. acc.

adhere to (a confession, &c.), inμένειν (dat.). admire, Βαυμάζειν. admirer, ἐπαινέτης, ου (= laudator:  $\epsilon \pi \alpha \iota \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ ). adorn, κοσμείν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). advantage,  $\dot{\omega}\phi\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . advantage, an, ἀγαβόν, τό. advantageous, χρήσιμος 2 or 3, ωφέλιμος 2. advise, βουλεύειν: συμβουλεύειν Æschines, Αἰσχίνης, -ου, δ. Ætolia, Αἰτωλία, ή. affair, πράγμα, τό. affirm, φημί, φάναι. Pdm. 69. afford, παρ-έχειν, παρ-έχεσβαι. VII. afraid, to be, φοβείσβαι (= έ-εosai). after, μετά (acc.). again, αὐβις, πάλιν. age, ήλικία, ή. age, old,  $\gamma \hat{\eta} \rho as$ ,  $-\omega s$ ,  $\tau \delta$ . aged person,  $\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \dot{\nu} \tau \epsilon \rho \sigma s (= se$ agreeable, ήδύς, -εῖα, v. aid,  $\beta o \eta \Im \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , dat.,  $\nu \pi \eta$ ρετείν (dat.). alas! οἵμοι,  $\phi$ εῦ. Alcibiades, 'Αλκιβιάδης, -ου, δ. alike, δμοίως. all, πas, aπas. alliance, συμμαχία, ή. allot, véµeiv. allow,  $\hat{\epsilon}\hat{q}\nu$  (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon\nu$ ). I am allowed to do any thing, Exerti (= licet) μοι ποιείν τι. I was allowed to —,  $\epsilon \xi \hat{\eta} \nu \mu \rho \iota$  —. allowable, to be, εξεστι (dat.).

almost, σχεδόν (τι). alone, μόνος: adv. μόνον. already, ήδη. also, καί. altar, Bwuós, 6. although. καν or καὶ ἐάν (subj.). always, àci. am (to be), είναι (είμί), ὑπάρχειν, έχειν (with adverbs). ambassador, πρεσβευτής, -οῦ, δ. ambassadors, πρέσβεις, οί. amid,  $\epsilon \nu$  (cat.). among, έν, παρά. ancient, παλαιός. and, καί. τέ (enclit.). Androgeus, 'Ανδρόγεως, δ. anger, ὀργή, ἡ. angry, to be, δργίζεσβαι, or χαλεπαίνειν (c. dat.), έν ὀργή έχειν or ποιείσβαι (acc.). ἄχβεσβαι animal, ζῶον, τό. announce, ἀγγέλλειν. anoint, αλείφειν, χρίειν. another, ällos. any one, Tis (enclit.). any thing, 71 (enclit.). any where, πού (enclit.): in a sentence with a negative, oùδαμοῦ. appear, φαίνεσβαι. appetite, ὄρεξis, -εως, ή. appoint, τάσσ-ειν: fut. ξω = determine, &c.; ἀπο-δείκνυμι,  $\dot{a}\pi o \delta \epsilon \iota \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \nu a \iota = declare a man,$ e. g. general, &c. archer, τοξότης, -ου, δ. argument, λόγος, δ. Aristodemus, 'Αριστόδημος. Aristotle, 'Αριστοτέλης, -ovs, δ. arms (weapons), ὅπλα, τά. army, στρατιά, ἡ. στρατός, δ. arrow (missile), βέλος, τό. art, τέχνη, ή. artfully, more, τεχνικώτερον. Artemis, "Αρτεμις, - δος, ή. articulation of a joint, διάρδωσις, ή. as, ώς, ὥσπερ.

as long as, εως. as much. τοσοῦτος. as soon as, ώς τάχιστα. as well — as, καί — καί. ashamed to be, aldelosau (= e-eσζαι). αίσχύνεσζαι. Asia, 'Aσία, ή. ask,  $\epsilon \rho \omega \tau \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), [a question,  $\epsilon \rho \epsilon \sigma \alpha \alpha$ ],  $\alpha i \tau \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \nu$ ), ask-for. I asked, ηρόμην. asleep, to be, καθεύδειν. assault, υβρις, -εως (prop. insoassert, φημί. φάνω. Pdm. 69. assist, παραστήναι (dat.). assistant, ὑπηρέτης, ου (= minis-Assyrian, 'Ασσύριος, δ. Athene (= Minerva), 'Asyva, n. Athenian, 'Annaios, o. Athens, 'Annual, al. attack, to, ἐπιτίβεσβαι (dat.). attain-to, τυχείν (gen.), 2nd Aor. of τυγχάνειν. attempt, to,  $\pi \epsilon \iota \rho \hat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota$  ( =  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$ ):  $\epsilon \pi \iota \chi \epsilon \iota \rho \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (  $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), to take in hand (dat.  $\epsilon \pi i$ . χείρ). attend (= follow upon), επ-εσβαι attend to, φροντίζειν, τον νουν προσεχειν. attendant,  $i\pi\eta\rho\epsilon\tau\eta s$ , ov (= minisattention. Το pay on to, τον νοῦν προσέχειν (animum applicare), dat. of thing. Attica, 'Αττίκη, ή. attire, στολή. avail, ἰσχύειν. avoid, φεύγειν. awake, to be, eypnyopévai, Perf. 2. of έγείρειν. awaken, εγείρειν. ἀνίστημι, -ιστάaway, to lead, ἀπάγειν. αχε, πέλεκυς, -εως, δ.

В. Back, οπίσω. bad, κακός, πονηρός, φαῦλος. bad, the (abstract), κακόν. τό. badness, φαυλότης, -ότητος, ή. ball, opaipa, j. bar, ν., εμφράττειν, -ξω. bar, s., κλειβρον. barbarian, a, βάρβαρος, δ. base,  $\tau \alpha \pi \epsilon \iota \nu \delta s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\delta \nu}$ . battle,  $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . be, to,  $\epsilon i \nu a \iota (\epsilon i \mu i)$ . be seen, φαίν-εσβαι. be with, συνείναι (σύνειμι), dat. bear (carry), φέρειν. VII. bear false witness, μαρτυρείν  $\tau \dot{\alpha} \psi \epsilon \nu \delta \hat{\eta}$  (= testify the things that are false). beast (wild), Σηρίον, τό. beautiful, καλός. beautiful, the, καλόν, τό. beautifully, καλῶς. because, ori. because of, διά (acc.). become, γίγνεσβαι (γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι and γέγονα.—έγενόμην). becomes, it, προσήκει, πρέπει. becoming, προσήκων. becoming, it is, προσήκει. before,  $\pi \rho \delta$  (gen.). begin, ἄρχεσβαι. beginning,  $d\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . beguile, ψεύδειν. behalf of, in,  $i\pi\epsilon\rho$  (gen.). behave insolently,  $i\beta\rho i\zeta$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ . behold,  $\Im \epsilon \hat{a} \sigma \Im a i \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a i)$ . believe = trust, πείβεσβαι: = think,  $\eta \gamma \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha i \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i)$ , νομίζειν. believed, to be, πιστεύεσβαι. belly, γαστήρ, γαστρός, η. beloved, to be, see To love. benefactor, εὐεργέτης, -ου, ό. benefit, to, ωφελείν (acc.). benefit, εὐεργέτημα, τό. εὐεργεσία, To confer a —, εὐεργετείν

 $(=\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , acc.

besides, ¿τι. besiege, πολιορκέων (= έ-ειν). best, apioros. betray, προδιδόναι (προδίδωμι). better. See dyadós in Note 9.— Adv. βέλτιον. between, μεταξύ (gen.). beware of, φυλάττεσβαι (acc.): εὐλαβεῖσβαί (= έ-εσβαι) τι. beyond, prep., ὑπέρ. bid, κελεύειν (c. acc. and inf.). bind,  $\delta \epsilon i \nu (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . bird, opvis, -īdos, o, h. bite, δάκνειν (List III.) bitter, πικρός. black, μέλας: as subst., τὸ μέλαν. blame, to, αἰτιᾶσβαι (= ά-εσβαι, acc.). blessing, a, ἀγαβόν, τό. blood, αίμα, τό. blow,  $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . Bœotia, Βοιωτία, ή. boldly, βαρρών. See Vocab. 23. bonassus, Bóvaggos. bookseller, βιβλιοπώλης. born, to be,  $\phi \hat{\nu} \nu \alpha i (\pi \epsilon \phi \nu \kappa \alpha = 1)$ am by nature, &c.). both, ἄμφω. both—and, καί—καί, τέ—καί. bow, τόξον, τό. bowl, φιάλη. boy, παῖς, ὁ. παιδίον, τό. branching (of horns), πολυσχιδής. brass, χαλκός, δ. brass (as adj.): brazen, χάλκεος, brave, άνδρεῖος, γενναῖος. brave-dangers, κινδυνεύειν. bravely, ἀνδρείως, γενναίως. bravery, ἀνδρία, ή. ἀρετή, ή. bread, apros, 6. breadth,  $\pi\lambda\acute{a}\tau os$ ,  $\tau\acute{o}$ . break (a peace, &c.), λύειν: (a limb), κατάγνυμι, -αγνύναι. List. brighten, λαμπρύνειν. brilliant, λαμπρός. bring, äyeiv.

bring up (= educate), παιδεύειν. brother, άδελφος, δ. build, ίδρύειν, κτίζειν, οἰκοδομείν. bull, ταθρος, δ. burn, καίειν (καύσω, &c.). Impf. «καον. Aor. «κηα. burn down, κατακαίειν (see the preceding word). bury, Βάπτειν. business, ἔργον, τό. πρᾶγμα, τό. but,  $\delta \hat{\epsilon}$ ,  $\hat{a} \lambda \lambda \hat{a}$ . but also, ἀλλὰ καί. butt, to, κυρίττειν. buying a horse, iππωνεία, ή. by, ὑπό, παρά, πρός (gen.): in swearing,  $\nu \dot{\eta}$  (= yes, by),  $(o\dot{v})$  $\mu \dot{a}$  (= no, by), acc.

#### C.

Call, to,  $\kappa \alpha \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ ,  $\hat{\alpha} \pi \alpha \gamma \sigma$  $\rho \epsilon \dot{\nu} \epsilon \iota \nu$ ,  $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$ . = name,  $\dot{o} \nu o \mu \dot{a}$ -CELV. , camel, κάμηλος, δ, ή. camp, στρατόπεδον. can (be able), δύνασβαι. care, to, care for, take care for, έπιμέλεσβαι, φροντίζειν (gen.). carry, φέρειν. VII. carry on war,  $\pi$ oλεμεῖν ( $= \epsilon$ -ειν), carry out (to sea), ἀποφέρειν (ἐς τὸ πέλαγος): [to be carried out to sea, cf. Sea]. On φέρειν, see List vII. cart, ἄμαξα. Carthage, Καρχηδών, -όνος, ή. cast, to, ρίπτειν. cast away, αποβάλλειν. castle, ἄκρα, η. catch, Σηρεύειν, άγρεύειν. cavalry, of  $i\pi\pi\epsilon\hat{i}s$  (pl. of  $i\pi\pi\epsilon\hat{v}s$ ) = equites.  $i\pi\pi\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (collectively). cease, παύεσβαι, διαλείπειν. See Vocab. 23. censure any thing, μέμφεσβαί τι.

Ceres,  $\Delta \eta \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

chance, τύχη, ή. change, μετα-στρέφειν (= turi backward :) : μετα βάλλειν. character, ή3ος, -ous, τό. charge, ἐμβάλλειν εἰς (lit. to cast chariot, ἄρμα, τό. chastise, κολάζ-ειν (Fut. -σομαι or  $-\sigma\omega$ ). cheat, Veúdeiv. chest, λάρναξ. -ακος, ή. child, παις, ό. ή. τέκνον, τό. choice, aipeous, -ews. j. choose,  $aipei\sigma \Im ai$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im ai$ ): = will, βουλεύεσαι, ελ. λειν. chorus, χόρος, δ. circle, κύκλος, δ. citizen, πολίτης, δ city, πόλις. ή. ἄστυ. τό. cleave, to, ἔχεσβαι (gen.). clerk, γραμματεύς, -έως, δ. clever, dyxivous. cleverness, σοφία. cloud, vedéhn. collect (in a heap), α βροίζειν (e. g. color, χρώμα, -ατος, τό. combat,  $\mu \acute{a} \chi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . come, έρχεσβαι. vn. I am come, = am present, ήκω. command (military), στρατηγία. command, to, κελεύειν, έπιτάττειν, προστάττειν: (of generals) παραγγέλλειν. commander, στρατηγός. commend,  $\epsilon \pi a \iota \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . commit injustice, αδικείν (= έειν). common, κοινός. companion, étalpos, 6. compel, ἀναγκάζειν. complete, διατελείν. compulsion, άνάγκη, ή. conceal, αποκρυπτειν, κατακρύπτειν, κεύβειν. καλύπτειν. concerns, it,  $\mu \in \lambda \in \mathcal{C}$ . dat. pers. gen. rei: sts nom. rei).

condemn, κρίνειν: co to death, Βανάτου.

conduct, ayeiv.

confer benefits,  $\epsilon \tilde{v} \pi o \iota \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ τινα, εὐεργετεῖν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$  τινα. confession, ὁμολογία, ή.

conquer,  $\nu \iota \kappa \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ ,  $\kappa \rho a \tau \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ 

 $(=\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , gen.

consider,  $\sigma \kappa \circ \pi \in \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), (= reckon), νομίζειν.

consult with, συμβουλεύεσβαί τινι. consume, αναλίσκειν. V.

contemplate,  $\Im \epsilon \omega \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), σκοπείν (= έ-ειν).

contest, μάχη, ή.

continually, συνεχώς.

continue,  $\delta \iota \alpha \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \iota \nu)$ ,  $\delta \iota \dot{\alpha}$ 

contradict, avriléyeiv (riví). converse with, διαλέγεσβαί τινι.

convert - into - blood, έξ-αιματοῦν  $(= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ 

copper, χαλκός, δ. copy, ἀπεικάζειν.

Corcyræans, Κερκυραίοι.

corpse, νεκρύς, ό.

correct,  $\epsilon \pi a \nu o \rho \Im o \vartheta \nu \ (= \delta - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , lit. to make straight again.

count,  $d\rho\iota \exists \mu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ .

country,  $\chi \omega \rho a$ ,  $\gamma \hat{\eta}$ .  $\hat{\eta}$ : one's country, πατρίς, -ίδος, ή.

courage,  $d\rho \epsilon \tau \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .  $d\nu \delta \rho i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .  $\Im v$ μός, δ.

courageously, ανδρείως.

court, Βεραπεύειν (= pay court to), acc.

cover, καλύπτειν: (of snow, &c.), ἀφανίζειν (i. e. cause to disappear).

cow, Boûs, n.

cowardice, ἀνανδρία, ή. credit to, πείβεσβαι (dat.).

Cretan, Kpήs, -ητόs.

Crete, Κρήτη. ή. crown, a, στέφανος, δ.

cuckoo, κόκκυξ, -υγος, δ.

cultivate (= practise a habit),  $\dot{a}\sigma\kappa\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ) [exerceo].

cup, κύπελλον, τό.

custom, esas: it is an established custom, νόμος έστί.

cutlass, μάχαιρα, ή.

cut-off, ἀποκόπτ-ε.ν: ἐκ-κόπτειν (= cut-out, e. g. a vice, bad custom, &c.).

Cyrus, Kûpos, 6.

#### D.

Danger, κίνδῦνος, δ: to incur κινδυνείειν.

dare,  $\tau \circ \lambda \mu \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ .

Darius, \(\Delta\apellos\), \(\delta\).

daughter, Συγάτηρ, Συγατρός, ή. dawn,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (acc.  $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ ).

day,  $\eta \mu \epsilon \rho a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

daybreak, at, ἄμα ἔφ, ἄμα ἡμέρα. dead, the, oi verpoi: to be dead,

τεζυηκέναι. dear, pilos.

death, Sávaros, ó. deathless, aynpws.

deceive, ψεύδ-ειν, έξαπατᾶν (=

declare, ἀποφαίνεσβαι (e. g. one's ομίπιοπ, γνώμην).

decree, a, ψήφισμα, τό.

deed, έργου. τό.

deem, voulteur: to be deemed worthy,  $d\xi\iota \circ \hat{\nu} \circ \exists a\iota \ (= \acute{o} \cdot \epsilon \circ \exists a\iota)$ .

defend, φυλάττειν.

define, όρίζειν (ὅρος, boundary, limit); hence the horizon = boundary line of earth and air.

deliberate, βουλεύεσβαι: ω with another, συμβουλεύεσβαι (dat.).

delight in, χαίρειν (dat.), ήδεσ a., τέρπεσβαι. ἀγάλλεσβαι.

delightful, ήδύς (sweet).

deliverance (= safety), σωτηρία,

Delphi,  $\Delta \epsilon \lambda \phi o i$ ,  $-\hat{\omega} \nu$ .

demagogue, δημαγωγός, -οῦ.

demand, to, (= ask), alreîv (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ).

Demeter (Ceres), Δημήτηρ, -τρος, ή. Demosthenes,  $\Delta \eta \mu o \sigma \Im \epsilon \nu \eta s$ , -ovs,  $\delta$ . deny,  $d\rho \nu \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha \iota)$ . depart, ἀπιέναι (ἄπειμι), ἀπαλλάττεσβαι, απέρχεσβαι. VII. deplore, κλαίειν, κλαύσομαι. Pass. κέκλαυμαι: seld. -σμαι. deprive,  $\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \iota \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ ,  $\dot{a} \phi a \iota \rho \in i\sigma \Im ai \ (= \acute{\epsilon} - \epsilon \sigma \Im ai).$ deserve, aξιον είναι. deserving, agios. desire, a, ἐπιβυμία, ἡ. desire, to,  $\epsilon \pi \iota \Im \nu \mu \epsilon \widehat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), desirous, to be (= wish), εβέλειν. despise, καταφρονείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν), destitute,  $\epsilon \rho \hat{\eta} \mu o s$ ,  $-\eta$ ,  $-o \nu$ . destroy, φαείρειν, διαφαείρειν, καταλύειν, ἀπολλύναι. ΙΧ. destroy (a form of government),  $\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\epsilon \iota v (= dissolvere)$ . determined, it is, δοκεί (c. gat. pers.). device, ἐπίνοια, ἡ. devise, μηχανᾶσβαι (= ά-εσβαι) = machinari. die, s., κύβος, δ. die, to, βυήσκειν, ἀποβυήσκειν, v. τελευτᾶν (ά-ειν). differ (from), διαφέρειν (gen.). dig down, κατασκάπτειν. diligently, σπουδαίως. din, κτύπος, δ. dine,  $\delta \epsilon i \pi \nu \epsilon i \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon i \nu)$ . dinner,  $\delta \epsilon i \pi \nu o \nu$ ,  $\tau \delta$  (= cæna). Diodorus, Διόδωρος, δ. Diogenes, Διογένης, -ους, δ. dip,  $\beta \dot{a}\pi \tau - \epsilon \iota \nu$ . disaffected, δύσνοος, -ous. disagree, διαφωνείν. disappear, ἀφανίζεσβαι, c. Aor. Pass. disappoint, ψεύδειν (τινά τινος). To be disappointed of -,  $\psi \epsilon \dot{\nu}$ δεσβαι (c. gen.). disciple, μαβητής, -οῦ.

discreet, φρόνιμος. discus, δίσκος, δ. disembark, ἀπο-βαίνειν. III. disgracefully, aloxpos. disobey,  $\dot{a}\pi\epsilon\iota\Im\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), dat. dispirited, to be,  $\partial \bar{\nu} \mu \epsilon \bar{\nu} (= \epsilon - \epsilon \nu)$ display (= show off), ἐπιδεικνίν σžαι. disposed, kindly, evvous 2. dissatisfied, μεμψίμοιρος. dissolve, \u03bbelve. distinguish oneself; be distinguished for, διαφέρειν. disturb,  $\kappa i \nu \epsilon i \nu (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , movere. ταράττειν, συγκείν ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). do,  $\pi \rho \acute{a} \tau \tau \epsilon \iota \nu$ ,  $\pi o \iota \epsilon \acute{\iota} \nu$  ( $= \acute{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ),  $\delta \rho \hat{\mathbf{a}} \nu \ (= \dot{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \epsilon \iota \nu).$ do good to,  $\epsilon \tilde{v}$  ποιείν (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), acc.;  $\epsilon \hat{v} \epsilon \rho \gamma \epsilon \tau \epsilon \hat{v} = \epsilon - \epsilon i \nu$ , dog, κίων, κυνός, ό, ή. door, Sύρα, ή. draw, ἀπεικάζειν (= take a likeness of). drain away, ἀποσπᾶν. draw up (of an army), τάττειν. dream, ενυπνιάζειν. drink, to, miveir. VII.

#### E.

drug, φάρμακον, τό.

dwell, οἰκεῖν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν).

Each other,  $d\lambda\lambda\dot{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$ , -ois, -ous. eagerness,  $\sigma\pi$ oud $\dot{\eta}$  ( $\sigma\pi$ e $\dot{\nu}\dot{\partial}\epsilon\iota\nu$ ). eagle,  $\dot{a}\epsilon\tau\dot{o}s$ ,  $\dot{o}$ . Note 9. earnest,  $\sigma\pi$ oud $\dot{a}\dot{o}os$ , a, ov. earth, the.  $\gamma\ddot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . easily,  $\dot{\rho}a\dot{\partial}\iota\omega s$ . eat,  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\ddot{\partial}\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$ . VII. educate,  $\pi a\iota\dot{\partial}\epsilon\dot{\nu}\epsilon\iota\nu$ . educated,  $\pi\epsilon\pi a\iota\dot{\partial}\epsilon\dot{\nu}\epsilon\nu$ . education,  $\pi a\iota\dot{\partial}\epsilon\dot{\iota}a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . egg.  $\dot{\omega}\dot{o}\nu$  ( $\dot{\omega}\dot{\Gamma}\dot{o}\nu$  = ovum)

Egypt, Alyuntos, ή. Egyptian, Αλγύπτιος, δ. either—or,  $\eta - \dot{\eta}$ . elbow, αγκών, δ. elephant, ελέφας, -αντος, δ. employ,  $\chi \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \Im \alpha \iota$  (=  $\acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha \iota$ ), empowered, I am, κύριός είμι (ποι-€ÎV TL). emulate,  $\zeta \eta \lambda o \hat{v} \nu \ (= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . emulation,  $\zeta \hat{\eta} \lambda o s$ . enact laws, τιβέναι (Aor. βείναι) νόμους. encampment, στρατόπεδον, τί. end, τέλος, -ous, τό. endeavor, to,  $\pi \epsilon \iota \rho \hat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota$  (=  $\acute{a}$ εσβαι), Dep. Pass. endure, ὑπομένειν. enemy,  $\pi \circ \lambda \in \mu \circ s$ ,  $\delta$  (hostis).  $\epsilon \chi$ -Spos, o. enjoin upon, έντέλλειν. enslave, δουλοῦν ( $= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), κατα- $\delta o \nu \lambda o \hat{\nu} \nu \ (= \acute{o} - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ Mid. 'for oneself or to oneself." enter, εἰσιέναι (εἶμι, ibo). entrance (of a port), είσπλους or έσπλους, δ. entreat, ikereveuv. entrust to, έπιτρέπειν. envious, φθονερός. envy, φβόνος, δ envy, to,  $\phi \Im o \nu \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu$ ), dat. Eretria, Έρέτρια, ή. err, άμαρτάνειν. III. especially, μάλιστα. esteem = value much, ποιείσβαι  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota)$  περὶ πολλοῦ: =consider, think, νομίζειν. ether,  $ai\Im\eta\rho$ ,  $ai\Im\epsilon\rho\sigma$ ,  $\delta$ . Eucles, Εὐκλῆς (-οῦς). Europe,  $\mathbf{E} \dot{\mathbf{v}} \rho \dot{\omega} \pi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . even, of an even number, aprios,

even, after or before not, où  $\delta \epsilon$  (=

even if, even though ( $\kappa a i \epsilon a \nu = 1$ )

untranslated.

Kav (subj.).

ne — quidem), the not to be

ever (= always),  $\dot{a}\dot{\epsilon}i$ : not ever, ούποτε, μήποτε, οτ ου-ποτέ,  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ — $\pi o \tau \epsilon$  ( $\pi o \tau \dot{\epsilon}$ , enclit.). every,  $\pi \hat{a}s$ : = quisque,  $\tilde{\epsilon}$  καστος. every thing,  $\pi \hat{a} \nu$ . every where, πανταχοῦ. evident, δηλος. To be translated by evidently. δηλός έστι (ην, &c.) with partcp. He evidently loves -, δηλός έστι φιλών... il, κακός. Το speak evil of, evil, κακός. κακῶς λέγειν (acc. personæ). evil, an, κακόν, τό. κακία, ή. evil-doer, κακοῦργος, ό. examine, έξετάζειν. examine-by-torture, βασανίζειν. example (= instance), παράδειγμα, το. excellence,  $d\rho\epsilon\tau\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$  (virtus). excellent, αγαθός, κάλλιστος. excellently, apiora (neut. adj. used adverbially). exclude, εἴργειν. exercise, to,  $d\sigma \kappa \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ): = make trial of,  $\pi \epsilon \iota \rho \hat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota$  (=  $\acute{a}$ -€σβαι). expect (= hope),  $\epsilon \lambda \pi i \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu$ : = claim,  $\dot{a}\xi\iota o\hat{v}$  (=  $\dot{o}$ - $\epsilon\iota v$ ): = look for, ύποπτεύειν, προσδοκάν  $(= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ expedition, to make an, στρατεύ-ELV. expensive,  $\pi \circ \lambda \upsilon \tau \epsilon \lambda \acute{\eta} s$ . experience,  $\epsilon \mu \pi \epsilon \iota \rho i \alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . expunge, to, έξαλείφειν (blot-out).

F.

external,  $\delta$   $(\dot{\eta}, \tau \dot{o})$   $\xi \omega$  (adv.).

eye, ὀφααλμός, δ. ὅμμα, τό.

extreme,  $\xi \sigma \chi a \tau o s$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $o \nu$ .

Face,  $\pi\rho\delta\sigma\omega\pi\sigma\nu$ . fair (= beautiful),  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\delta$ s. faithful,  $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\delta$ s. faithlessness,  $\mathring{a}\pi\iota\sigma\tau \acute{\iota}a$ . false,  $\psi\epsilon\nu\delta\acute{\eta}s$ .

extend, έξάγειν.

falsely, to swear, ἐπιορκεῖν (= έ- | ELV). fate, μοιρα, ή. father, πατήρ, πατρός, δ. fear, pó3os, 6. fear, to,  $\phi \circ \beta \in i \sigma \Im \alpha i \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i)$ . δεδοικέναι (δέδοικα) οτ δεδιέναι. Pdm. 66. fearful, δεινός: to be -, φοβεί- $\sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota).$ feel pain, ἀλγεῖν. female, Βηλυς, -εία, υ. few, δλίγοι, -aι, -a. fight, to, μάχεσβαι. Ι. fig-tree, συκη, ή. tind,  $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \rho i \sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota \nu$ .  $\nabla$ . fine (= beautiful), καλός. fire, πῦρ. πυρός, τό. first, πρώτος: adv. πρώτον. τοώfit, ikavós. fix (= to make firm), πηγνύναι (List IV). . flatter, κολακεύειν (acc.). flatterer, κόλαξ, κόλἄκος, δ. flee, φεύγειν. flee away from, ἀποφεύγειν (acc.). fling, ρίπτειν. ω into, έμ-βάλλειν. flute, aultos. fly (= flee),  $\phi \epsilon \dot{\nu} \gamma \epsilon i \nu$ . fodder, χύρτος, δ. follow, επεσβαι (dat.). fond of gain, φιλοκερδής, ές. food,  $\tau \rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . foot,  $\pi \circ \hat{v}s$  (or better  $\pi \circ \hat{v}s$ ),  $\pi \circ \delta \hat{v}s$ ,  $\delta$ . foot-soldier, πεζός, δ. force; military, δύναμις, -εως, ή. force (violence), βία, η. foreign, άλλότριος. form (= species), είδος, τό. fortune, τύχη, ή. fortune, good.  $\epsilon \dot{v} \tau v \chi i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . fortunate, εὐδαίμων, -ονος. εὐτυχής, -έs.

fortunate, to be, εὐτῦχεῖν (= ε ειν), εὐδιιμονεῖν '= έ-ειν). found. to, κτίζειν. ἱδρύειν. foundation. 3εμέλιον, τό. fountain, πηγή η, κρήνη, η΄. fox, ἀλώπηξ. -εκος, η΄. free, ἐκεύβερος. free, to, λύειν, ἐλευβεροῖν(= <math>6-ειν). freedom. ἐλευβερία, η΄. friend. φίλος, δ. friendship, φιλία, η΄. from, ἀπό. ἐκ, παρά (gen.). fruit, καρπός, δ. full. μεστός, πλήρης, -ες (gen.), ξμπλεως future, τὸ μέλλον.

G. Gain, κέρδος, -ους, τό. ἀφέλεια. gain, to, κερδαίνειν. game,  $\tau a \Im \eta \rho i a \ (= \text{small wild})$ garden, κηπος, δ. garland, στέφανος. δ. garment, έσβής, έσβήτ-ος, ή. gate, πύλη, ή. Geloni (the), Γελωνοί. general, a, στρατηγός, δ geometer, γεωμέτρης, ου, δ. geometry, γεωμετρία. giant, yiyas. yiyavt-os. gift,  $\delta \hat{\omega} \rho o \nu$ ,  $\tau \phi$ : = act of giving, δύσις. εως, ή. give, διδύναι (δίδωμι). give back, ἀποδιδόναι. give one a share of any thing, μεταδιδόναι (μεταδίδωμί) τινί give over, λήγειν (c. partic.). gladly, achevos (adj.). glory, δόξα, ή.

gο, ἔρχομαι\* βαίνειν (III.), πορεύεσθαι.

<sup>\*</sup>  $\epsilon l \mu i (-1 \ will \ go)$  is more common than the fut. of  $\epsilon \rho \chi o \mu a i$ ; the moods of  $\epsilon l \mu i$ , than the moods of the press of  $\epsilon \rho \chi o \mu a i$ ; and imperf.  $\delta \epsilon u than \delta \rho \chi \delta u \eta v - Balva$  is used of going on fact (gradier).

goal, aif, aly-os, n. go away, ἀπιέναι (ἄπειμι), ἀπέρ-(= get off, come off). go - on - an - expedition, στ, ατεύgoblet, κύπελλον, τό.

God, a god, Seós, ô. goddess, βεά, ή. gold, χρυσός, δ. χρυσίου, τό.

golden, gold (as adj.), xpvo éos,

good, αγαθός, ἐσθλός, καλός: οί dyaSoi, the good: τὸ dyaSóν, the good (abstract): = a good Very good, thing, dyazóv. άριστος. βέλτιστος, κράτιστος

good for nothing, οὐδενὸς ἄξιος. good will, εὔνοια, ή.

govern,  $\kappa \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu)$ , gen.;

ἄρχειν (gen.). government,  $\pi \circ \lambda \iota \tau \epsilon \iota a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

governor, ἄρχων, ἄρχοντ-ος (properly a partep. ruling).

gracious, Thews.

grant, to, διδόναι (δίδωμι). grass,  $\pi \circ \alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

gratitude, χάρις. - iτος, ή. grave, Shen (TiSnul).

great, μέγας. Very co, μέγιστος.

Grecian. Έλληνικός, Greece, Έλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ή. Greek, a, "Ελλην, "Ελληνος, δ.

grief,  $\lambda \dot{\nu} \pi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . grieve,  $\lambda \tilde{v} \pi \epsilon i \sigma \Im a \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota)$ .

grow old, to. γηράσκειν. Gryllus, Γρύλλος.

guard, to, φυλάττειν, διαφυλάτ-

guard: to be on one's guard against, φυλάττεσθαι (acc.).

Gylippus, Γύλιππος.

H.

Halo, äλως, ή. hand, χείρ, χειρός, ή (d. pl χερσί). hand-over, εγχειρίζειν (τί τινι). happiness, εὐδαιμονία, ή. happy, εὐδαίμων. hard (difficult), χαλεπός. hardship, πόνος, δ. hare, λαγώς, -ώ, δ. harsh,  $\chi \alpha \lambda \epsilon \pi \delta s$ . hatch (its) young; breed, νεοττεύ- $\epsilon\iota\nu$  (wh. see). hate, to,  $\mu\iota\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ). have, έχειν. VII.

head, κεφαλή, ή.

heal,  $l\hat{a}\sigma \Im a\iota \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a\iota)$ . healthy, vyins, -és.

hear, ἀκούειν. heaven, οὐρανός, δ. Hellas, Έλλάς, -ἄδος, ή. Hellenes, Ellanves, oi. Hera (Juno), "H $\rho a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

herald, κήρυξ, -υκος, δ. Hercules, Ἡρακλης. - έους, δ. Hermes (Mercury), Έρμης, -οῦ, ό. hide, κρύπτειν, ἀποκρύπτειν.

highly, to esteem more,  $\pi \epsilon \rho i \mu \epsilon i$ ζονος ποιείσβαι ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \beta \alpha i$ ). Το reverence or prize highly,  $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ 

 $\pi$ ολλοῦ  $\pi$ οιεῖσβαι  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \beta \alpha \iota)$ . hinder, κωλύειν. him, αὐτόν.

hireling, μισβωτός, δ. his,\* αὐτοῦ (ejus).

his own,\* ξαυτοῦ or αὐτοῦ (ipsius,

hit, τυγχάνειν (Aor. τυχείν), gen. hither, δεῦρο.

hold-in-estimation, τιμᾶν (ά-ειν).

hold-office, ἄρχειν. hollow, koilos. holy, ίερός, ὅσιος.

home, olkos, a.

His father (acc.) τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ οι αὐτοῦ τὸν πατέρα. His own father, τον έαυτοῦ πατέρα οτ τον πατέρα τον έαυτοῦ.

in the way of, ἐμποδών (dat.). honey, μέλι, -ιτος, τό. honorary-privilege, γέρας, τό. honor,  $\tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . honor, to,  $\tau \iota \mu \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . hoof,  $\delta\pi\lambda\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . hope, έλπίς, έλπίδ-ος, ή. hope, to,  $\epsilon \lambda \pi i \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu$ . hoplite, δπλῖτης. horn, κέρας, τό. horse,  $l\pi\pi os$ ,  $\delta := \text{cavalry}, l\pi\pi os$ ,  $\eta$ . horseman,  $i\pi\pi\epsilon \dot{\nu}s$ ,  $\delta$ . host, ξένος, δ. hostile, πολέμιος, έχβρός. house, οίκος, δ. οίκία, ή. house, ολκίδιον. how?  $\pi \hat{\omega}_s$ ; (in an indirect question),  $\delta \pi \omega s$  (or  $\pi \hat{\omega} s$ ); how much, őoos. human, ἀνβρώπινος. hunger, λιμός, δ. hungry, to be,  $\pi \epsilon \iota \nu \hat{\eta} \nu$  (=  $\acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). hunt, to, Σηρεύειν. hurl, ρίπτειν. hurtful, βλαβερός. husbandman, γεωργός (γη. έργου, work).

#### I.

I, έγώ. Pdm. 41. idleness, ράβυμία, ή (= sluggish indifference, laziness). idle-talk, ληρος, δ. if,  $\epsilon i - \epsilon \acute{a} \nu$ ,  $\mathring{\eta} \nu$ ,  $\mathring{a} \nu$  (subj.). ignoble, ἀγεννής, -ές. ignorant, ἀμαβής, -ές. ill, to be,  $\nu \circ \sigma \in \mathcal{V} = \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ,  $a \circ \Im \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$  $\nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ ill-affected, δύσνους (o-os). illness, νόσος, ή. imitate,  $\mu\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma$ 3 $lpha\iota$  ( $=\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\sigma$ 3 $lpha\iota$ ). immediately, εὐβύς, παραχρῆμα. immoveable, ἀκίνητος. implant, ἐμφυτεύειν. 🔹 impossible, ἀδύνατος 2. in, έν. in order to, by Fut. Partcp., or a final conjunction, as "va, \omega\_s.

indisposed, to be, κακώς διατεβήinjure, βλάπτειν (acc.). άδικείν  $(=\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , acc. injurious, βλαβερός. injury, βλάβη, ή. ζημία, ή. innocence, άβλάβεια. insatiably-desirous, ἄπληστος (lit. not to be filled), c. gen. insect, ἔντομον. insolence,  $\tilde{v}\beta\rho\iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon\omega s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . insolently, see To behave. inspector of boys (at Sparta), παιδονόμος, δ. instil, εντιβέναι (εντίβημι). instruct, παιδεύειν, διδάσκειν. instruction, παιδεία, ή. διδαχή. insult, ύβρίζειν (ΰβρις). intellect, νόησις, ή. intelligence, σίνεσις, -εως, ή. intemperate, ακράτης, ακόλαστος. intend to, μέλλειν: also by Fut. Partcp. interest (= gain to oneself)  $\dot{\omega}\phi\dot{\epsilon}$ λεια. interpreter, έρμηνεύς, δ. intimate (of friends), olkelos. into, eis. intoxication,  $\mu \in \mathfrak{I}_{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . invasion of a country, ἐσβολή (εἰς γην τινα). investigate,  $\zeta_{\eta} \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu), qu \alpha - \epsilon \nu$ invite,  $\kappa \alpha \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , vocare(followed by  $\epsilon \pi i$  c. acc). iron (of), σιδήρεος, -ους. J.

indeed,  $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ : indeed—but,  $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ —  $\partial \dot{\epsilon}$ .

Judge, a, κριτής, -οῦ, δ. δικαστής, -oû, ó. judge, to, κρίνειν. juggle, to, γοητεύ-ειν (γόης, jugjuice, χυμός, δ. Juno, 'Hρα, ή.

Jupiter, Zεύς. Note 9.
just, δίκαιος.
justice, δικαιοσύνη, ή (as habit).
δίκη, ή: court of —, δικαστήριον, τό.
justly, δικαίως.

#### K.

Keep, έχειν (VII.): τρέφειν (nutrire, of keeping animals). keep an oath, ἐμμένειν τῷ ὅρκῳ. keep silence, κατασιωπᾶν (= ά- $\epsilon(\nu)$ . kick, λακτίζειν. kill,  $\dot{a}\pi o \kappa \tau \epsilon i \nu \epsilon \iota \nu := \text{murder, } \phi o$ νείειν. kind, s., γένος, τό. kind of -,  $\tau$ is (enclit.), in agreement. A kind of disease, vóσος τις, &c. This kind of -. δ τοιούτος ----This kind of thing, τὸ τοιοῦτον. kindly-disposed, eŭvous, -ouv. kindness,  $\epsilon \hat{v} \epsilon \rho \gamma \epsilon \sigma i a$ ,  $\hat{\eta} :=$  favor, χάρις, -ίτος, ή. king, Baothevs, -éws, ô. kite, ἰκτῖνος, δ. know, γιγνώσκειν (VI.), έπιστάσβαι, είδεναι (οίδα). know how,  $\epsilon \pi i \sigma \tau a \sigma \Im a \iota$ . known, to make,  $\delta \eta \lambda o \hat{v} \nu = \delta -$ 

#### L.

€ LV).

Labor, πόνος, δ. labor, το (= work), ἐργάζεσβαι: with toil, πονεῖν (= έ-ειν). laborer, ἐργάτης, -ου. (Paid) laborer, ἐργάτης, -ου. (Paid) laborer, ἃρς, ἃήτ-ος, δ. Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνιος, δ. land (opp. sea), γῆ. land (region), γῆ (ἡ), χώρο, ἡ. language, διάλεκτος, ἡ. law, νόμος, δ: by law, κατὰ νόμον. lawgiver, νομοβέτης, -ου, δ. lay eggs, to, ὧὰ τίκτ-ειν.

laziness, ράβυμία, ή. To be lazy, ραδιουργείν. lead, to, "yeiv. lead away, ἀπάγειν. leader, ήγεμών, ήγεμόνος. leap-down, καταπηδᾶν (= ά-ειν). learn, μανβάνειν. IV. least, ηκιστα. leave,  $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \epsilon i \nu$ . leave behind, καταλείπειν. leave off, παύεσβαι. legend, μῦβος, δ. leisure, to be at, to have, σχολά. less (adv.), ἣττον. lest, after a word denoting fear,  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ : = that not, by  $\tilde{\imath} \nu a$  ( $\tilde{o} \pi \omega s$ , or  $\dot{\omega}_s$ )  $\mu\dot{\eta}$ . let (permit),  $\epsilon \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\dot{a} \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). letters, γράμματα, τά. liar, ψεύστης, -ου, δ. liberty, έλευβερία, ή. lie, a, ψεῦδος. lie in wait for, ἐνεδρεύειν (acc.). life,  $\beta$ ios,  $\delta$ .  $\zeta \omega \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . like, ὅμοιος, ἴσος, παραπλήσιος. like, I am, čorka (perf.), with dat. like. I should like to —, ήδέως ile, with Optative (= I would with-pleasure do it). limb, uélos, ró. lion, λέων, λέοντ-ος, ό. little, ἐλίγος: adv. μικρόν: less, MATON. live,  $\beta \iota \circ \circ \nu \ (= \circ - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ ,  $\zeta \widehat{\eta} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ live-in, to,  $i\beta io\hat{v} (= \acute{o} - \epsilon i v)$ . long,  $\mu a \gamma \delta r := \text{much}, \pi o \lambda \hat{\nu} s$ . look (at), βλέπειν, προσβλέπειν. lose, to, απολλώναι (ἀπόλλυμι). ΙΧ love, ἔρως, -φτυς, δ. love, to,  $\varphi_i \lambda \in \mathcal{V} \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon_i \nu)$ ,  $\partial_i \gamma_i \alpha \pi \hat{a} \nu$  $(= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , em  $\acute{c} \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu := ar$ dently,  $\epsilon \mu \dot{a} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \nu)$ . lover, έραστής, -ου. ό. low-estate, ται εινότης. τοπεινότητος, ή.

Lycurgus, Λυκουργος, &

M.

Mad, to be, μαίνεσαι. Like a dog,  $\lambda v \tau \tau \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). magistracy, άρχή. maiden, κόρη, ή. maintain (affirm), φάναι, φημί. Pdm. 69. make,  $\pi o \iota \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \iota \nu)$ : make one something,  $a\pi o\delta \epsilon \iota \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \nu a \iota (= ap$ point): place, τιβέναι. make-fast,  $\partial_{\chi} v \rho o \hat{v} \nu (= \delta - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . make an expedition, στρατεύειν. make use of, χρησβαί (= ά εσβαι) man, ἄνβρωπος, ὁ. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ. mane, χαίτη. manifest, φανερός, δήλος. mankind, ἄνβρωποι (οί). manure (dung), κόπρος, δ. many, πολλοί, -aί. -á. march, to, against  $(\epsilon \pi i)$ ,  $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \epsilon \hat{v}$ εσάαι, πορεύεσβαι. mark, σκοπός. marrow, μυελός, δ. marry,  $\gamma a \mu \epsilon i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). mart, έμπόριον, τό. master,  $\delta \epsilon \sigma \pi \delta \tau \eta s$ , -ov,  $\delta$ : = teacher, διδάσκαλος. master of, to be. ἄρχειν (gen.). measure,  $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . meat (i. e. flesh-meat), pl. of κρέas, Tó. meet, to,  $\dot{a}\pi a \nu \tau \hat{a}\nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ : fall in with, εντυγχάνειν (dat.). merciful, ίλεως. mere-nonsense,  $\lambda \hat{\eta} \rho o s$ ,  $\delta$  (= idlemessenger,  $\tilde{a}_{\gamma\gamma\epsilon}\lambda_{os}$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}$ . Midas, Mídas, gen. ov. middle, middle of, μέσος. mina,  $\mu\nu\hat{a}$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ mind,  $vo\overline{v}s$ .  $\delta$ .  $\phi \rho \eta v_i - \epsilon v \delta s$ . Minerva, 'Aສຶ໗ບâ. Minos, Mívos (Gen. Mívoos and  $M(\nu\omega)$ ,  $\delta$ . misfortune, a, συμφορά, ή.

mode of examination (i. e. by torture, &c.), ἔλεγχος, δ.
monarchy, μοναρχία (μόνος, on.y.
ἀρχή, government).

money, χρήματα, τά. τὸ ἀργύριον νόμισμα, -ατος, τό. month, μήν, μηνός, δ.

monument, μνημείον, τό. moon, σελήνη, ή.

morals, η 3η, τά. more, πλείον, πλέον, plus; μάλλον, magis (comp. much).

mortal, βνητός. most, πλείστος.

most [of all] (especially), μάλιστα.

mother, μήτηρ, μητρ-ός, ή. motion, to be in, κινείσδαι (= ΄ε εσδαι) w. Pass. Aor.

move,  $\kappa \bar{\iota} \nu \epsilon \bar{\iota} \nu$  ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). moved, to be,  $\kappa \iota \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma \Im a \iota$  ( $= \epsilon - \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ )

εσΞαί). much, πολύς. multitude of hands, πολυχειρία. Munychia, Μουνυχία.

Munychia, Μουνυχία. music, μουσική, ή. must, one, δεῖ, χρή (oportet).

N

Name, ὄνομα, τό.
native land or country, πατρίς,

-ἴδος, ή. natural disposition, φύσις, εως, ή. natural philosopher, φυσικός, ό.

nature, φύσις, εως, ή. nearly, σχεδύν τι.

necessary, ἀναγκαῖος. necessary, to be, δεῖ, χρή (w. acc. and inf.).

necessity, ἀνάγκη, ἡ. neck, αὐχήν, -ένος, δ.

neck,  $a \hat{v} \chi \hat{\eta} v$ ,  $-\epsilon v o s$ ,  $\delta$ .  $\delta \epsilon \rho \eta$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ , need, to,  $\delta \epsilon \hat{i} \sigma \Im a \iota$  ( $= \epsilon -\epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$ ), gen.;  $\chi \rho \hat{\eta} \zeta \epsilon \iota v$  (gen.).

neglect, to,  $\hat{a}\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\hat{i}\nu$  ( $=\epsilon-\epsilon\iota\nu$ ), gen. neighbor,  $\delta =\pi\epsilon\lambda as$  (=the near

person. πέλας, adv.). Neptune, Ποσειδών, -ῶνος, ὁ. never, ούποτε, οὐδέποτε, μήποτε, μηδέποτε (mostly of fut.)—οὐ- $\delta \epsilon \pi \dot{\omega} \pi \sigma \tau \epsilon$ , μη $\delta \epsilon \pi \dot{\omega} \pi \sigma \tau \epsilon$  (only of past). nevertheless, ὅμως. night, νύξ, νυκτός, ή. nightingale, ἀηδών, -όνος, ή. Nile, Neilos, o. no, no one, none, οὐδείς, μηδείς: by no means, οὐδαμῶς, ἤκιστα: no longer, οὐκέτι (μηκέτι). nobly, yevvalus. nobody, οὐδείς, μηδείς. north-wind, βορράς, -a, δ. not,  $o\dot{v}$  ( $o\dot{v}\kappa$ ,  $o\dot{v}\chi$ ): with the Imp., μή: not only, οὐ μόνον: not the less, οὐδὲν ἦττον: not even, ούδε (μηδε). not one, ovoris. not yet, never yet, οὖπω, οὐδεπώnothing,  $o\dot{v}\delta\dot{\epsilon}\nu$  ( $\mu\eta\delta\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ ). nourish, τρέφειν. now, vûv. nurse, τρόφος, ή.

#### Ο.

O that,  $\epsilon i \exists \epsilon$  w. opt. oath, őpkos, ó. obedient, εὐπειβής, κατήκοος 2, (gen.). obey, πείβεσβαι (dat.), ὑπακούειν,  $\pi \epsilon i \exists a \rho \chi \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu), dat.$ obliged, to be (necessary),  $\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath}$  w. acc. and inf., ἀναγκαῖος εἰμί. obscurity, adogía. observe (a law), see Vocab. 19. obtain, κτ $\hat{a}$ σ $\Im$ αι (=  $\acute{a}$ - $\epsilon$ σ $\Im$ αι), λα $\mu$ βάνειν (IV.), τυγχάνειν (IV.), gen. Enoe, Οἰνόη, ή. offer (as a gift to a divinity), avaτιβέναι: (= propose to give), pres. and imperf. of δίδωμι. offering, Sûµa, 7ó. office (in the state),  $d\rho\chi\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . often, πολλάκις. oil, έλαιον, τό.

old, never growing, aynpos. old age, ynpas, ró. old man, γέρων, γέροντ-ος. oligarchy, όλιγαρχία, ή. once,  $\tilde{a}\pi a \xi$ : at once (= at the same time), aµa. one,  $\epsilon is$ ,  $\mu ia$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon} \nu$ . one another (of), ἀλλήλωι. only, μόνον: (adj.) μόνος. opinion, an, γωώμη, ή. opponents, of Evartion. opposite, έναντίος. orator, ρήτωρ, ρήτορ-os, δ. oratory, ρητορική, ή. See Vocab. Orestes, 'Ορέστης, ου, δ. other, the (= alter),  $\epsilon r \epsilon \rho o s :=$ alius, andos. otherwise, ἄλλως. ought, δεῖ, χρή (oportet), προσήκει

#### P.

= decet.

Pain,  $\tilde{a}\lambda\gamma\sigma$ , -ous,  $\tau \dot{\sigma}$ : = grief,  $\lambda \dot{\nu} \pi \eta, \dot{\eta}$ : severe  $\omega$ ,  $\dot{\delta} \dot{\delta} \dot{\nu} \eta, \dot{\eta}$ . painter, γραφεύς, -έως, δ. Palladium, Παλλάδιον, τό. panegyric, ἔπαινος, ου, ὁ (praise). pardon, to, συγγιγνώσκειν (dat.). parent,  $\gamma o \nu \epsilon \dot{\nu} s$ ,  $-\dot{\epsilon} \omega s$ ,  $\dot{\delta}$ . part, a, μέρος, -ους, τό: take part in, μετέχείν (gen.). participation, participating, KOLVWνία. passion,  $\pi \acute{a} \Im os$ ,  $\tau \acute{o}$ : == angry passions, ὀργαί (pl.): = evil desire, ἐπιβυμία, ἡ. path,  $\delta\delta\delta\delta s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . patience,  $\kappa a \rho \tau \epsilon \rho i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . pay, μισβός, δ. pay attention (to), του νοῦν προσ- $\epsilon \chi \epsilon \iota \nu \ (= \text{animum } applicare);$ οτ προσέχειν only, τον νουν being understood. peace,  $\epsilon l \rho \eta \nu \eta$ . peacock, ταώς, -ώ, δ.

Peloponnesus, Πελοπόννησος, ή. people, δήμος, ό. perceive, κατανοείν. perform, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσβαι. pernaps, "ows. Pericles, Περικλής, -έους. pern, κίνδῦνος. perish, ἀπόλλυσβαι. ἀπόλωλα = perii. permit,  $\hat{\epsilon}\hat{a}\nu$  (=  $\hat{a}$ - $\hat{a}\nu$ ): it is permitted, ἔξεστι. Persian, Πέρσης, -ου, δ. persuade, πείβειν (acc.). persuasion, πειβώ, -οῦς, ή. phalanx, φάλαγξ, -γγος, ή. Philip, Φίλιππος, δ. philosopher, φιλόσοφος, ό. philosophy, φιλοσοφία, ή. Phænicians, Φοίντκες, οί. physician, laτρός, δ. piety, εὐσεβεία, ή. pulage,  $\sigma v \lambda \hat{a} v \ (= \dot{a} \cdot \epsilon \iota v)$ . pious, εὐσεβής, -ές. Piræus, Πειραιεύς, -έως, ῶς. pitch, πίττα, ή. place, τόπος, δ. place, to, τιβέναι (τίβημι). o before, προτιβέναι. plant, to, ἐμφυτεύειν. Platæa, Πλάταια, ή: or pl. Πλαταιαί. Plato, Πλάτων, -ωνος, δ. pleasant,  $\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\nu}s$ , - $\epsilon\hat{\iota}a$ , - $\dot{\nu}$ . pleasantly, ήδέως. piease,  $a\rho\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$  (dat.): = choose, Βουλεσααι. picasure, ήδονή, ή. plot against, ένεδρεύειν (insidiari, acc.). poet,  $\pi o i \eta \tau \dot{\eta} s$ ,  $-o \hat{v}$ ,  $\dot{o}$ . poetry, epic, ποίησις ἐπῶν, τὰ ἔπη. poison, φάρμακον (drug). pollute, µιαίνειν. poor, πένης, -ητος. ένδεής, πτωχός. noor, to be, πένεσβαι. poorly (badly), κακώς. portentous monster, répas, -aros, TO.

Poseidon (Neptune), Horeidor, -ῶνος, δ. possess, ἔχειν (vn.) Also Perf. κέκτημαι (= I have acquired). possession, κτημα, τό. possible, δυνατύς. pound, τρίβειν (rub). power, δύναμις: to be in the of, γίγνεσβαι έπί τινι. power, it is in one's (possible), έξεστι. power, to have much, πολλά δύνασβαι (cf. multum valere or posse). practise, to,  $\mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \tau \hat{a} \nu$  (=  $\dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ),  $d\sigma \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ praise, ἔπαινος, δ. praise, to,  $\epsilon \pi a \iota \nu \epsilon \iota \nu (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . pray, εὔχεσβαι: = entreat, iκετεύειν. prayer, εὐχή, ή. prefer,  $aip \in i\sigma \Im ai (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im ai)$ . VII. prepare, παρασκευάζ-ειν. prepare oneself, παρασκευάζεσ 3αι: for something, είς τι. present, παρών. present,  $\delta \delta \sigma \iota s$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega s$  (= act of givpresent, to be, παρείναι (πάρειμι). Pdm. 68. preservation, σωτηρία. priest, lepeus, -éws, ô. priestess, ίερεία, ή. prisoner (of war), αἰχμάλωτος, ή. privilege, yépas, ró. profess, ἐπαγγέλλεσβαι. όμολο- $\gamma \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu, \text{ to allow}).$ profit, ωφέλεια. profit, to,  $\dot{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$  (=  $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\epsilon\imath\nu$ ), acc. prone (to), ὀξύρροπος, -ον. properly, dollas (recte). property, χρήματα, τά. prophet, µávris, ó. propitious, ίλεως. proportion, lóyos, 6. propose, προτιβέναι (προτίβημι). prosperity,  $\epsilon \dot{v} \tau v \chi i a$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . prosperous, to be, εὐτυχεῖν, εν πράττειν.

prove, ἀποδεικνύναι (ἀποδείκνυμι). prove (= test), δοκιμάζειν. provided that, el, éáv. prudence, σωφροσύνη, ή. prudent, φρόνιμος. public, δημόσιος: in a public capacity, δημοσία. punish, κολάζειν, τιμωρείσβαι (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$ ) (= revenge oneself or requite), acc.: ἀποτίνεσ βαι: to punish (by a fine), ζημιοῦν (= ó- ELV). punishment, τιμωρία, ή: (as a fine),  $(\eta \mu i a, \dot{\eta}.$ pupil, μαβητής, -οῦ, δ. pursue, διώκειν. pursuing gain by base means, alσχροκερδής, -ές. put into the hands, εγχειρίζειν. put on, αμφιεννύναι (αμφιέννυμι). put to death, ἀποκτείνειν.

### Q.

put to flight, τρέπεσβαι.

Queen,  $\beta a\sigma i \lambda \iota \sigma \sigma a$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ . quick,  $\hat{\delta} \xi \acute{\nu} s$  (= sharp in intellect). quietness,  $\hat{\eta} \sigma \nu \chi \acute{\iota} a$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ . Quirinus,  $K \nu \rho \hat{\iota} \nu \sigma s$ . quoit,  $\delta \acute{\iota} \sigma \kappa \sigma s$ ,  $\hat{\delta}$ .

#### R.,

Race, γένος, -συς, τό: human —, ἀνδρώπων γένος. rail-at, λοιδορείσδαι (= έ-εσδαι), dat. raised-in-price, to be, ἐπιτιμᾶσδαι (= ά-εσδαι). rather, μᾶλλον. raven, κόραξ, -ἄκος, δ. read, ἀναγιγνώσκειν. VI. ready, to be (willing), ἐδέλειν. readiness, προδυμία, ή. reality, in, ἀληδώς. reap, δερίζειν. reason, λόγος, δ: with —, δικαίως.

reasonable, ἐπιεικής, -ές. receive, λαμβάνειν (III.), δέχεσβαι. reed, a, ρίψ, δ. reign over, βασιλεύειν (gen.). rejoice, χαίρειν (dat.), ήδεσαι (dat.). relate, διηγείσβαι. relation, συγγενής, -ές (σύν, with. γένος, race, family); prop. an adi. rely upon (trust), πιστεύειν. remain, μένειν, διαμένειν. remedy, φάρμακον. remember, μεμνησβαι (perf. μέ• μνημαι), gen. remove any body (from a command, magistracy, &c.), παύειν τινα (στρατηγίας, άρχης, &c.). render (= make),  $\pi o \iota \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$ . repay, ἀποδιδόναι (ἀποδίδωμι). repent, μεταμέλεσβαι: or impers. μεταμέλει τινί τινος. report, a, λόγος, δ. reproach, δνειδίζειν (ὄνειδος), acc. rei; dat. personæ (cf. exprobrare alicui ignaviam). request, to,  $ai\tau \epsilon i\nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ),  $\delta \epsilon i$ - $\sigma \Im \alpha \iota \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha \iota).$ requite a favor, ἀποδιδόναι χάριν. resident-foreigner, μέτοικος, ό. resolve, γιγνώσκειν (VI.), δοκεῖ τινι. respect, ald  $\dot{\omega}_{s}$ : with — to,  $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ . rest, the,  $\tilde{a}\lambda\lambda os$ : = reliquus,  $\lambda oi$ restore, ἀποδιδόναι (ἀποδίδωμι). retail-trader, to be, καπηλεύειν. retentive memory, of a, μνήμων, -ovos. retreat, ἀναχώρησις, ή. return,  $\dot{a}\nu a\chi \omega \rho \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \dot{\epsilon} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . revenge oneself on or upon, τιμω- $\rho \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha i \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i), acc., \dot{\alpha} \mu \dot{\nu}$ νεσβαι (τινά ύπέρ τινος). reverence,  $al\delta\omega_s$ ,  $-o\hat{v}_s$ ,  $\hat{\eta}$ . revile,  $\lambda o \iota \delta o \rho \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ), acc. revolt, to cause to, άφιστάναι (Aor. inf. ἀποστησαι). Mid., to revolt. So Aor. 2. act. ἀπέστην.

reward, δβλον, τό. rich, πλούσιος: be or become rich,  $\pi \lambda o \nu \tau \in i \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). riches, πλοῦτος. right (just), δίκαιος. rightly, dosses. rise up, ἀνίστασβαι. river, ποτάμός, δ. road, όδός, ή. rob, άρπάζειν: = deprive of, ά- $\phi$ aιρεῖσβαί (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon$ σβαι) τινά τι :  $\sigma \nu \lambda \hat{a} \nu \ (= \dot{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ robber, ληστής, -οῦ, ὁ. rock, πέτρα, ή. root, ρίζα, ή. Roman, Popaios. rose, ρόδον, τό. royal, βασίλειος. rub, τρίβειν. rudder, πηδάλιον. ruin, to, ἀπολλύναι. IX. ruined, ἀνάστατος, -ον. rule, rule over, to, ἄρχειν (gen.), βασιλεύειν (gen.). ruler, ἄρχων, -οντος, δ. run, τρέχειν (VII.): run to, προστρέχειν. run away, ἀποδιδράσκειν (acc.). rush, to,  $\delta\rho\mu\hat{a}\nu$  (=  $\dot{a}$ - $\epsilon\iota\nu$ ).

S.

Sacrifice, Συσία, ή. Σθμα, τό.

sacrifice, to, Βύειν.

safe, ἀσφάλής, -ές.

sadness,  $\lambda \dot{\nu} \pi \eta$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ .

safely,  $d\sigma\phi a\lambda \delta s$ . safety,  $\sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho i\alpha$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . sail,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon i\nu$  ( $=\dot{\epsilon}\cdot\epsilon\nu$ ).— $\pi\lambda\epsilon\dot{\nu}\sigma\sigma\mu a\iota$ .  $\pi\dot{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\kappa a$ . Aor.  $\ddot{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\sigma a$ . sail,  $i\sigma\tau i\sigma\nu$ . sail away,  $\dot{\alpha}\pi\sigma\pi\lambda\epsilon\hat{\nu}$  ( $=\dot{\epsilon}\cdot\epsilon\nu$ ). sake of, for the,  $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\dot{\iota}$  (gen.). same, the,  $\dot{\epsilon}$  a $\dot{\nu}\tau\dot{\epsilon}$  of. Samian,  $\Sigma\dot{\alpha}\mu\nu\sigma$ ,  $\dot{\delta}$ . Satisfied, to be,  $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\dot{\alpha}\nu$  ( $=\dot{\alpha}\cdot\epsilon\nu$ ) [hi. to love] with acc. or dat.

saw, a, πρίων, ό. say, λέγειν, φάναι (Pdm. 69), el- $\pi \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \imath \nu)$ . VII. sceptre, σκηπτρον, τό. scoff at, σκώπτειν. scribe, γραμματεύς, δ. Scythian, ExúIns. sea, βάλασσα, βάλαττα, ή: by sea, κατὰ βάλατταν: to be carried out to sea, αποφέρεσα αι ές τὸ πέλαγος (-ους). season, καιρός, δ. See Vocac. 24. secretly, κρύφα. secure, ἀσφαλής. -ές: firm, βέsecurely, ἀσφάλως. see,  $\delta \rho \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . VII. seek, seek for,  $(\eta \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu) (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ . seem,  $\delta \circ \kappa \in \mathcal{V} = \epsilon - \epsilon \cdot \mathcal{V}$ ,  $\phi \circ \mathcal{V} = \delta \circ \mathcal{V}$ seize, άρπάζ-ειν. self, autós. self-government, αὐτονομία (αὐτός, ipse. νόμος, lex). sell,  $\pi\omega\lambda\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\imath\nu$ ),  $\epsilon$  $\delta$  $\epsilon$  $\delta$  $\epsilon$ odai. send, πέμπειν, ἀποστέλλειν. send back, ἀποπέμπειν. senselessness, avoia. sensible, συνετός. sensual pleasures, αί περὶ τὸ σῶμα ηδοναί. separate, to, διιστάναι (διίστημι). sepulchre, τάφος, δ. serve (= be a slave), δουλεύειν. set-down, τιβέναι (= hold it to be). set off (on a journey), set out, πορεύεσ βαι. set upon (place), ἐπιτιβέναι: = attack, ἐπιτίβεσβαι. shame, aldws, -ovs, h. shameful, aloxpós. shameless, αναιδής. sharpen, Ξήγ-ειν. sheep, πρόβατον, τό. shepherd, ποιμήν, ποιμένος, δ.

shield, donis, aonidos, n.

ship, vaûs, vews, n.

shoot,  $\dot{a}\phi\iota\dot{\epsilon}\nu a\iota$ ,  $\dot{a}\phi\iota\eta\iota\iota\iota$  (= let fly). Pdm. 67. short, βραχύς, -κῖα, ύ. εhow, to, δεικνύναι (δείκνυμι), δηλύειν. show-off, εσιδεικνίναι. shut, κλείειν (perf. pass. -σμαι or -μαι): ∞ in or up, κατακλείειν. Sicily, Eikehia, n. sick, ἀσβενής, -ές. sick, to be,  $vo\sigma \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  ( =  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ),  $\hat{a}$ - $\sigma \Im \epsilon \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu).$ sight, ours, n. sign, σημείον, τό. silliness, ήλιβιότης (-ητος). silver, apyupos, 6. silver (adj.), ἀργύρεος, -οῦς. sin, δμάρτημα, -ατος, τό. sin, to, άμαρτάνειν. ΙΙΙ. since (because), ὅτε, ἐπεί. sing, to, ἄδειν. sister,  $d\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \dot{\eta}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . sit, to (of a bird), ἐπωάζειν. slaughter, φονεύ-ειν. slaughter, φόνος. slave, δοῦλος, δ. οἰκέτης (= famulus): to be the slave of,  $\delta ov$ λεύειν (c. dat.). slavery, δουλεία, ή. είαν, φονεύειν. sleep, ὖπνος, δ. sleep, to, εύδειν, καζεύδειν. slow, βραδύς (also of intellect). small, μικρός, όλίγος. smelling,  $\delta \sigma \phi \rho \eta \sigma \iota s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . snatch at,  $\delta \rho \pi \dot{\alpha} \zeta - \epsilon \iota \nu$ . snow, χιών, χιόνος, ή. so, οῦτως: == this, τοῦτο. so great, τοσούτος. so long (adj.), τοσούτος. so that, ωστε. sober-minded,  $\sigma \omega \phi \rho \omega \nu$ , -ovos. sobriety of mind, σωφροσύνη. Socrates, Σωκράτης, -ους, δ. soldier, a, στρατιώτης, -ου, δ. Bolid, στερεός. some, «vioi (often indef.), rivés. some—others, of  $\mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu \dots of \delta \hat{\epsilon}$ .

son, viós, ó. soon, τάχα. Sophocles, Σοφοκλής, -έους, δ. soul, ψυχή, ή. sound,  $\phi\omega\nu\dot{\eta}$  (vox). sow, to, σπείρειν. spare, to, φείδεσβαι (gen.). Sparta, Σπάρτη, ή. Spartan, a, Σπαρτιάτης, -ου, δ. speak, λέγειν. speak ill of -, κακῶς λέγειν (c. acc. personæ). spear, δόρυ, τό. Note 9. spend (one's life), διάγειν (τὸν  $\beta iov).$ sphere, opaipa. spirit, voûs, voû, ô. spirit (= courage), high-mindedness, courage, εὐψυχία (εὐ. ψυχή). φρόνημα, τό. spring, ἔαρ, ἔαρ-ος, τό. stadium, στάδιον, τό. stag,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{a}\phi os$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}$ . star, ἄστρον, το. state, a,  $\pi \circ \lambda_{1S}$ ,  $-\epsilon \omega_{S}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ . statue, avopiás, -ávros, ó. stay, μένειν. steal, κλέπτειν: steal away, άρπά-CELV. still (yet), eri. stillness, ήσυχία, ή. stir (move), to,  $\kappa \iota \nu \epsilon \hat{\iota} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu$ ). stone, \lambdai3os, \delta. straight, δρβός, ή, όν. stranger,  $\xi \in \nu os$ ,  $\delta$ . strength, loxús, -úos, ή. strike, τύπτειν: παίειν. strive (= endeavor), πειρᾶσβαι  $(=\dot{a}\cdot\epsilon\sigma\Im\alpha\iota).$ strong, loxupós. study, a, μάθημα, τό. subjugate,  $\chi \epsilon \iota \rho \circ \hat{\sigma} \Im a \iota$  ( =  $\acute{o} - \epsilon$ σ3 $\alpha$  $\iota$ ), δουλοῦν (=  $\acute{o}$ - $\epsilon$  $\iota$  $\nu$ ). such, τοιοῦτος or ὁ τοιοῦτος, the article when the particular class or kind is to be made prominent. such as, olos.

sudden, αἰφνίδιος. suffering, to be, κάμνειν. sufficient, ikavós. sufficiently, ikavas. summer, Bépos, -ovs, To. sun, ήλιος, ό. superintendent, ἐπιμελητής, δ. supply, bestow, παρέχεσβαι. suppose,  $\eta \gamma \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha i \ (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha i)$ , νομίζειν. supreme (of laws), κύριος. surpass,  $\nu \iota \kappa \hat{a} \nu \ (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ ,  $\tau \iota \nu \acute{a}$ ,  $\delta \iota a \phi \epsilon \rho \epsilon \iota \nu \text{ (gen.)} = \text{to be dis-}$ tinguished from him. swallow, χελιδών, -όνος, ή. swear, ὀμνύναι (ὄμνῦμι). IX. sweat, ίδρώς, -ῶτος, δ. sweet, ήδύς. sweetmeats, τραγήματα. swift, raxús. sword, ξίφος, τό. sycophant, συκοφάντης, -ου. Syracuse, Συράκουσαι, ai.

#### T.

Tail, οὐρά, ή. take = capture,  $ai\rho\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$  (=  $\epsilon$ - $\epsilon\imath\nu$ ). List vn. take care, ἐπιμέλεσβαι (gen.). take hold of, ἄπτεσβαι (gen.). take place (be done), γίγνεσβαι. taken, to be, άλίσκεσβαι. VII. tale, λόγος, ου. μῦβος, ὁ. talk, to,  $\lambda a \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu \ (= \epsilon \cdot \epsilon \imath \nu)$ . talked-about, περιβόητος, ον. talk nonsense,  $\lambda \eta \rho \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$ . talon, ὄνυξ, -υχος, δ. taste, to, γεύεσβαι (c. gen.). teach, διδάσκειν τινά τι. παιδεύειν (= educate). eacher, διδάσκάλος. tear, a, δάκρὔον, τό. tell, λέγειν, φράζειν. temperate, ἐγχρᾶτής, -ές. tempest-tossed, to be, χειμάζεσβαι. temple,  $\nu \epsilon \dot{\omega} s$ ,  $-\epsilon \dot{\omega}$ ,  $\delta$ .

tell,  $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$ . terrible, decvos. Thales, Θαλης, ὁ (G. Θάλεω, D. -», A.  $\hat{\eta}\nu$ ): Thales and his school, οί αμφί Θαλην. than, n: Gen. after a comparative. that, in order, ίνα, ώς, ὅπως. Theban, Θηβαΐος, δ. Thebes,  $\Theta \hat{\eta} \beta a i$ , al. them, aurous. Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλής, -έους, ó. See Pdm. 45. themselves. then, τότε. there, ἐκεῖ. I was there, παρῆν (= I was present).therefore, odv. Thermopylæ, Θερμοπύλαι, αί. Thessalian, Oerrahós, ó. thief,  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\pi\eta\varsigma$ , -ov,  $\delta$ . thigh,  $\mu\eta\rho\delta s$ ,  $\delta$ . thing,  $\pi \rho \tilde{a} \gamma \mu a$ ,  $\tau \dot{o}$ . think,  $\eta \gamma \epsilon i \sigma \Im \alpha \iota (= \epsilon - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha \iota)$ ,  $\nu \circ \mu \iota$ ζειν, οἵεσβαι. thirst, δίψος, -ous, τό. thirst, to, or be thirsty,  $\delta \iota \psi \hat{\eta} \nu$  (= ά-ειν). this, οδτος. See Pdm. 47. this (emphatic, the accent being used to mark the emphasis), οῦτός γε (τοῦτό γε, &c.). thou, ov. Pdm. 42. though,  $\kappa \tilde{a} \nu \ (= \kappa \alpha i \ \tilde{\epsilon} \dot{a} \nu)$ . through, διά. throughout, adv., διόλου. throw, ρίπτειν. throw away, to, ἀπο-βάλλ-ειν. thus, οΰτω(s). time, χρόνος, δ: right —, καιρός, δ. Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, -ous, together with, aua (w. dat.) toil, to, κάμνειν. tongue,  $\gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$  ( $\gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau \tau a$ ),  $\hat{\eta}$ . tooth, όδούς, -όντος, δ. torture, βασανίζειν. touch, to, απτεσβαι (gen.).

town, πόλις, -eas, ή. train, to, παιδευειν: (to - any thing, mpos Te). travel, to, πορεύεσβαι. travelling-money, ἐφόδιον, τό. treason, προδοσία, ή. treaty, συνβήκη, ή. σπονδαί, αί. tree, δένδρον, τό. trial: to make - of, πειρασβαι  $(=\dot{\alpha} - \epsilon \sigma \Im \alpha \iota)$ , gen. Trojan, Τρωϊκός. trophy, τρόπαιον, τό. trouble, πόνος, δ. truce, σπονδαί (pl.), -ων (lit. libations). true, alnsins, -és. truly (really), ἀληβῶς. trunk (of an elephant), μυκτήρ, -npos, ó. trust, to, πείβεσβαι, πιστεύειν (dat.). truth, ἀλήθεια, ή. truth, to speak the, λέγειν τάληβη

tyrant, τύραννος. See Vocab. 28.
U.

tunic (a small), χιτώνιον, τό.

turn, to,  $\sigma \tau \rho \epsilon \phi \epsilon \iota \nu$  (trans.); = devote oneself to,  $\tau \rho \epsilon \pi \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota$ .

 $(= \tau \dot{a} \dot{a} \lambda \eta \Im \dot{\eta}).$ 

twice, dis.

Ulysses, 'Oδυσσεύς, -έως 5. unbearable, ἀφόρητος. under, ὑπό. understand, ἐπίστασβαι, είδέναι  $(oi\delta a).$ understanding, νοῦς, δ. φρένες, αί. undertaking, ἔργον, τό. · undying, ἀγήρως. unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος [ à. προσδοκᾶν (= ά-ειν)].unfortunate, to be, δυστυχείν (=  $\epsilon$ -ειν). κακῶς πράττειν (= to be doing ill). ungrateful, ἀχάριστος 2. unjust, asikos 2. unseen, aoparos, ov.

unsparingly, ἀφειδῶs: most  $\alpha$ , ἀφειδέστατα.
unsworn, ἀνώμοτος, δ, ή.
unwritten, ἔγραφος, ον.
up, ἀνά: lay up, κατατιβέναι.
us, ἡμᾶς.
use, to, χρᾶσβαι (= ά-εσβαι).
use, to be of, συμφέρειν (dat.).
useful, χρῆσιμος 2, ὡφέλιμος 2.
useful, το be, ἀφελειν (= έ-ειν).
utter, to, λέγειν: (= emit as a sound), ἀφιέναι (ἀφίημι). Pdm.
67.
utterly-deceive, ἐξαπατᾶν (= ά-ειν).

#### V.

Variegate, ποικίλλειν. vegetables, λάχανα, τά. very, λίαν, σφόδρα, πάνυ: also by the Sup. of the adjective. vexatious-information, συκοφαντία, ή. victory, νίκη, ή. vine,  $\tilde{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda\sigma s$ ,  $\tilde{\eta}$ . violence, βία, ή. violently, σφόδρα, λίαν virtue, ἀρετή, ή. viviparous, ζωοτόκος. Sea Vocab. 24. voice, φωνή. void, ἔρημος (gen.). vulture, γύψ, γυπ-ός, δ.

#### W.

Wagon, ἀμαξα.
wait, μένειν.
waking (of a waking person, &c.),
έγρηγορικός.
wall, τείχος (-ους).
want, to, δείν (= έ-ειν).
war, πόλεμος, ό.
war, to carry on, πολεμείν (= έ-ειν).
ward off, ἀμύνειν. See Vocab.
29.

warrior, στρατιώτης, -ου, δ. war-song, παιάν, παιάν-ος, ό. wash, λούειν. water, ύδωρ, ύδατος, τό. Note 9. wax, κηρός, δ. way (road, journey),  $\delta\delta\delta\delta s$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ : (= manner), τρόπος, δ. we,  $\eta \mu \epsilon \hat{i} s$ . weak, ἀσβενής, -ές. weakness, ἀσβένεια, ἡ. wealth, πλοῦτος, δ. χρήματα, τά. weary, to be, κάμνειν. weave (a garland), πλέκ-ειν. weep, to, κλαίειν. well, καλώς, εὖ: do well to, εὖ ποιείν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , εὐεργετείν  $(=\epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , acc.: to be well,  $\epsilon \vec{v}$ έχειν: to be doing well, εὐ πράττειν. well - appointed, κεκοσμημένος (partcp. perf. pass. from koo- $\mu \epsilon i \nu \ [= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu]$ , to adorn, arrange beautifully). well-disciplined,  $\epsilon \hat{v} \pi \epsilon เ 3 \hat{\eta} s$  (= obedient). well-disposed, εΰνοος, -ους. well-ordered, τεταγμένος (perf. pass. partcp. from τάσσειν). what? Tis; Ti; what kind of, ποίος. See Vocab. 25. whatever, δστις, δσπερ. when,  $\delta \tau \epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i$ . whence, it ov. whenever, ὅταν (subj.). where,  $o\tilde{v}$ ,  $\tilde{o}\pi ov$ : where?  $\pi\hat{\eta}$ ; wherever,  $\delta \pi o v \, \tilde{a} v \, (\text{subj.}) . - o \tilde{v}$ , οπου (w. opt.). whet, Shy-ew. whether,  $\pi \acute{o} \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu$ . which? (of two), πότερος. white, λευκός: as subst., τὸ λευwhither?  $\pi \hat{\eta}$ ; who, which, ős: interrog. τίς; whoever,  $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s$ ,  $\delta \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ . whole, πᾶς, ἄπας, σύμπας, ὅλος. wicked, κακός, πονηρός.

wife, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, ή. wild beast, Σηρίον, τό. willing, έκών, -οῦσα, -όν. willing, to be, βούλεσβαι, έβέλει. willingly, ήδέως. Most —, ἐκών, see Willing. wind, ἄνεμος, δ. wine, olvos, ó. wing, πτερόν, τό. πτέρυξ, -γος, ή. wing (of an army), κέρας, τό. winter, χειμών. wisdom, σοφία. wise, σοφός: to be —, φρονείν  $(= \epsilon - \epsilon \iota \nu)$ , prudentem esse. wish, to, βούλεσβαι, έβέλειν. with, σύν (dat.), μετά (gen.). within, ἐντός (gen.). without, avev (gen.). woman, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, ή. woman, old, γραθε, γραόε, ή. wonder, to, to wonder at, βαυμά-CELV. wonderful, Σαυμαστός. wont, to be, ¿Biζειν. word, lovos, 6. work, έργον, τό. write, γράφειν. worst, to,  $\eta \tau \tau \hat{a} \sigma \Im a \iota (= \acute{a} - \epsilon \sigma \Im a \iota)$ , κακίζειν. would that —,  $\epsilon \tilde{\imath} \Im \epsilon$ . wound, τραθμα, -ατος, τό. wrist, καρπός, δ. wrong, to do,  $d\delta i \kappa \epsilon \hat{\imath} \nu$  (=  $\epsilon - \epsilon \imath \nu$ ).

#### X.

wrought, εἰργασμένος (ἐργάζε-

oBai.

Xenophon, Ξενοφών, -ῶντος, δ. Χειχες, Ξέρξης, -ου, δ.

#### Y.

Year,  $\ref{tos}$ , -ovs,  $\ref{tos}$ ,  $\re$ 

young νέος.
young animal, σκύμνος, δ.
young bird, νεοττός (Attice for νεοσσός).

young man, νεανίας, -ου. yourself, αὐτός, in nom.; σεαντοῦ (σαντοῦ) in oblique cases Pl. yourselves, ὑμεῖς αὐτοί.

THE END.



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